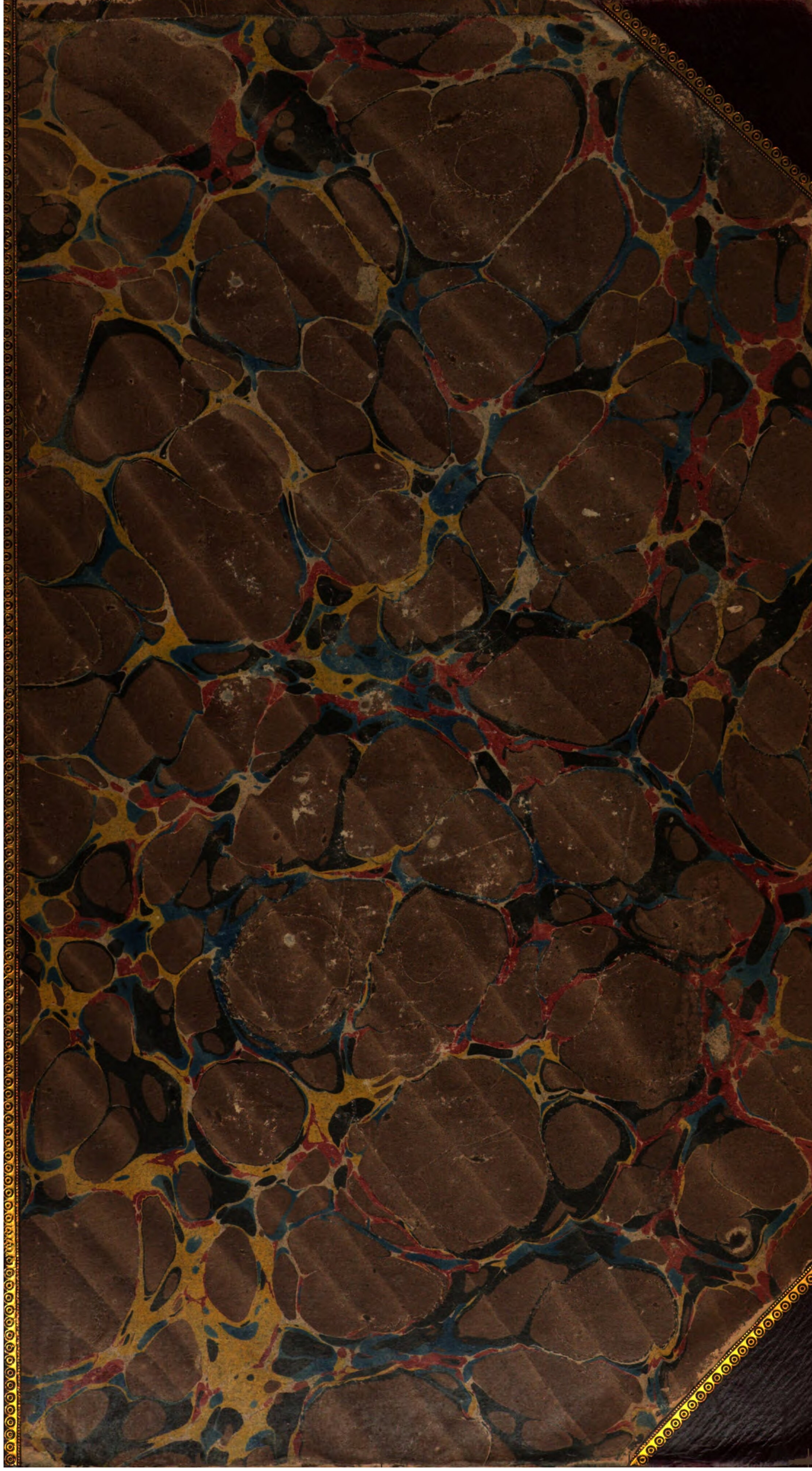
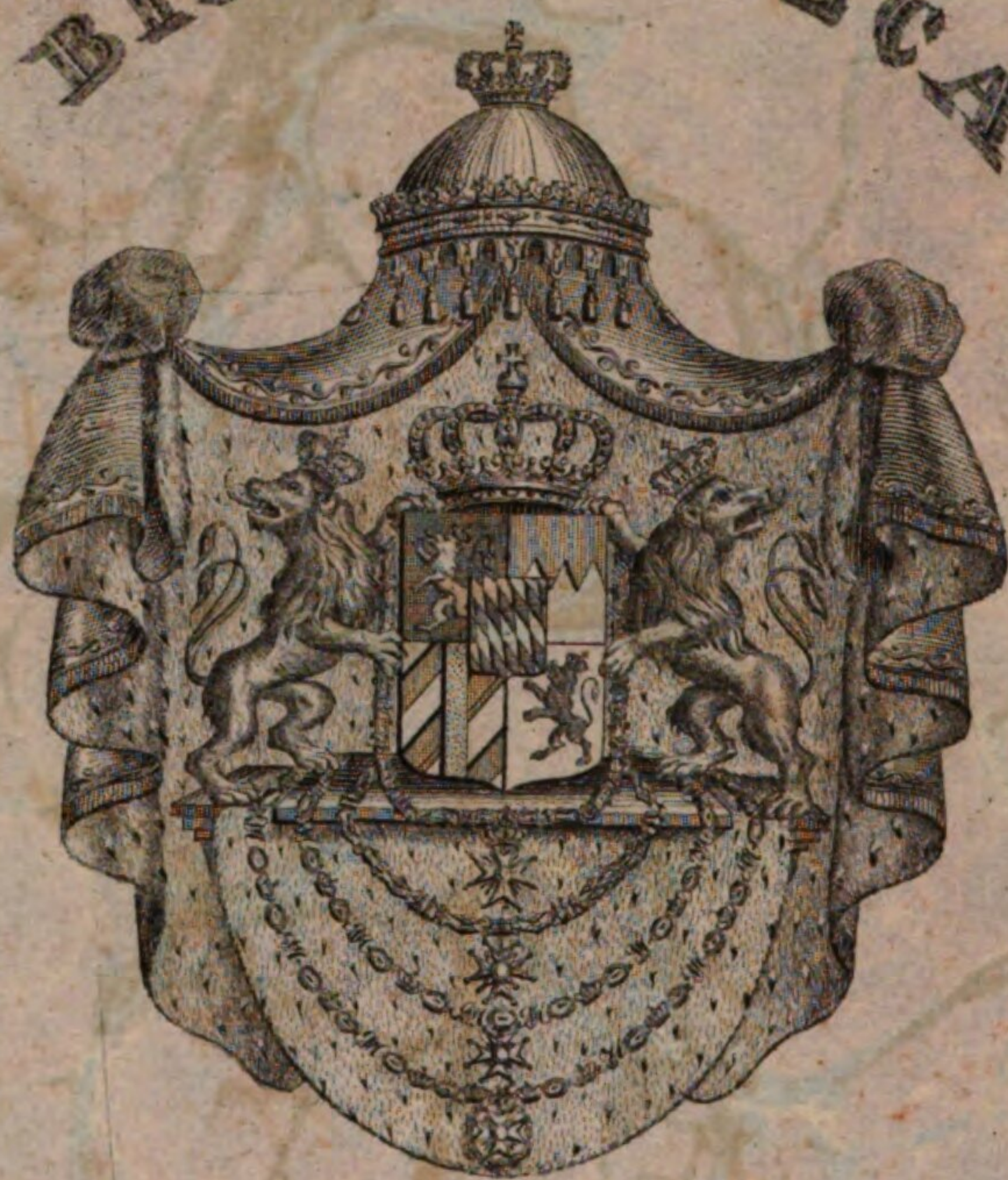
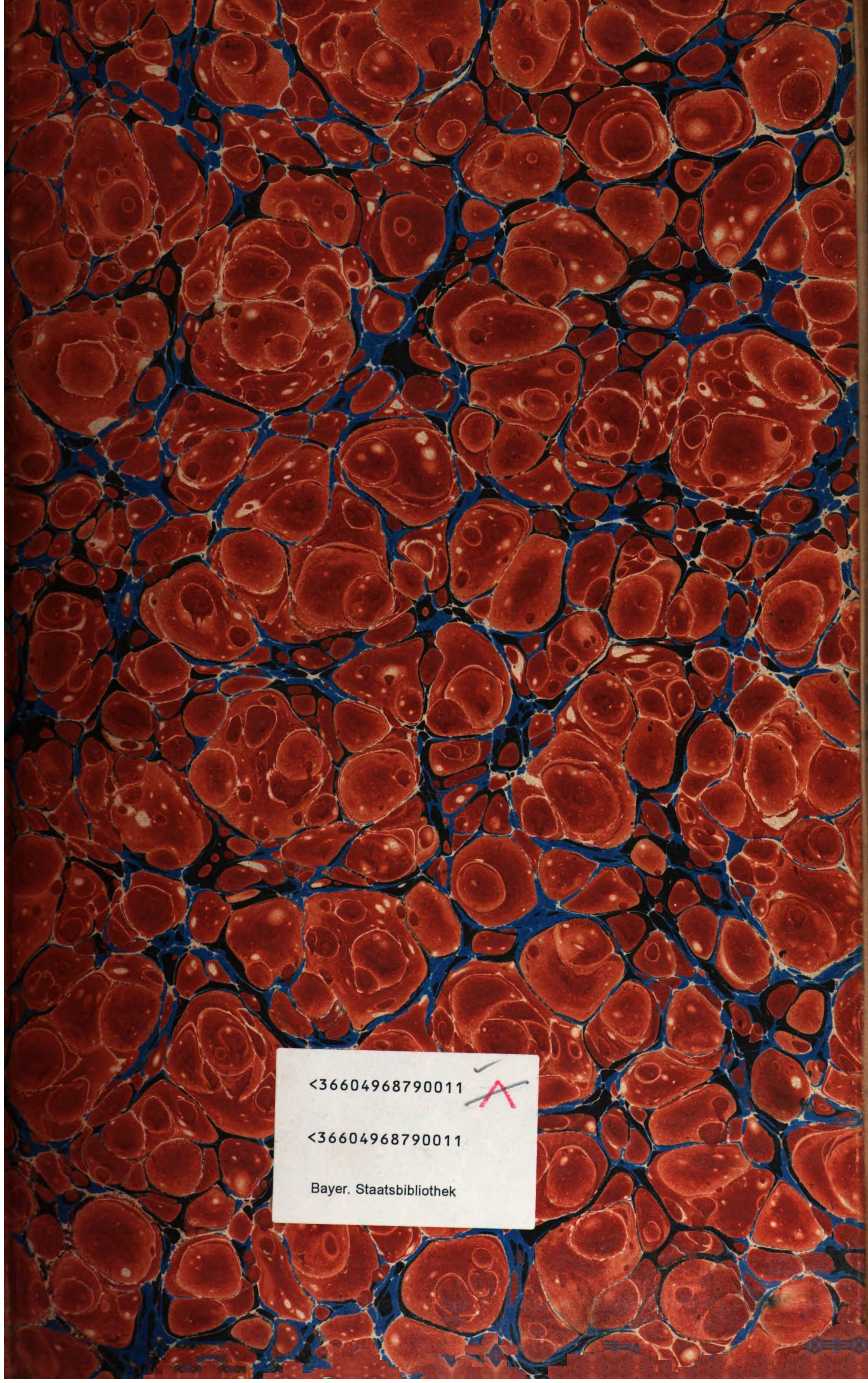




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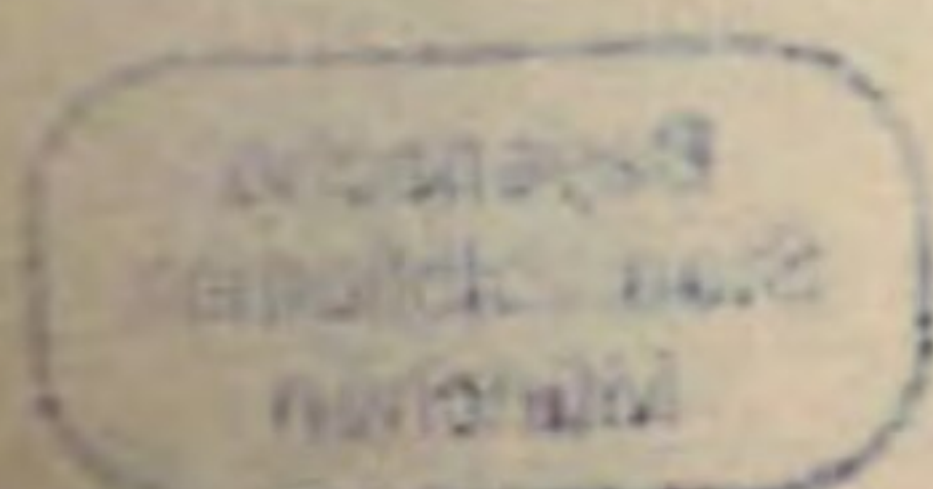
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VOL. 33.

Literary and Scientific

1836.



SELECTION

OF

REPORTS AND PAPERS

OF THE

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Vol. 33

1836

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No.

479.

Report from Select Committee on the
British Museum. (1835)

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R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CONDITION, MANAGEMENT AND AFFAIRS

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

6 August 1835.

Veneris, 27^o die Martii, 1835.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Condition, Management and Affairs of the British Museum.

And a Committee was appointed of—

Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Clay.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Mr. Baring.
Mr. Ewart.	Lord Francis Egerton.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.	Mr. John Parker.
Mr. Estcourt.	Lord John Russell.
Mr. Bonham Carter.	Lord Viscount Sandon.
Dr. Bowring.	Lord Dalmeny.
Mr. Spring Rice.	Mr. Robert Clive.
Earl of Kerry.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Poulett Scrope.	Mr. Thornely.
Mr. Compton.	Mr. Fazakerly.
Mr. Warburton.	Lord Claude Hamilton.
Lord Stanley.	Mr. Pease.
Mr. Emerson Tennent.	Lord Viscount Morpeth.
Mr. Bingham Baring.	Mr. Elphinstone.
Mr. Evelyn Denison.	Mr. Ross.
Sir Philip Egerton.	

Ordered, THAT the said Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

THE REPORT	- - - - -	p. iii
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE	- - - - -	p. 1
APPENDIX	- - - - -	p. 289
INDEX	- - - - -	p. 573

R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Condition, Management and Affairs of the BRITISH MUSEUM, and who were empowered to report the MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE taken before them ;—HAVE agreed to the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee have proceeded in the subject of the Inquiry entrusted to them, but have not been able to continue it so far as to enable them to report any Resolutions to The House; and, therefore, while they submit herewith the Evidence which they have already taken, they do not think it right to accompany it with any other recommendation than that of the expediency of appointing, at the commencement of the next Session, a Committee for the purpose of pursuing and completing the Inquiry thus commenced.

6 August 1835.

THE REPORT

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

APPENDIX

INDEX

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Lunæ, 18° die Maii, 1835.		Lunæ, 29° die Junii, 1835.	
Sir Henry Ellis	- - - p. 1	Rev. Josiah Forshall	- - p. 162
Jovis, 21° die Maii, 1835.		Sir Henry Ellis	- - pp. 163. 172
Sir Henry Ellis	- - - p. 14	Sir Frederick Madden	- - p. 163
Lunæ, 25° die Maii, 1835.		Mr. John Millard	- - p. 165
Sir Henry Ellis	- - - } p. 29	Jovis, 2° die Julii, 1835.	
Rev. Josiah Forshall	- - - }	Mr. John Millard	- - p. 173
Lunæ, 1° die Junii, 1835.		Sir Henry Ellis	- - p. 173. 177
Rev. Josiah Forshall	- - p. 42	Rev. Josiah Forshall	- - p. 173
Veneris, 5° die Junii, 1835.		Sir Frederick Madden	- - p. 173
Rev. Josiah Forshall	- - p. 59	Luke Graves Hansard, Esq.	- p. 174
Veneris, 12° die Junii, 1835.		Lunæ, 20° die Julii, 1835.	
Rev. Josiah Forshall	- p. 70. 72	Charles König, Esq.	- - p. 185
Mr. Mawer Cowtan	- - p. 71	Mercurii, 22° die Julii, 1835.	
Sir Henry Ellis	- pp. 72. 77	Mr. George Clowes	- - p. 198
Lunæ, 15° die Junii, 1835.		Charles König, Esq.	- pp. 199. 211
Rev. Josiah Forshall	- p. 82-101	Rev. Josiah Forshall	- - p. 209
Mr. Mawer Cowtan	- - p. 83	Veneris, 24° die Julii, 1835.	
Sir Henry Ellis	- pp. 83-101	John George Children, Esq.	- p. 214
Veneris, 19° die Junii, 1835.		Mr. John Edward Gray	- p. 227
Mr. Mawer Cowtan	- - p. 101	Lunæ, 27° die Julii, 1835.	
Sir Henry Ellis	- - p. 101	Mr. John Edward Gray	- p. 232
Rev. Josiah Forshall	- - p. 102	John George Children, Esq.	- p. 244
Lunæ, 22° die Junii, 1835.		Edward Hawkins, Esq.	- - p. 249
Sir Henry Ellis	- - p. 121. 128	Mercurii, 29° die Julii, 1835.	
Rev. Josiah Forshall	- p. 126. 136	Petro Angel Sarti	- - p. 255
Veneris, 26° die Junii, 1835.		Robert Brown, Esq.	- - p. 259
Rev. Josiah Forshall	- - p. 140	Mr. George Samouelle	- - p. 268
Sir Henry Ellis	- - p. 140	Veneris, 31° die Julii, 1835.	
Sir Frederick Madden	- - p. 153	Edward Hawkins, Esq.	- - p. 274
Mr. Mawer Cowtan	- - p. 161	Mr. George Samouelle	- - p. 276
		Lunæ, 3° die Augusti, 1835.	
		Mr. George Samouelle	- - p. 281
		Richard Westmacott, Esq., R. A.	p. 282
		Sir Henry Ellis	- - p. 285

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Lunæ, 18^o die Maii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, called in ;
and Examined.

1. **W**ILL you inform the Committee what offices you hold in the British Museum?—I hold the office of Principal Librarian, which was given to me under His Majesty's sign-manual. I also hold another office called that of Expenditor, which was given to me by the Three Principal Trustees.

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

18 May 1835.

2. How long have you held the office of principal librarian?—Since the year 1827. As principal librarian I have a salary of 500 *l.* a year; I have no salary or emoluments from the office of expenditor.

3. Who are The Principal Trustees?—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and The Speaker of the House of Commons.

4. You state you receive no salary as expenditor; is there any indirect emolument or patronage attached to the office?—None whatever.

5. No patronage?—None whatever.

6. Is there any patronage attached to the office of principal librarian?—The housemaids' places are in my gift, and I also appoint the watchmen.

7. Is there no other patronage attached to the office?—No.

8. Do you recommend the other appointments in the Museum to the trustees?—No, I do not, unless I am consulted. Sometimes the trustees have desired me to find a person to fill an inferior office.

9. And occasionally, in point of fact, you execute that duty of the trustees in appointing to certain offices?—No, it is quite accidental. I do not think such a thing has happened for four or five years.

10. When it happens it is always by delegation from the trustees?—Yes. The appointment of housemaids arises out of a minute of the trustees, made soon after the foundation of the Museum, by which the principal librarian was directed to find proper persons for these places, and that order has continued in operation ever since it was made.

11. Will you state to the Committee the origin of the Museum?—It originated with Sir Hans Sloane's collection. He had expended a long life and a large sum of money in collecting books, manuscripts, and rarities of every description; and it was a matter of public opinion that that collection should be preserved for posterity. Towards the close of his life it was understood that he would make an offer of it to the public, by his will, and in his will he did make the offer, I think for 20,000 *l.*, that that collection, which had cost him upwards of 50,000 *l.*, should be transferred to trustees for the public use. It was accordingly made the foundation of the British Museum. Just at that time Lord Oxford's collection of manuscripts was on sale, and Government purchased Lord Oxford's manuscripts, to which was added the Cottonian collection; and a small library of printed books, collected by Major Arthur Edwards, was also added. Then, three years afterwards, or thereabouts, King George II., under an instrument which passed the great seal, gave the old royal library of the Kings of England, the printed books of which had been collected from the time of Henry VII., and the manu-

Sir Henry Ellis.

18 May 1835.

scripts from the time of Richard II. to the time of Charles II. These collections were all brought together when the present Museum was established.

12. Will you state to the Committee the nature of the constitution of the British Museum?—The government of the Museum is consigned to 48 trustees. There are at present but 47, including 23 official trustees, nine family trustees, and 15 elected trustees, who are elected by the other 33. One Sloane trusteeship is vacant, so that there are only 47 trustees at the present moment.

13. Is the Sloane trusteeship an elective trusteeship?—No, it is a family trusteeship; Lord Cadogan has the appointment of the two trustees.

14. Does the Museum possess any charter of incorporation?—No, it is incorporated by Act of Parliament.

15. Is there any charter recited in the Act of Parliament?—I believe not.

16. Will you state who are the present official trustees?—The three principal trustees are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and The Speaker of the House of Commons. The 20 others are the Lord President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the three Principal Secretaries of State, the Bishop of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the President of the Royal Society, the President of the College of Physicians, the President of the Society of Antiquaries, and the President of the Royal Academy.

17. Will you state who are the present family trustees?—The Sloane trustee is Lord Cadogan, who is the only one at present. The Cottonian trustees are the Rev. Arthur Annesley and George Booth Tyndale, esq. The Harleian trustees are Lord Hen. W. Bentinck and Earl Cawdor. Lord Cawdor was appointed by the Duke of Portland to succeed Lord Dovor. The Townleian trustee is Peregrine Edward Townley, esq. The Earl of Elgin is the trustee of the Elgin family; and Thomas Andrew Knight, esq., is the trustee for the Knight family. There is also a Royal trustee, who is the Duke of Northumberland.

18. Will you state who are the elected trustees?—Lord St. Helens is the eldest, Earl of Harrowby, Lord Farnborough, Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis Camden, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Ashburton, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, Earl of Eldon, Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Derby, Lord Fitzgerald, and Sir Robert H. Inglis, bart.

19. Will you inform the Committee what constitutes the qualification for the office of family trustee?—I know of no qualification but the appointment of the family under the several Acts of Parliament by which the particular collections have been obtained or purchased, which declare that certain members of those families shall be trustees; in order, I conclude, that they may see the fulfilment of the contract as to preservation from time to time.

20. Will you state how they are appointed?—They are appointed, every one of them, I believe, in a different manner under the separate Acts of Parliament. For instance, with respect to the Cottonian collection, which had previously been in the hands of trustees, the Act of Parliament which transferred it to the Museum, directed that, after the deaths of the then Cottonian trustees, it should and might be lawful to and for Frances Hanbury, widow, the heir-general of Sir Robert Cotton, and after her decease, to her heirs male, being of full age, and in default of such issue, to her daughters, as they respectively should be in priority of birth, severally and in remainder, successively, to nominate fit persons to supply the places of the said trustees. The Rev. Arthur Annesley is now the heir-general of Frances Hanbury; and the heir-general appoints the two trustees. He appointed himself in the first instance, and his cousin and brother-in-law, Mr. Tyndale, in the second.

21. The office, then, is hereditary?—The appointment is hereditary.

22. Is there any fixed age at which an hereditary trustee is eligible to the office?—Several of the Acts of Parliament say of full age.

23. Should an hereditary trustee be a minor or an idiot, or otherwise disqualified for the office, what would be done in that case?—The Act which relates to the Sloane trustees directs, that after the decease of Lord Cadogan and Mr. Hans Stanley, "it shall and may be lawful for the heirs male of their bodies, and upon failure of the heirs male of the body of either of them, to and for the heirs male of the body of the other of them, being of full age, or their respective guardian

Sir Henry Ellis.

18 May 1835.

guardian or guardians during their minority, to nominate a trustee for the purpose of this Act in the room of the person last nominated by the survivor of them; and so as often as any person supplying the place of the said Charles Lord Cadogan or Hans Stanley shall happen to die." There is a similar provision with respect to the Cottonian trustees. All the family trusteeships are under different regulations. I believe I may say there is one hereditary trustee, the Earl of Elgin. The Act says, that whoever has the style and title of Earl of Elgin shall be a trustee.

24. In fact, then, one is an hereditary trustee?—It amounts to that. Whoever is Earl of Elgin is to be a trustee of the British Museum.

25. Though he be a minor or an idiot?—I do not recollect the words of the Act sufficiently to say how that is.

26. As the trusteeship in the Elgin family is hereditary, should the hereditary trustee of that family be a minor or an idiot, or otherwise disqualified, what would be done by the trustees of the British Museum in that case?—They would not interfere, I should think. We went without two Sloane trustees for a considerable length of time.

27. Then suppose an hereditary appointer of trustees is a minor or an idiot, or otherwise disqualified, does the Act of Parliament meet that contingency?—Most of the Acts do.

28. You have stated the only hereditary trusteeship to be in the family of the Earl of Elgin. By the Act of the 5 Geo. IV., c. 60, which was passed to carry into effect the will of Richard Payne Knight, esq., it is provided, "that from and after the passing of this Act, the said Thomas Andrew Knight, being such descendant as aforesaid, shall be added to and associated with the trustees for the time being of the said British Museum, as an hereditary trustee of the Museum, with all the privileges of the other family trustees of the said Museum, with perpetual succession to his descendants in the direct male line so long as any shall exist?"—There is an hereditary trustee in that family; I did not recollect that.

29. Are you prepared to say there are no other hereditary trustees besides the two that are now instanced?—I am confident there are no others.

30. Have the families any power to nominate and appoint trustees independently of the trustees for the British Museum for the time being?—The different Acts of Parliament specify the parties who are to nominate the family trustees. I should say, for instance, when Mr. Annesley presented himself as a trustee of the British Museum, the trustees begged to have some document by which he should show he was the heir-general of Frances Hanbury. Mr. John Townley appointed himself in writing.

31. Have the trustees of the British Museum any veto on such appointment?—I should say not. I have belonged to the British Museum 35 years, and I never heard of such a thing.

32. Then whatever may be the qualification or character of the person so nominated, being nominated under an Act of Parliament, the trustees would have no veto on the appointment?—Certainly none.

33. Have the trustees of the British Museum the power of appointing family trustees without applying to Parliament?—Not without an Act of Parliament.

34. What is the amount of any donation or bequest which, in the opinion or practice of the trustees, will give the donor a claim to be appointed a family trustee?—I do not know that that has ever entered into the contemplation of the trustees. I remember once hearing Mr. Payne Knight say that, in his opinion, no one ought to be made a family trustee whose donation, or the donation of whose family, did not amount to 10,000 *l.* in value. That was a mere matter of conversation. The trustees, to the best of my knowledge, have never contemplated anything of that kind.

35. What is the principle upon which a trustee in the nature of a family, or hereditary trustee, is appointed?—I conceive that the object in appointing them was, that the successors of the families should have an opportunity of seeing that the donation or bequest was disposed of or preserved in the way that the donor intended; that it should be a sort of guarantee. When Mr. Cracherode left his library and rarities, to a very large amount, I believe to the value of 40,000 *l.*, the trustees would have proposed the appointment of a family trustee, but as he left no male descendant, they, upon the vacancy which Mr. Cracherode's own death occasioned in the trust, elected his executor, the Bishop of Durham, (Dr.

Sir Henry Ellis.

18 May 1835.

Barrington) a trustee, under the idea that he would see that the bequest was properly disposed of.

36. It is provided by the 47 Geo. III. that the trustees of the British Museum may sell, exchange, or dispose of such duplicates of books, medals, coins or other things as may be in the collection; is the same power given to them with respect to donations or bequests, without the consent of the family trustees?—It is their rule not to sell or part with anything that has been bequeathed or given to them.

37. You do not mean to say that is not a rule with many exceptions?—I believe there is no exception to it now, because at the time that Lord Fitzwilliam gave his museum to the University of Cambridge, there was a report abroad that he had intended to give that collection to the Museum, but that the trustees, among duplicates, sold things which had been given to them. Partly in consequence of that report, and on consideration, it was thought improper to sell in future what had been given, and a determination was come to that nothing out what had been bought should be sold or parted with.

38. The Act of the 47 Geo. III. enables the trustees of the British Museum to sell, exchange or dispose of such parts of the collection as they should think proper; has not that power been acted upon since that time?—They have had one or two sales of books and coins, but I know the trustees gave special directions that nothing should be sold that had been given or bequeathed.

39. Have not articles been exchanged?—Nothing that has been given or bequeathed.

40. You mean since Lord Fitzwilliam's museum was given to the University of Cambridge?—Yes.

41. When was that?—It was in 1816.

42. Is the Committee to understand that nothing which has been bequeathed to the Museum has ever been disposed of under the authority of that Act of Parliament?—Not of late years.

43. Can you state what was the description of articles sold or disposed of under the authority of the Act of Parliament in former times?—No, I cannot. Some of the officers of the departments may know, as far as their several departments are concerned.

44. Do the family trustees ever attend meetings of the Board?—Yes, very frequently.

45. How many of them?—Mr. Townley, when he is in town, Lord Cadogan, Mr. Tyndale, (Lord Dover formerly,) Lord Cawdor, and Mr. Knight, when he is in town.

46. Will you state how the elected trustees are elected?—The Act of Parliament, 26 Geo. II, by which the Museum was constituted, after naming the official and family trustees, provides, that they shall elect and nominate 15 other persons to be associated to them in the execution of the trust. The elected trustees in consequence have no votes at the elections of elected trustees, because the Act of Parliament gives the official and family trustees only the power of election.

47. By whom are the elected trustees recommended?—I do not know; the trustees settle that amongst themselves.

48. Is there any recognised qualification?—I believe not; the trustees make the selection.

49. What is the mode of election?—The election is usually held in the Robing-chamber of the House of Lords, because the Act directs, that two out of three of the Principal Trustees shall always be present, and, therefore, it is convenient to have the election at the House of Lords, because The Speaker of the House of Commons is within reach, as well as the Lord Chancellor.

50. Has it been the practice to select for the honour of a trusteeship those who have been distinguished by any great literary or scientific acquirements?—I believe it has been usual.

51. Will you state whether, among the 15 elected trustees, there is at present any one who has published any work on science or literature of any distinction?—I cannot say. Lord Aberdeen has published an Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture, and edited another work, but otherwise the trustees have not been authors.

52. Have they been men of science?—I think so. I was secretary for many years, and I had the highest opinion of the talents of every one I saw in the committee-room.

Sir Henry Ellis.

18 May 1835.

53. In fact, are any of them men of science?—I cannot answer that question. I have known them as trustees of the Museum, without knowing their studies.

54. Are they not generally men of high rank and wealth, and of great official occupation?—They are usually of high rank and wealth, and men whose very character forms a guarantee to the public that the Museum will be well administered.

55. Is not the purpose of having men of high rank and station already answered by having a list of official trustees?—The official trustees may be supposed to be very often engaged when the others can attend to us.

56. Do they or the greater part of the elected trustees attend the board regularly?—A great many of them do.

57. Constantly?—Yes, many of the official trustees attend very constantly.

58. How often are the meetings of the board?—Once a month, unless extraordinary meetings or sub-committees are summoned.

59. What is the average number of trustees generally attending the board?—I hardly know; the secretary will be able to state that; but I think I have known from nine to 16 attend frequently. The quorum is three for a committee, and seven for a general meeting.

60. What is the quorum for electing a trustee?—Seven, of which two out of the three principal trustees must form a part; there is a special Act of Parliament for that.

61. By what Act of Parliament is that?—The Act of the 27 George II. "Be it enacted, that every such election of a trustee at which the said Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, and The Speaker of the House of Commons, or any two of them, shall be present, shall be as effectual, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the said Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, and The Speaker of the House of Commons, were all of them present; and that the acts and orders made by the major part of such number of the said trustees as shall be present at any such general meeting, so as seven of the said trustees at the least be there present, shall have the same and the like force and effect as if such acts and orders were made by the major part of the whole number of the said trustees."

62. Is there any official notice given on the election of trustees?—All the electing trustees are summoned to attend in the Robing-chamber of the House of Lords, which implies that it is for an election; and they are also informed, that it is for the election of a trustee in the room of such a one deceased, or in the room of such a one resigned.

63. Is the summons confined to the electing trustees, or does it extend to the whole?—No, only to the electing trustees; the summons is not sent to the elected trustees.

64. Is there any discretionary power exercised in the selection of trustees for attendance at the ordinary meetings?—None, I believe.

65. Everybody is summoned?—At committee meetings the old practice used to be, when I was secretary (I was secretary for 13 years), that any one who had attended a committee during the preceding year was always summoned to every committee for the next year, but if he neglected to come for a whole year he was not summoned on a committee until he made his appearance again; that was the old rule, but it may have been altered since; that was a traditionary practice, and not a written regulation.

66. That was not an order of the trustees?—No; it had been the practice from the foundation of the Museum.

67. Is that the practice now?—I cannot say of myself.

68. Is the committee of trustees a standing committee?—Yes.

69. Then the general business of the Museum is conducted by a standing committee of 15, appointed by a general meeting, and of such trustees as may from time to time signify to the secretary their willingness to attend?—Yes.

70. What is the average number out of the 15 that generally attend the Board?—I should think nine or ten.

71. Has it ever occurred that the business could not be conducted because the trustees were not present?—Perhaps 20 years ago it might have so happened, that towards the vacation only five trustees, upon occasion of a general meeting, might come, and then they always sent for other trustees, and tried to make up the meeting. I do not recollect any meeting of late years when the business was passed over from that cause.

Sir Henry Ellis.

18 May 1835.

72. What is the quorum required at the general meeting for the appointment of the standing committee?—There is no annual appointment of the standing committee.

73. There is a standing committee so called, is there not?—Yes; but it consists of trustees who choose to come, and all who add themselves to the committee.

74. It is a committee, then, not of a fixed number, but depending upon the inclination or activity of the trustees?—It is an open committee.

75. Is there not an annual visitation to the Museum by the trustees?—Yes.

76. How often, and when does that take place?—The general meeting in the second Saturday in May is the visitation.

77. What is the quorum necessary at that visitation?—There is no quorum; it is a general meeting; on the breaking up of which, after the usual business has been transacted, the trustees go over the whole house; sometimes they keep together, and sometimes they disperse and take different departments. They visit every part to see that all is in order.

78. Is the visitation ever made if there is not more than a certain number?—I never knew a failure in number.

79. What is done at that visitation?—The officers of each department give an account of all the arrangements that have been made since the preceding visitation, and state the labours which have been completed or are in progress. The catalogues, and so on, are laid out which have been made in the preceding year; and the trustees visit the different departments, and have the opportunity of seeing that what is stated in the reports has been performed.

80. What time does it take upon an average?—It may take an hour after the meeting is over, or less.

81. Then the visitation of the Museum occupies the trustees who attend about an hour each year?—I cannot say that; it may be more or less; I have known it two hours; they merely go through the collection; it would be impossible to make any minute examination of the different departments.

82. On these occasions do they rely on the statements of the officers of the departments?—Not entirely; they make their inquiries from what has appeared in the reports, and so on.

83. Which reports proceed from the officers?—Yes. Those reports first come to me, and if I see anything which may require observation, I make such remarks upon them as I think necessary, for the further information of the trustees.

84. Is there ever any other visitation held?—There are several sub-committees, who occasionally come and examine the departments in a minuter manner. It has very frequently been the case when the trustees wished to make any material alteration in the departments; for instance, in the print-room, Lord Farnborough, and till lately Mr. Bankes, and one or two other trustees (for the members of the sub-committees are rarely more than three or four in number to each), have come and directed the officer in his arrangements.

85. During the time you have held your office of principal librarian, do you remember any instances of these extraordinary visitations?—Yes, frequently.

86. Can you state one or two instances, and the causes of them?—I do not personally attend them, but the secretary can give the Committee dates and particulars of such visitations.

87. Have the trustees the power, notwithstanding the statute of Mortmain and other statutes, to hold estates in land?—Yes; that was obtained during Lord Liverpool's administration. It was given to them so lately as the 5 Geo. IV.

88. To any amount?—Yes; to any value and amount whatever.

89. How soon after the vacancy happening by the death or resignation of any trustee is the trusteeship filled up?—It depends upon the convenience of the electing trustees. It may be a week or 10 days, speaking at random, but I never recollect any long interval.

90. Do you imagine that without an Act of Parliament the trustees could extend their number upon any donation being granted to them?—No, certainly not.

91. You stated that the presence of seven trustees is necessary?—Yes, at all general meetings.

92. You have been asked in substance what were the qualifications of a trustee of the British Museum, and looking at the list of the existing trustees, whether any of them may be distinguished as having written any literary or scientific work;

work; do you consider that such distinction is necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Museum?—By no means.

93. Looking over that list, can you state to the Committee how many of the trustees have been employed in the highest offices of the Government of the country, how many have been employed in representing the King abroad, and of the remainder who are free, whether they are not, in the judgment of their fellow-men, likely to administer such trusts as are committed to them in the Museum with perfect judgment, impartiality, and efficiency?—Most unquestionably; I see nine who have been cabinet ministers, I think three have been ambassadors abroad, besides Lord Farnborough, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Derby, and Sir Robert Inglis. I must say that for many years I was secretary at their board, and I never found, even among men of literature and science who had written books, so many men who displayed more judgment upon every difficult case which came before them respecting the Museum.

94. With reference to the list of elected trustees, is it within your knowledge that a majority of them are men of high literary cultivation and literary acquirement?—Certainly; that is perfectly within my knowledge.

95. With reference to their acquirements and high literary cultivation, can you give the Committee any proof as a foundation for your opinion?—My intimacy with many of the trustees; for instance, I have known Lord Aberdeen for I believe 23 years, and I could mention other trustees of that character.

96. Are there any of the present trustees who are known to have published works as authors?—Lord Aberdeen edited a valuable book, which I have already alluded to, on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of France, and I believe everybody who knows Lord Aberdeen knows his acquirements, and the very high cultivation of his mind.

97. Are they known to the public as eminent literary and scientific men?—Yes; Mr. Thomas Grenville, for instance.

98. Speaking generally?—It is impossible to say.

99. Do you think they are a fair representation of the scientific and literary mind of this country, as chosen among the *élite* of the community?—I think so.

100. Are they not men who within their class are looked upon as the principal patrons of art?—Yes.

101. And as having taken a greater interest in literature than others of their class?—Yes.

102. Has not Lord Aberdeen, among others, been particularly distinguished by his acquirements, which gained him the appellation of “Athenian Aberdeen” many years ago?—Yes; and he was a very young man at that time.

103. Would you think very highly of their judgment in any question of science or literature?—Yes.

104. Upon any question of science, do you mean to say you would take the opinion of any one of the elected trustees as an opinion by which you would be guided?—I have never had occasion to bring such matters of literature and science before them.

105. Then upon what do you ground your knowledge of their literary and scientific attainments?—From their general literary and scientific character as gentlemen and scholars.

106. Do you ground it upon notoriety or personal knowledge?—Both.

107. What do you ground that notoriety upon; not upon their publications?—No.

108. In your personal intercourse with them, have you an opportunity of judging of their literary and scientific attainments?—Yes.

109. In the Museum or in private?—Both in the Museum and in private.

110. Is it or is it not to be inferred from your previous examination that the trustees are elected on account of their high literary attainments and scientific knowledge?—Not as professors, but as amateurs of science and literature.

111. Looking to the many great names that have adorned this country, and the richness of its scientific and literary knowledge, will you state who, among our most distinguished mathematicians, for instance, has been appointed a trustee of the British Museum?—I do not recollect any name among the mathematicians, and I do not know that we want mathematicians.

112. Has any distinguished zoologist been elected a trustee?—Zoology is a science that has lately sprung up amongst us.

Sir Henry Ellis.

18 May 1835.

113. Can you state how many are members of the Royal Society?—I cannot say how many.

114. Do you think any of the elected trustees are capable of forming an accurate knowledge of the value of a collection of mineralogy?—I do not think they are; I doubt whether the trustees would attempt to value it themselves.

115. Is there any distinguished mineralogist or geologist among the trustees?—Both sciences have sprung up of late years.

116. Is there any distinguished poet or historian within your knowledge who has ever been elected a trustee, or do the records of the British Museum give a single instance of a poet or an historian who has been an elected trustee?—I do not consider such qualification is necessary; I do not know of any such certainly at the present moment.

117. In general they are merely amateurs in science or in literature?—I do not wish to fix any particular meaning upon the word amateur but as being highly conversant with science and literature.

118. In which of the trustees is the patronage of the Museum and the appointment of officers vested?—The office of principal librarian is in the King's gift, under the recommendation of the Three Principal Trustees.

119. Is it only vested in those three?—In those three only; the whole patronage may be said to be substantially vested in them, as they recommend two persons to the King at the appointment of a principal librarian, and all the other offices are directly in their appointment, or in that of two out of the three.

120. In point of fact, none of the other trustees ever appear in the appointment of officers?—Unless by application for some person whom they wish to support; officially they have no power in the appointments.

121. Then virtually the three trustees you have named are complete managers of the Museum?—Yes, so far as the appointment to offices in the Museum is concerned, not only virtually, but by Act of Parliament.

122. Are the trustees called upon themselves to decide nice scientific questions?—No.

123. They do not sit as a board to decide scientific questions?—No; they call for advice whenever any such questions come before them.

124. What do they sit for?—To superintend the institution; and no money can be expended without their order.

125. Was not the appointment of official trustees originally intended for that; and are they not sufficient for that purpose?—I should think not, because the official trustees would be likely, many of them, to be very much engaged. The notion I had formed myself was, that it was conceived the family trustees might be living in the country, and the official trustees might be engaged; and, therefore, 15 elected trustees were directed to be added to the number, in order that there might be no deficiency in the performance of the duty.

126. Then they perform the double duty of superintending the institution and being scientific men?—They are chosen for the general government of the Museum in the first instance.

127. And not for their exclusive knowledge of literature and science?—Science was in an infant state in this country at the time the Museum was established; and the presidents of the Royal Society and the College of Physicians, who are official trustees, were supposed to be two of the best-informed persons upon matters of science.

128. Suppose a scientific collection were offered for sale to the trustees, what is the course they would adopt with reference to such purchase?—First, they expect a party offering a collection to name his price; they never name the price; they then do exactly what a Committee of the House of Commons would do; they seek out for those who are best qualified to give opinions of its value and character.

129. Do they ever consult their own officers as to the value of collections?—Frequently.

130. Do they always consult them?—Usually.

131. In the case of the purchase of a valuable collection from Mr. Hawkins, was the mineralogical curator consulted as to the value or the utility of that collection?—I think he (Mr. König) was consulted; but it might be before or after he was consulted that Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell were consulted. Before the purchase was completed, I am confident he went in to the trustees, for I was with him in the hall before he went in.

132. What

132. What did he say or do when he went in to the trustees?—I do not know ; I was not present.

Sir Henry Ellis.

133. Do you imagine that Mr. König approved of that purchase?—I have no power to say that, for I was not in the room : that will appear upon the minutes of the trustees. I think Mr. König did approve of the purchase ; he went to see it.

18 May 1835.

134. All you can state of your own knowledge is that Mr. König went into the room where the trustees were for the purpose of giving an opinion?—Yes ; I have no further personal knowledge of that transaction.

135. Is it a rule when collections are offered for sale to the trustees of the British Museum to consult the officers of the departments in which these collections may eventually be placed?—Yes ; the offer usually comes through the report of the officers ; I may say, the greater part of the offers.

136. The officers of the British Museum themselves bring such collections as may be offered for sale under the notice of the trustees?—Yes, unless a party writes specially, and then it goes through the hands of the secretary.

137. Can you tell then who brought Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains under the consideration of the trustees?—No, I cannot of my own knowledge ; the usual practice is to make the offer through the officer of the particular department, and then the trustees consult him ; but the officers, I believe, are generally reluctant, when anything comes to a high value, to give their opinion ; they would rather that the trustees should go abroad, and obtain what they consider the best opinions.

138. Is the office of elected trustee considered one of distinction?—It has always been considered, in the literary and scientific world, as the blue ribbon of literature.

139. By whom was that designation attached to it?—I do not know.

140. Do you think so high a distinction should be exclusively conferred upon men who are amateurs in science and literature rather than the real workers in the fields of literature and of science?—That is a mere matter of opinion ; but I confess that I prefer such appointments to those of men of science, generally speaking.

141. In preference to men like Bradley, Dollond, Priestley, Cavendish, Maskelyne, Rumford, Watt, Wollaston, Young, Davy or Chenevix?—Sir Humphrey Davy and Dr. Wollaston were both trustees as presidents of the Royal Society.

142. The question refers to elected trustees, and having stated that an elected trustee receives an honour, described by you to be the blue ribbon of literature, do you think that those who have been elected trustees are men who ought to be preferred for such an honour before those whose names have been stated, or, amongst those now living, to Dalton, Ivory, Brown, Hatchett, Pond, Herschell, Babbage, Henry, Barlow, South, Faraday, Murdoch, and Christie?—I do not see what benefit the Museum could derive from the science of the parties you have named.

143. Do you think that is a sufficient answer to the question?—I think it is ; I do not see what advantage the Museum could gain as an institution from the science of those men.

144. Having stated that it is a high literary and scientific distinction to be elected a trustee of the British Museum, you prefer men, who are amateurs in science or literature to the men whose names have been mentioned?—I am looking to the benefit to be derived to the Museum ; and I do not see any advantage that their science would afford to our institution.

145. Then science and literature are not the essential conditions of being a good trustee?—To a certain extent ; but I should conceive that science and literature would be possessed by a well-educated gentleman in sufficient quantity to make him a good trustee of the Museum. Scientific men would not always be the best persons for such an appointment.

146. Confining your answer to elected trustees, who enjoy an honour, by your admission, described as the blue ribbon of literature and science, in that point of view, do you think that honour has been bestowed most advantageously for science and literature?—I look to the benefit of the Museum, not to the general benefit of science.

147. Then upon what principle do you call it the blue ribbon of literature and science?—I stated it had been looked up to as that sort of distinction by literary and scientific men.

Sir Henry Ellis.

18 May 1835.

148. Will they look up to it as that sort of distinction when they have no hopes of attaining it?—Many no doubt have aspired to it who have not attained it.

149. How many men of that character have succeeded?—I am not able to state that; I do not know who the applicants have been.

150. But among living philosophers, if it was an honour looked at, and aspired to by them, might it not be sometimes attained?—I never heard of any instance of philosophers who have wished to attain that honour, and I have known many intimately.

151. They have never aspired to it?—No, I believe not.

152. The list which has been read of eminent men who have not been trustees begins with the name of Bradley; was Bradley alive at the time of the institution of the Museum?—I think he was.

153. That list also contains the name of Cavendish; was not Mr. Cavendish an elected trustee?—Yes, he was.

154. It also contains the name of Brown; assuming that to be Robert Brown, the pre-eminent botanist, are not his services already secured to the Museum by his appointment to the keepership of the Banksian collection?—Certainly.

155. In regard to the qualification of trustees of the British Museum, can you state to the Committee what was the standard adopted at its first institution; in other words, were the trustees appointed in 1753 selected for their great eminence in science and literature, or for their general taste in literature and science, which you have described as the qualification of the existing trusteeships?—I have understood from tradition that Sir Hans Sloane before his death named certain persons who he wished should be trustees of his collection. It was understood that Government would purchase his collection, and he wished such persons to be named trustees.

156. Of what class were those persons?—They were of the higher class; I think Mr., afterwards Sir William, Watson, who was a brother physician, was one of them.

157. Do you think that precedent authorizes the electing of trustees on account of their high rank and their amateurships, rather than their legal and scientific knowledge?—The trustees in this list are all men of high attainments; the Hon. Philip Yorke, Sir John Evelyn, Dr. Birch, Dr. Ward and two or three others, not elected from their high rank merely.

158. Then originally they were scientific men?—There appears to have been two or three such; no more.

159. It has not been the practice *ab initio* to select mere amateurs?—The word "amateur" was one that presented itself to me at the moment; I did not mean to imply by that men flippantly acquainted with knowledge, but that they were not professional; I meant men who were as highly educated as professional men, but who had not gone so deep into the study of literature or science. I may mention Gustavus Brander, as a man acquainted with natural science, and the Earl of Bute, who mixed science with rank.

160. As you are no doubt familiarly acquainted with the past history as well as the present circumstances of the institution, will you give the Committee a list of the eminent poets, critics or historians who have at any time formed part of the elected trustees?—I have already mentioned Gustavus Brander. Mr. Arthur Onslow, who was Speaker of the House of Commons; he left us a most valuable collection of Bibles.

161. Was he an official trustee?—He was an elected trustee first, and afterwards an official trustee when he became Speaker of the House of Commons.

162. Would you call him a distinguished literary or scientific person?—He left us a very curious collection of English Bibles. Gustavus Brander was a gentleman and a man of science, and Lord Bute was a great patron of science. There is also James Harris, the author of "Hermes;" and Daniel Wray was a man of considerable literature in his day; Charles Littleton, Bishop of Carlisle; Matthew Duane, who left us a collection of coins; Sir Richard Kay, Dean of Lincoln; he was a collector of topography; he bequeathed his collection of topographical drawings to us. Sir William Hamilton was also a man of science; but I conceive it never entered into the contemplation of the trustees to select poets and historians.

163. What eminent men, distinguished by their works on literature or science, and not by their patronage or collections, have been elected trustees?—I cannot find any such person.

164. Judging

Sir Henry Ellis.

18 May 1835.

164. Judging from your knowledge of the past history of the institution, was it more the custom formerly to elect men celebrated for their literary or scientific works than it has been recently?—No, certainly not.

165. Then will you name, at present, any men distinguished for their works?—I certainly know of none in the present list of elected trustees distinguished for their scientific or literary productions except Lord Aberdeen.

166. Should you not be of opinion, judging from the tradition that you spoke of, that formerly the trustees were selected as men of eminence, but by no means as men of eminence in their profession?—Certainly not.

167. What were the trustees named by Sir Hans Sloane?—I believe his particular friends, and men qualified to be trustees, without being, strictly speaking, persons of science.

168. Were they not scientific men, and did they not publish works? Did not Dr. Birch, for instance?—Dr. Birch published a great deal of biography and history; and there was Dr. Ward, whose Greek Grammar is still used at Westminster.

169. Did not Mr. Cavendish also?—Yes; Mr. Cavendish's works were, I believe, all published in the Philosophical Transactions.

170. I think you stated some time ago that it had not been lately the practice to exchange duplicates, or dispose of them; were not several exchanged very lately with the Royal Society?—Duplicate books; but they were under the new rules.

171. You have stated that, with respect to the purchase of particular collections, the trustees are in the habit of consulting either the officer of the department to which such purchases would apply, or other competent authorities, upon the subject; does that answer apply to the purchase of the larger collections which have been added to the Museum during the last 30 years?—It applies to purchases under a certain sum; probably under 1,200*l*. When the trustees go to Parliament for a large purchase, the Parliament usually refers it to a Committee of the House of Commons; and they seek for such evidence of its value as they can procure.

172. Will you state to the Committee the circumstances under which the larger collections added to the Museum within the last 30 years have been so added; whether by the judgment of the trustees for the time being, or on the authority of Committees of the House of Commons, specially appointed for the purpose?—The larger purchases for the Museum have been usually effected by a petition of the trustees to the House of Commons recommending the purchase; and the House of Commons, after having appointed a Committee, who take evidence as to the value or character of the thing offered for sale, have come to a vote by which it was purchased. The trustees have rarely bought any thing above 1,200*l*. or 1,500*l*. value at any time from their own funds.

173. Will you state to the Committee the titles of the respective collections added under the authority of votes of the House of Commons?—The Hamilton collection, the Townley collection, the Lansdowne collection of manuscripts, the Greville collection of minerals, the Hargrave library, an addition to the Townley collection, the Elgin marbles and Dr. Burney's library.

174. Was Mr. Hawkins's collection bought by a vote of the House of Commons?—No, by the trustees.

175. Were you examined before a Committee of the House of Commons with reference to the purchase of any one of these collections?—In reference to the purchase of the Burney library.

176. There is another collection to which your attention has not been called, but which was in like manner purchased under a vote of the House of Commons—the Rich collection?—Yes, it was.

177. Are you aware whether a Committee of the House of Commons sat on that collection?—Yes. I attended them at the house in which Mr. Rich's collection was at that time placed, in Essex-street in the Strand. The Burney collection I likewise attended them upon.

178. Are you aware whether in forming that estimate of the value which they subsequently recommended in the report to Parliament, they did or did not take the testimony or judgment of persons who were in the opinion of the world considered competent to assist them?—Certainly. In order to affix a price to the Oriental manuscripts of the Rich collection they examined Mr. Colebrooke, Dr. Nicol, Colonel Baillie, Sir Gore Ousley, Sir John Malcolm, and Sir Harford Jones Brydges; with regard to the Syriac manuscripts they had the

Sir Henry Ellis.

18 May 1835.

evidence of Professor Lee, of Cambridge; upon the Babylonian antiquities they took that of Mr. Landseer, who had written upon the subject of the ancient cylinders; and Mr. Marsden, Sir Charles Wilkins, and Mr. Matthew Young were consulted upon the value of the Oriental coins of the collection.

179. From your experience of what passed before Committees of the House of Commons, do you understand that they did that which the trustees of the Museum endeavoured to do upon a smaller scale, by referring for evidence of the value of the articles to the judgment of those persons who were competent to form an opinion?—Certainly; I never knew them to deviate from that.

180. When a petition is presented for the purchase of a collection, who amongst the officers of the British Museum is requested by the trustees to give an opinion as to the value of the collection and the expediency of its purchase, previous to the petition being presented to the House of Commons?—It would depend on the department in which the purchase is to be made. For instance, the keeper of the manuscripts would be consulted on the subject of manuscripts; the keeper of the printed books, in the purchase of a printed library; Mr. König, on the subject of natural history, and Mr. Hawkins with regard to antiquities.

181. Did the trustees themselves take upon themselves in any case to present a petition to Parliament for the purchase of a collection without first consulting their own officers?—Never, I believe. Of course it is a matter for consultation before the petition is drawn up. I drew up the petition for the Burney collection in The Speaker's study, by direction. There was a sub-committee of trustees appointed to prepare it.

182. Is there any evidence taken by the trustees previously to presenting a petition?—They obtain evidence as to the character and probable value of what is offered; they satisfy themselves before they draw up a petition that the collection it relates to is desirable; and they then leave the House of Commons to ascertain the actual value in their Committee, by examining competent evidence.

183. You have already referred to Mr. Rich's collection; who were the parties consulted by the trustees as to that purchase?—I was. I was then at the head of the manuscript department.

184. Were you the only person consulted?—There was my colleague, Mr. Forshall, at that time, and we ascertained from various quarters the value and rarity of the manuscripts which formed that collection.

185. Will you inform the Committee in what quarter you made those inquiries, and upon what authority you recommended that purchase to the trustees?—It is so long ago that I hardly know how to state that. We ascertained, in the first place, that the Syriac manuscripts were of very great rarity and value.

186. From whom did you ascertain that?—I think Professor Lee, of Cambridge, was one of the persons examined by the House of Commons.

187. The question applies to the previous examination?—I consulted both Professor Lee and Dr. Nicol, the latter of whom succeeded the Archbishop of Cashel as one of the Oriental professors at Oxford. Dr. MacBride was also consulted.

188. Did they examine the manuscripts themselves?—They did.

189. What was the foundation of their opinion in favour of the purchase?—I do not recollect. Professor Lee attended every day almost of the Committee's examination, and I believe he is considered the first Syriac scholar we have in this country. With respect to Bruce's manuscripts, upon a previous occasion I was instructed by the trustees to consult the Archbishop of Cashel and Professor Lee by letter. Finally, we declined purchasing Bruce's manuscripts.

190. Then the trustees decide upon this previous stage for themselves?—Yes, whether they shall or shall not go to Parliament.

191. They take the opinion of eminent men?—Yes, as to the intrinsic merit of the collection.

192. As the trustees then, before they make any great purchase, take the opinion of eminent literary or scientific men, does not that furnish an additional reason why some such eminent men should be found among the number of the trustees?—When the occasion comes, they go to the men best qualified to give advice at the moment, which is always better than having merely one general adviser upon such occasions. That is a matter of opinion, but I think it is better.

193. Would there not be considerable jealousy among literary or scientific men in the particular departments, if their department was represented among the trustees by only one or two persons of their own class?—Certainly.

194. The

194. They having, by that means, more the ear of the trustees than other men of the same profession?—I should think that would be very likely. Sir Henry Ellis.

195. Would the trustees be more restricted from taking other eminent opinions because there were a few literary and scientific men among them?—No, I should think not. 18 May 1835.

196. Would there not be a suspicion in the minds of literary and scientific men in general that the opinion of those members of the board would have more authority with the trustees than the extrinsic or extra-judicial opinions which might be obtained elsewhere?—I have no doubt there would be a suspicion of that sort among literary and scientific men.

197. Would there not be a jealousy on the part of those literary and scientific men who had not a seat among the trustees that the opinions of those who had seats would have a greater influence with the decisions of the board than they ought to have?—I think it is very likely.

198. Should you be led to conclude that from the feuds that have arisen in other societies?—Yes.

199. Do you conceive that eminent writers in the several departments of science, who have themselves advanced the bounds of knowledge, are men of system, and wedded to particular theories, and unfit on that account, from their mutual jealousies, to undertake the care of any institution of this nature?—So much depends upon the frame of the man's mind and constitution, that I doubt whether I am capable of giving a satisfactory general answer to that.

200. Are they not more anxious to establish their particular views than to forward the cause of general science?—Generally speaking, probably they are.

201. Among the persons who have given collections to the Museum, do you find there are any historians, poets or great writers?—No, certainly not, after the mention of Dr. Birch, who gave a collection. I do not think we have any collection left us by any historian or great writer.

202. Are they not persons generally of the same qualifications as those who constitute the elected trustees of the present day?—Yes.

203. Was not Dr. Burney a distinguished author? did he not leave his library to the Museum?—Dr. Burney's library was purchased by Parliament. He was not an extensive author. He wrote some most valuable reviews of books; and he made immense grammatical and other classical collections, especially regarding the Greek metres, but he made them as if he intended to live for 200 years. He completed less than might have been expected.

204. Was not Mr. Rich, whose manuscripts were bought, a literary man also?—Mr. Rich published two memoirs upon Babylon.

205. The whole of Rich's collection was purchased, not given?—Yes.

206. In the case of collections bequeathed to the Museum, they have generally been bequeathed by persons of great fortune?—Usually.

207. It is rarely in the power of an author by profession, however distinguished he may be, to give his collection to the nation?—No.

208. For instance, in a contribution to a national gallery, you would not expect an artist to contribute his paintings?—No; except in the case of Sir George Beaumont, who was an artist as well as a man of fortune.

209. In the case of Sir John Soane, he, perhaps, will bequeath a valuable collection to the Museum?—Yes.

210. But with reference to bestowing works of value upon the Museum, that of itself does not constitute any ground for the selection of trustees, does it?—I never knew it enter into the view of the trustees.

211. When the trustees have made a reference to scientific men with respect to the purchase of scientific collections, have they always acted according to the opinions of these scientific men, or have they acted upon an opinion of their own?—I believe they have always acted upon the opinions they have taken, because until they have made up their minds whether the collection would be desirable for the Museum, they have never consulted the parties.

212. When they have consulted the parties, have they always acted according to their advice?—Yes, always, to the best of my recollection.

213. Supposing the principle to be laid down, that scientific men were to be elected trustees, unless it were generally acted upon, can you see any possibility of avoiding the jealousy that would arise from the exclusion of those who consider themselves qualified?—I think it is very likely that jealousy would be introduced.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Jovis, 21^o die Maii, 1835.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, called in ; and further Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

21 May 1835.

214. DO you know and can you state to the Committee in what manner any of the great museums or libraries on the Continent are conducted ; whether by the minister of the interior, or whether by a board of Trustees as in the case of the British Museum, or whether by a board of *Savans*, men of science or of literature ; and if by the minister of the interior, whether it be consistent with your knowledge that such minister of the interior is selected with reference to his qualifications as a man of science to preside over the concerns of such museum or such library ?—In answer to this question, I have to say, that I believe the collections in the Hotel de Richelieu at Paris, I mean the library of printed books, the library of manuscripts, the collection of prints, and the department of coins and medals, are regulated by a board formed by the conservators of those several departments, the chief conservator of each department taking his turn to be president or director, each for the term of five years. All matters agreed upon at the board are referred to the minister for public instruction, and receive his confirmation.

The officers of the institution of the Jardin des Plantes form a similar board, and are likewise under the superintendence of the minister for public instruction.

It is to be observed, that the office of minister for public instruction is sometimes discontinued. The superintendence of the boards already mentioned then reverts to the minister of the interior, under whom, in the time of the Emperor Napoleon, when there was no minister for public instruction, these institutions were placed.

The museum of the Louvre is rather differently constituted. The Count de Forbin is its director, and he is also the keeper of the pictures. The Count de Clarac is the conservator of the sculpture gallery only. These gentlemen, I am informed, refer to the ministre du Maison du Roi.

The Vatican Library is under the superintendence and direction of one of the cardinals, I believe the pope's secretary of state.

There is another institution, however, on the Continent, the formation of the trust of which is not unsimilar to that of the British Museum. I allude to the Ambrosian Library at Milan. It was founded by Cardinal Frederick Borromeo, and besides a collection of books and manuscripts, it contains pictures, statues, and a cabinet of medals ; it is governed by a board of trustees or curators, or by whatever name they may be called, consisting partly of the noblesse of the state. The chairman is hereditary, and always a Borromeo. This is the only institution upon the Continent, as far as I am aware, the trust of which in part resembles that of the British Museum.

215. In the other institutions on the Continent, so far as you are acquainted with them, the management is under the superintendence of the minister of the interior, or some other public functionary appointed by the ruling power of the state ?—I believe so.

216. Are you aware of the circumstances under which the Imperial Library at Vienna is administered ?—I am not well informed upon that subject, but I believe it is under an officer called the prefect of that institution.

217. Are you aware of the circumstances under which the Royal Library at Munich is governed ?—I am not.

218. Are you aware of the functions filled at one time by the Baron Denon, and since by the Count de Forbin at Paris ?—I believe I am. Baron Denon, in the time of the emperor of the French, was director-general of the museums. He had under his immediate control the Napoleon Museum, the Museum of French Monuments, the

the collection at Versailles, the galleries in the palaces belonging to the government, the superintendence of the striking of medals, some other superintendences, and authority in the acquisition of works of art. After 1815 he ceased to be director.

The Count de Forbin succeeded M. Denon in all the departments which have been just described, except the superintendence of the striking of medals. He is still the director of the Royal Museums.

219. Are you aware whether the Baron Denon was pre-eminent in the different departments confided to his care, and whether the Count de Forbin his successor be so?—Baron Denon was unquestionably pre-eminent in science. He was one of the *savans* who went with Buonaparte to Egypt; was chosen for his taste and knowledge in antiquities. Count de Forbin is of one of the most ancient and noble families in France, and he is also a man of science.

220. When you say that the Baron Denon was pre-eminent in science, can you inform the Committee in what department of science the Baron Denon was so pre-eminent?—In his general deep knowledge of antiquities; as a man of universal taste on the subject of antiquity.

221. The question had reference not to the subject of antiquity or of universal taste, but to direct knowledge of matters which are usually classed under the term of science?—His great capability of designing the reverses of medals was one of the strongest features of his literary character. He designed the greater number of the Napoleon medals.

222. Do you think that Baron Denon was selected on account of his rank or of his science?—He was a man of high intellectual culture and scientific pursuits.

223. Are you aware under what circumstances the original nomination of Trustees to the British Museum took place? that is to say, referring to your answer on your previous examination, that certain trustees were, according to the tradition prevalent in the Museum, named by Sir Hans Sloane himself; can you, upon re-consideration, point out to the Committee, looking at the list of such original trustees, the names of those to whom in that answer you referred?—I know that Mr., afterwards Sir William Watson, was one; and two or three others were formerly named to me.

224. Were they selected from the list of their fellow-subjects for their pre-eminence in history, in poetry or in general science, or were they selected as being personal friends of Sir Hans Sloane, in whom he had confidence, as being persons likely well to administer the trusts that might be confided to them? In the answer that you will give, the Committee of course request you to speak so far only as from that tradition to which you have referred as the source of your knowledge, you are able to depose?—I understood from Mr. Planta, my predecessor, (he was my authority,) that there were several persons, and he spoke of them as friends of Sir Hans Sloane; at the same time it was likely that those friends of Sir Hans Sloane would be either scientific men or patrons of science; and in the case of Mr., afterwards Sir William Watson, he was a man so eminent for his knowledge of plants that he went at that time by the name of the living lexicon of botany. There might, therefore, be an additional reason for the choice of him, beside his friendship with Sir Hans Sloane.

225. Sir Hans Sloane, being himself eminent, as he was in different departments, more particularly with respect to natural history?—Yes, and being a very extensive collector of plants.

226. Among the original members of the Board of Trustees appointed in respect of the offices they hold, the Committee do not see certain offices, the holders of which are now considered *ex-officio* members of the Board of Trustees; will you state to the Committee at what time and under what circumstances the president of the Royal Academy and the president of the Society of Antiquaries were respectively added to those who should be *ex-officio* trustees of the British Museum, the Committee being aware that one of those institutions did not exist, and the other had been but just founded at the time when the Museum itself was instituted?—To the best of my recollection it was in 1823 that Sir George Beaumont presented to the British Museum his collection of pictures, the foundation of the present National Gallery. At that time the trustees thought it was fit that some person should be joined with them in their trust who was conversant with pictures, and they determined to apply to Parliament to make the president of the Royal Academy an official trustee. The moment they were going to Parliament for that purpose, they considered that they had two very large collections

Sir Henry Ellis.

21 May 1835.

of sculpture and antique marbles, the Townley and Elgin collections in their trust, and they thought they would at the same time propose as a perpetual trustee the president of the Society of Antiquaries.

227. In reference to the collection of the Townley and Elgin marbles?—Yes; in the preamble of the Act of the 5 Geo. IV., the same Act by which they were empowered to hold lands, you will, I think, find that reason assigned for their application.

228. You stated that the curators of the several literary and scientific institutions of Paris formed boards for the management of those institutions?—I did.

229. Can you state the names of any of those curators now at the head of their respective institutions?—The establishment of officers at the Bibliothèque Royale consists of M. Letronne, director. In the department of Printed Books, M. Van Praet, M. Magnin, M. Ballin, M. Dubeux. In the department of Manuscripts and Ancient Charters, the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, M. Champollion-Figeac, M. Hase, M. Reinaud, M. Fauriel. In the department of medals, M. Raoul-Rochette, M. Letronne, M. Mionnet, M. Lenormand. In the department of Prints and Geographical Plans, M. Thevenin, M. Jomard, and M. Duchesne aîné.

230. The Baron Cuvier, I believe, was at the head of the Jardin des Plantes?—He was himself for some time also the minister for public instruction.

231. Will you inform the Committee whether these individuals were distinguished for their knowledge of science and of literature, and on that account placed at the head of their respective departments?—I take it for granted that they were selected as men of science, and of pre-eminent science, but previous to their coming to the head of their respective departments, my information is scanty as to the publicity of their characters for science.

232. Was not Cuvier the most distinguished naturalist long before he was appointed at the head of the Jardin des Plantes?—Yes; and M. Jomard was one of the *savans* who went with Buonaparte to Egypt.

233. Which was previous to their being placed at the head of their departments?—Yes.

234. Then, in point of fact, the management and the control of these learned associations are immediately under the direction of men of science and of literature?—Yes; responsible to the minister of the interior, or the minister of public instruction, or as the case may be.

235. But the internal management of each respective institution is, in point of fact, in the hands of either the individual who is at the head of that department or of the board?—The general regulation of each department is, I conclude, settled by the board; but the management of the interior of each left to the person who is at the head of it.

236. It has not been found that such management, though in the hands of philosophers and literary men, is at all inconvenient or disadvantageous to the public?—It requires more knowledge than I possess to give a full and satisfactory answer to that question.

237. Do you imagine that any inconvenience would arise if some such similar board were instituted for the management of the British Museum; suppose it were divided into departments, and at the head of each department a curator were appointed, distinguished for his literary or scientific knowledge, as the case might be, do you think that any inconvenience would arise to the public from such board, so constituted, for the care, management and control of the British Museum?—I think that would depend very much upon the access that might be had to the minister of the Home Department, supposing the supreme control to be vested in him, and to the attention that he might or might not pay to an institution so constituted.

238. Supposing the same relation to exist between these learned individuals and the Secretary of State for the Home Department as exists between the board of curators and the minister for public instruction in Paris, do you think any inconvenience would arise to the public, and will you state what that inconvenience would be?—It is impossible for me to say, for it would require a previous minute acquaintance with what actually passes at the institutions in Paris, and I am ignorant at present.

239. But under this government the institutions in Paris enjoy a high reputation in every respect, and particularly the Jardin des Plantes is one of the best managed, and possesses one of the most comprehensive and valuable collections

in

in natural history in Europe, does it not?—Yes, I believe it is; but we have no garden of that kind.

Sir Henry Ellis.

240. But you have a zoological collection in the British Museum?—Not a live one; it consists of stuffed animals only.

21 May 1835.

241. Would you venture to make any the least comparison between either the collection or its scientific arrangement, such as it now is, in the British Museum, and that of the Jardin des Plantes, comparing the respective departments of the Jardin des Plantes with the corresponding departments of the British Museum?—We have no subjects, generally speaking, of a similar kind to those preserved in the Jardin des Plantes. We have no separate library of natural history, no menagerie, no botanic garden.

242. Have you no collection illustrative of comparative anatomy?—We have a few skeletons of animals, but I should think the whole would not cover much space. We have the skeleton of an elephant certainly, but nothing that can be brought into comparison with the Jardin des Plantes.

243. Have you not specimens of various animals preserved in spirits at the British Museum?—We may have a few.

244. Do you think that the collection in the British Museum, imperfect as you now admit it to be, would continue to be imperfect, provided it were headed by the most distinguished zoologists of the day?—I hardly know how to answer that question, for this reason, that natural history divides itself into so many branches, that in choosing a scientific keeper to be placed at the head of the whole collection, if you choose a botanist, he may neglect zoology and give a preference to botany; if you choose a mineralogist, he may take the greatest delight in his department, and leave the zoology to fall to pieces. It is unfortunate for the department of natural history that its divisions are so very different in their nature from each other.

245. With respect to the constitution of the Museum, can you suggest any improvement or alteration to the Committee?—I cannot, as far as relates to the administration of it. I believe it to be as faithfully administered and as perfectly administered as such an institution can allow. The trustees are infinitely more attentive to it than the world supposes. You will find that the monthly reports of the officers to them are well considered before they are given in; they are examined and certified, as to the services performed, by myself, and I make a report also upon them; so that the trustees have every unsophisticated information they can wish for prepared against their meetings.

246. Are you aware of the different ordonnances of the kings of France or the actual king of the French, or during the empire of the Republic, by which the different libraries and institutions of France have been administered; and can you lay before the Committee any document by which that information can be conveyed to them?—I am not in possession of any ordonnance, or any other paper relating to the condition of the Paris library at a former day; but, on a report being brought to me a year ago that the Paris library was to be opened in an evening, I said to the gentleman who mentioned this to me, "I am quite an unbeliever; I am quite incredulous upon that subject, because I am convinced that the curators of the Paris library never would think of opening it on an evening;" and I immediately wrote to M. Van Praet to have the goodness to send me the latest ordonnance which directed the management of the library. He sent me the very last, of the year 1832, containing the most minute regulations, signed, I believe, at the end by M. Guizot, the minister of public instruction, and I was very much gratified to find that our own system was infinitely superior to that of the ordonnance as to the management of the library, its hours, and its numerous accommodations.

247. Will you lay before the Committee a copy of that ordonnance?—I will:—(See Appendix, No. 13.)—and if the Committee will allow me, I will state immediately a few instances of difference between the facilities of the Paris library and ours. The regulations of the Paris library, as they at present stand, are enforced under this ordonnance of King Louis Philippe, dated Paris, 14 November 1832. The library is open every day from ten to three, except on Sundays and festivals; the library of the British Museum is open every day, except on Sundays, from ten to four; and Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, and the 30th January are the only single days upon which it is shut.

248. Can you state to the Committee what number of days are included under the name of festivals in that part of the ordonnance of the king of the French to which you refer?—I believe they are very numerous.

Sir Henry Ellis.

21 May 1835.

249. But you cannot state how many?—No.

For the visitation of the Paris library and other requisite purposes, two vacations are allowed in the year; 15 days at Easter, and from the 1st September to the 15th October inclusive; at these times no readers are admitted. The only times when the British Museum library is closed, are the Easter, Whitsun, and Christmas weeks. Our library is kept open for the readers during all the summer vacation. In the Paris library no books are given out to readers for half an hour before the library closes; at the British Museum we have no restriction up to the last moment. It is one of the rules in the Paris library for one book only to be given to a reader at a time; the keepers are to be the judges for any cases of exception. A gentleman, whom I mean to produce to the Committee to examine, assures me he can state that lately in the Paris library he was obliged to bribe one of the attendants to bring him a second volume of a work, he having had the first, and the subsequent volume which he wanted having been refused him. At the British Museum no exception is at any time made to a reader having as many books or manuscripts as he may wish; 20 or 30 would not be objected to, and the chief attendant of the room gives me the assurance that a larger number has been occasionally given out at a time. In the Paris library romances, detached plays, light and frivolous literature, and political pamphlets are not sent to the readers in the Salle de Lecture, except by especial favour from the conservators, for purposes of historical or particular research, and to whom the readers must declare the precise objects for which such articles are wanted. That regulation shows the distinction which is very properly made at Paris between a public and what we call a circulating library. A public library is a place of consultation and reference; it ought not to be a receptacle for mere idle readers. A few months ago one of our readers sent, in a sweep, for all the annuals and all the keepsakes of 1834, and all were sent to him which we then possessed; we did not conceive ourselves to have a right even to remonstrate; no regulations restricting the party from making such a demand. The notes of receipt which the readers give for books may not make the number of novels brought to the reading room appear as great as it really is, because while the man of research requires many books for his purpose, the novel-reader probably passes his morning in reading one: the number used, however, must be considerable. The chief attendant of the Museum reading-room can give the most certain information of what class our novel-readers consist.

Literary and scientific journals are not allowed to be read at Paris until they are bound in volumes.

250. Is that the case at the British Museum?—We endeavour to make it so as much as we can; because, when in numbers, such publications soon get torn to pieces.

No manuscript can be consulted at Paris except in the place of its deposit, and that is in a separate portion of the Hotel de Richelieu from the printed library. With us printed books and manuscripts are brought into the same reading room to the same person, and without restriction as to number. The general opportunity of collating a book with a manuscript is prevented at Paris.

There are various minor details contained in the ordonnance of 1832, besides the regulations here mentioned; some of them concern a lending system; particular persons, who are known, are permitted to borrow both books and manuscripts from the Paris library; but this system would never be useful for adoption at the British Museum. We can show at least one manuscript in our collection which certainly came over, and I suppose was borrowed from Paris, but never found its proper home again. It has upon a blank leaf, the inscription "Bibliothèque du Roi, Rue Richelieu, Paris." We have certainly one manuscript, if not more, which belonged to the Escorial. By one article of the ordonnance, it appears that the manuscripts of the Royal Library, being the property of the State, no person can copy, publish or print any manuscript without having obtained express authorization from the Government. The conservators, however, can allow extracts to be made. In the British Museum there is no restriction from copying, publishing, or printing, provided an intimation is given to the trustees. Any one without leave may take extracts, but he cannot copy an entire manuscript without previously representing that he wishes to do so to the trustees, who never refuse. The reason for desiring that the person should make such request to the trustees is not with a view that any one should be prevented, but it sometimes happens that one reader has made an application to the trustees to transcribe a manuscript, and

and they think it not right that a second person should have the same privilege until the first has completed his transcript.

The Medals are only open for special research in Paris in the presence of the keeper. Application to examine them must be made to the keeper over-night, and one tray of coins is only shown at a time. At the Museum, unless some reason exists against it, no person is delayed immediate access to the coins, if he comes properly recommended: these are, I believe, the most material points of comparison between the two institutions.

251. Can you state to the Committee any of the points of difference between the sculpture gallery at the Louvre, and the gallery of antiquities at the British Museum?—The galleries of painting and sculpture at the Louvre are open to the French public on Sundays only, from ten till four o'clock. The first four days of the week, Monday excepted, are devoted in those galleries to the artists. Foreigners, on producing their passports, are admitted on the same days and at the same hours which are set apart for the artists, in the Paris galleries. At the Museum we have only two private days when the artists are accommodated in our gallery to draw from the sculptures. The *Almanach Royal et National* for 1834 is the authority for my present statement, as far as relates to the Louvre galleries.

252. In point of fact, the public are admitted to the British Museum on what days?—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and artists every day except Saturday, that being the general cleansing day. The artists on public days are of necessity obliged to give way to the public. On Monday, when I was last here, 3,764 persons visited the Museum; of course artists could not make drawings at such a time. On the private days no scruple whatever is made in admitting a very considerable number of persons, as long as the artists are not inconvenienced. In fact, no person who applies for admission is refused on the private days; but if the public were generally or extensively admitted on the private days, the artists, especially female artists, of whom we have a large sprinkling, must abandon their pursuits; they could not place their academy boxes and drawing stands where they wish. From the narrowness of many parts of our gallery, they are often obliged to take their positions in its centre.

253. Do you consider it very important for the general interests of art, that some attention should be paid to the special accommodation of artists?—I consider the utility of the Museum would be materially injured if the public were admitted on what are called the private days.

254. You consider then that the best interests of the Museum are better consulted by limiting the admission of the world at large to three days, and giving to artists and men of science the exclusive possession of the two other days?—Naturalists could not make drawings in natural history, and artists could not make drawings of sculpture, on the public days, it would be impossible.

255. How many hours are usually occupied in cleansing the Museum on Saturday?—I have made minute inquiry upon this, and I find that it requires never less than seven hours, and frequently more. The very dusting of the cases occupies some time; after 4,800 people have been in our rooms, which has happened, I leave you to imagine the immense quantity of dust upon the tops of the glass cases alone.

256. You think it would not be possible, by giving up part of Saturday to the cleansing, to open the Museum for the rest of the day?—I do not think it would; there is so much washing and cleansing. I will make a remark, with your permission, with respect to the reading-room. We are frequently reproached for still keeping the single holidays of the 30th January and the 5th of November; they are supposed to be days for recollecting transactions which have gone by, and that the public ought not to be excluded on their account. Now I beg to say, that if the public were not excluded on those days, there would be no opportunity whatever, at what I may call the dirtiest time of the year, for washing the reading-room; which is so very essential, that soon after the present room was first opened on a Saturday, we found the filth had accumulated considerably, and there was even discontent. The messenger came to me; he said "Sir, there is great discontent in the reading-room." I said, "What has happened now?" "Why, sir, the fleas are inconveniencing the readers; the room wants washing;" and in fact, we are obliged to have the room washed on the 30th of January and the 5th of November, those being the only two days at that dark period of the year when the room can be thoroughly cleansed. You must ap-

Sir Henry Ellis; 2

21 May 1835

propriate other days, if you have not those days. By our regulations, we cannot take lights in at night, and if the place were washed at night, it would give all the readers cold when they came the next day. The preserving of these days for cleansing the reading-room, or some other days about the same time of the year, seems to me to be desirable.

257. You have stated that it takes seven hours for cleansing?—Yes; there is an extent of 600 feet of floor, exclusive of table-cases and side-cases, in the upper story of the east wing alone.

258. At what hour are the public admitted in the morning?—At 10 o'clock.

259. Would there be any difficulty in having the Museum cleansed every day?—It is cleansed every day; the maid-servants are occupied from six to ten o'clock every day. It is swept and dusted every day. Unless you visit the place early in the morning to see the dirt, you can hardly form a notion of the long and very laborious employ it occasions to the servants.

260. Would it be the same thing to the British Museum if one day of the week were appropriated, whatever that day might be?—Yes, to the British Museum.

261. Whether it was Saturday or Monday would make no difference?—No. I beg to say, from experience, that I can show you upon paper that Saturday is likely to be the most convenient day of the week. It is a day, I grant, part of which is spent in leisure; but we have always fewer readers by one third on a Saturday than on any other day. They go out of town.

262. The cleansing on a Saturday is a more extensive and complete cleansing than is given on any other day?—Yes. I have mentioned that on Saturdays much fewer people come to the reading-room than on any other day; for instance, on Friday the 15th of May there were 259, and on Saturday the 16th of May there were 172. I believe you will find the proportions every week fall off on a Saturday; showing that Saturday is so far the most convenient day, that the number of those who come to us is smaller than it would be on any other day of the week.

263. Your answer now relates rather to readers than to visitors?—I conceive that the visitors, in all probability, would fall off in a somewhat similar proportion.

264. Is there any reason to suppose that?—The readers who come, evidently leave us, to a great extent, on the Saturday.

265. Are not the readers of a different class from the visitors ordinarily?—I think the town goes out of town on Saturdays, and that the visitors would be likely to fall off in the same proportion, or in a proportion near to it.

266. You have no restriction as to readers on Saturdays; they are equally admitted as on any other day?—Yes.

267. You have stated you are the Principal Librarian of the British Museum; will you state by whom you were appointed?—By the King, under his sign-manual.

268. Are you appointed for life, or only during good behaviour?—During good behaviour.

269. What are your duties?—The care and custody of the general repository is given to me; I am placed under the control of the trustees, give them such bonds as they require for the due and faithful discharge of my office, and am expected by them to exercise a constant superintendence over every department of the Museum, and take care that all orders made by them relative to the internal management of the Museum are duly carried into effect. I report to the trustees any instances of loss, neglect, or irregularity; I make such remarks on the monthly reports of the officers as may be necessary for the information of the trustees; and at the four general meetings of the year, in February, May, July and December, I make special reports to the trustees of all that has been done by each officer in every department; certifying, at the same time, my opinion of the efficiency of the labours severally performed. I grant special permissions to persons eminent for rank, science or learning, especially foreigners, who desire to inspect the Museum; and I either attend them myself, or appoint some other officer to perform that duty. I grant the admissions to the reading-room, the whole management of which rests with me, as well as the correspondence relating to it. No articles of a small kind for the use or service of the house are obtained for any department without my signature; the requisitions for the same being constantly entered in an order book, which is laid monthly before the trustees, and from which they satisfy themselves that whatever was wanted and had, has been

Sir Henry Ellis.

21 May 1835.

been obtained under proper sanction. In the intervals of the committees, if an books, manuscripts, charters, deeds, or instruments are wanted for production in evidence in any of the Courts, I give the leave for their being carried out of the Museum; such removal of articles from the general repository being reported to the trustees at the next monthly meeting either by myself, or by the officer to whose department the same may have appertained. It is my duty to take care that the fire-engines, and whatever belongs to them, are kept in order; that the keys of the fire-cocks are deposited in a proper place, where they may be come at in case of accident by fire during my absence. I am also Expenditor, a separate office given to me by the Three Principal Trustees; in which capacity I keep an account of all imprests and expenditures made under the order of the trust. I examine and check the tradesmen's bills, as well as the bills for purchases of every kind; I certify that the respective articles in them have been ordered by the proper authority, that the charges are duly made, and the computations accurate. I pay all the cheques issued by the Trustees upon the Bank of England; of these I keep a separate account as they pass through my hands. The Trustees imprest to me, at their monthly meetings, such sum or sums as I calculate will be wanted during the interval between Committee and Committee, out of which I pay taxes, wages, board wages, the monthly pay of the inferior attendants, the salaries of persons temporarily employed, such bills under 5*l.* as the trustees direct at their meetings to be paid, and all such sudden demands as cannot wait for a meeting of the Committee, as freight and carriage of articles of curiosity, any bills drawn from abroad, &c. &c. The accounts of the Expenditor are audited by the Trustees once a year, at the time of making up the annual Returns for Parliament; but the balance in hand, or in favour of the expenditor, is unfailingly reported to the trustees every month. Previous to the vacation the trustees sometimes place in the expenditor's hands a considerable sum; it has been as much as 1,800*l.*, but it is always divided into cheques of 300*l.* or 500*l.*, and each is only broken up as it is wanted. I give a separate personal bond of 2,000*l.* to the trustees for the faithful discharge of the office of expenditor; but there is no salary or emolument, or patronage of any kind, belonging to it. My predecessor gave a bond of 1,000*l.* only; but in a conversation with the late Archbishop of Canterbury, at the time His Majesty appointed me principal librarian, I offered to his Grace to double the bond, that being the largest sum I had ever known to be placed in the expenditor's hands at one time. His Grace agreed to the proposal, which was afterwards confirmed by the trustees. The general care and superintendence of the publication of the Synopsis also rests with me; I receive the produce of its sale through the hands of the chief messenger. I am ordered, as soon as the same amounts to 100*l.*, to pay such produce to the credit of the trustees at the Bank. At the end of the sale of every edition, or reprint of an edition, I lay a balance sheet before the trustees, appended to one of my monthly reports, and have the same audited before I pay in the money to the Bank. I constantly visit the different departments of the house at uncertain hours, and am perpetually referred to upon what relates to the establishment from all quarters, officers, readers, artists, clerk of the works, messengers, &c. Head and hand are with me in continual employ.

270. During what hours in the day are you required to attend the Museum?—I am not required to attend at any specified time. The statutes of the Museum up to the last two years stated, that the principal librarian was to be in the Museum as often as his duty required it, but there was no specified time. The trustees, in their last statute, have altered the wording, to keeping a constant superintendence over every department. There are no specified times, with the exception of attendance at all ordinary meetings of the trustees.

271. Do you derive any emolument from any other public source besides that of the Museum?—I had not for a very great length of time derived any emolument from a public source, until two years ago, when I received 300*l.* from the Record Commission, for a work which I had been engaged in for some years. There was no return of it made to Parliament in the Report of 1833, because I had not then received any money.

272. Do you receive any fees in the discharge of your duties from the visitors at the Museum?—None whatever.

273. When you furnish transcripts of books or the loan of deeds, for the purpose of furnishing evidence, are you remunerated or not?—The officer, from whose department the book or manuscript, or deed is carried out, receives a fee, the

Sir Henry Ellis.

21 May 1835.

amount of which is ordered to be arranged with the principal librarian. The officer receives the same fee that a solicitor does when he is taken from his office. It is two guineas a day for attending any court in London, and three guineas in the country.

274. Have you received any fees yourself?—I have formerly, in a few instances, when I was keeper of the manuscripts; but the principal librarian has nothing to do with fees of any sort.

275. Is it not the practice in the British Museum to furnish transcripts of books or manuscripts, for which some emolument is expected?—That practice exists chiefly in the manuscript department; but there is no emolument to the officer, unless he personally undertakes to become the amanuensis for the party.

276. If the officer of the Museum furnishes a transcript of any part of a manuscript or a transcript of any work, he would expect for that a certain fixed remuneration?—Yes.

277. Can you state what that remuneration is?—I know not, because it is a contract between the parties; and I do not believe there is any officer at the British Museum at the present moment, or has been for years, who has undertaken to make transcripts.

278. You never derived any emolument yourself from such a source?—I believe, when I was a junior officer, I might have made some transcripts at my leisure. It must have been a great many years ago; 20 years ago. As to any present practice of this kind, the keeper of the manuscript department will give you more accurate information than I can.

279. In case of any misunderstanding between the individual requiring a transcript, and the curator of the manuscripts, would such a question be referred to you?—It might be; but such a case has never occurred.

280. You consider it to be a private compact?—Yes.

281. Independently of the duties which you have described so minutely as expeditor and general superintendent of the affairs of the Museum, are you also secretary of the Society of Antiquaries?—I am Joint Secretary.

282. Do the duties of that office interfere with the duties you have to discharge to the British Museum?—Not in the least; their meetings are held in the evening. Their councils, about five or six in the year, are held in the afternoon.

283. You receive, I imagine, some salary for that?—I do; and if I did not, I could not afford to be principal librarian of the British Museum.

284. Will you state the amount you derive from the Society of Antiquaries?—150 guineas.

285. Do you receive any salary from the Record Commission?—No.

286. The only emolument you have received is what you have already stated?—Yes.

287. Are you now employed by the Record Commission?—I have undertaken to edit the Extents of Welsh Manors in the time of Edward the Third; they are called the Welsh Domesday.

288. A work of considerable labour and research?—Yes, a work of considerable labour; but I have made no agreement respecting it whatever; I do not know what the Commission will give me for it; they will value it themselves, and remunerate me with what may seem just when it is finished.

289. I believe you have also edited some of the works of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge?—I have written an account of the Elgin marbles, of which they tell me they have sold 10,000 copies.

290. You are also upon the committee?—Yes.

291. Which committee exercises a superintendence over the society?—Yes.

292. Does your attendance upon that committee interfere with your duties at the Museum?—No; I do not think I have attended it four times in two years.

293. You are an author as well as Principal Librarian and Expeditor of the British Museum?—I have, at times, published various works.

294. You were previous to the year 1827 the secretary of the Museum?—I was.

295. For how long a period were you secretary of the Museum?—I think it was 13 years.

296. What salary did you receive as secretary?—I received 60 l. during the greater part of the time; the last year or two it was raised to 100 l.

297. It never exceeded 100 l.?—Never; it was only 60 l. until 1825 or 1826.

298. Has it ever exceeded 100 l.?—Never.

299. When

Sir Henry Ellis.

21 May 1832.

299. When you were appointed to the office of principal librarian, did you continue any longer to discharge the duties of secretary?—For a few weeks, till a successor was appointed.

300. Was the resignation of the office of secretary voluntary on your part, or was it made a condition of your appointment as principal librarian by the Trustees?—No, the body of trustees had nothing to do with it.

301. The appointment to the other office virtually cancelled the appointment as secretary, in your opinion?—I considered it did, if it was the pleasure of the Archbishop of Canterbury that I should resign, and I found that it was.

302. Has it ever been the practice that the principal librarian should also be the secretary?—The first principal librarian was also the secretary, but for a very short time.

303. The offices have not generally been conjoined?—No.

304. Was not the late Mr. Planta principal librarian and secretary?—No, not while he was principal librarian. He was one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, and was also a paymaster of the Exchequer.

305. Who is the present secretary?—The Rev. Mr. Forshall.

306. What other office does he fill?—He is keeper of the manuscripts.

307. Do you think the union of the two offices of keeper of the manuscripts and secretary is compatible with the interests of the Museum?—I found the duties of the office of secretary heavy.

308. Is it not a natural consequence arising from the keeper of the manuscripts holding the office of secretary, that the performance of the greater part of his duties in the former department must devolve upon the assistant keeper?—The duties of the keeper and the assistant keeper are separate, and I believe none of Mr. Forshall's own duties, as keeper of the manuscripts, devolve upon the assistant keeper.

309. Do you state that from your own knowledge?—Yes.

310. There are no clerks employed, then?—There are clerks and temporary assistants employed in the manuscript department, under Mr. Forshall's directions.

311. Would the same number be employed or be necessary, if Mr. Forshall was only keeper of the manuscript department, and not secretary?—I do not know that. Mr. Forshall works of an evening, and gives up a great deal of extra time to the duties of secretary.

312. I am asking with reference to the efficient discharge of the duties of keeper of the manuscript department; do you think the efficiency of his duty is impaired by holding another and a laborious office?—I hardly know how to answer that question, he is so very active and laborious a man.

313. Does Mr. Forshall discharge part of his duties as secretary at hours when he could not discharge the duties he has to perform as keeper of the manuscripts?—Certainly; on Saturdays, and in the evenings I am assured he is busily employed.

314. As secretary?—Yes.

315. The hours of his business as keeper of the manuscripts being confined to those hours of the day when he can be in the Museum without candle-light?—Yes.

316. Have clerks been employed in the office of keeper of the manuscripts since Mr. Forshall discharged the joint duties of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts?—Yes, their employment has originated since.

317. Then the joint duties of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts are in fact incompatible without additional assistance?—Great accessions and overwhelming accessions have been made to the department of manuscripts of late years, which certainly made it necessary to call in extra assistance. I believe these clerks do also help him in the duties of secretary, at least some of them.

318. And the duties also of the office of secretary have been correspondingly increased with the increase of the collections of the Museum?—I conceive the duties of secretary have doubled since I was in the office.

319. Then not only have the duties of the keeper of the manuscripts increased, but the duties of secretary have also increased?—The collections are very much increased, and consequently the duties of both offices.

320. Is the Committee to infer from your evidence, that you conceive the duties of the two offices can be efficiently discharged by one individual?—I do not like to rely upon my own judgment in giving an answer to that question.

Sir Henry Ellis.

21 May 1835.

321. Would it not be of more advantage to separate the two offices?—Provided it could be done without injury to the individual, I think it would.

322. You do not consider that Mr. Forshall is over paid?—Certainly not.

323. But over encumbered with duty?—Yes.

324. If Mr. Forshall were not secretary, would he want as many clerks as are now employed?—Possibly not.

325. Would it be possible for Mr. Forshall to discharge the duties of keeper of the manuscripts without the assistance of clerks?—Certainly not.

326. Then that office alone would be more than one individual could discharge without aid?—Yes.

327. Mr. Forshall, I believe, has some other appointment; some clerical duty to discharge?—He is chaplain to the Foundling Hospital.

328. Do you attend, or are you present at all or any meetings of the board, in your official character of principal librarian?—I never attend any meeting of the board in my official capacity at any other times than when the trustees send to consult me. I have no seat in the room; they send for me when they wish to confer with me.

329. Was it the practice in Mr. Planta's time for the secretary to attend the board?—The secretary always attended the board.

330. Is that the practice at present?—It is.

331. Do the chiefs of the departments ever take their seats at the board by virtue of their offices?—Never.

332. Do any of the officers of the Museum, within your knowledge as principal librarian, hold appointments which require them to be absent from the Museum during those hours which ought to be devoted to the service of the Museum?—No. Mr. König holds the office of foreign secretary to the Royal Society, but it does not take him away from the Museum. Mr. Children holds the office of a regular secretary to the Royal Society; it need not, that I know of, carry him away, the ordinary meetings of the society being always held in the evening: and, unless on such occasions as he may go to H. R. H. the President in the day time, for consultation or reference, his office at the Royal Society occasions no other absence.

333. Does Sir Frederick Madden hold any other office?—He holds no office that I am aware of.

334. Does Mr. Panizzi?—I believe he remains in the list of professors of the London University, but there is nothing that ever calls him away. There is no man more punctual in his attendance.

335. Is Mr. Carlisle?—Mr. Carlisle comes only two days in the week. He is my colleague in the office of Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, but that office never even by accident calls him away from the Museum. He was a Commissioner of Charities, but the commission is at an end. That did not take him away really from the duties of his office, because, giving two days only in the week to us, he had it in his power to make an exchange of time, by coming on other days in lieu of the regular days of duty. Such exchanges as he wished for were reported to the trustees; and the amount of time required by his appointment was fulfilled. He was one of the librarians who were attached to the Royal Library when at Buckingham House, and he came with it to the Museum.

336. What is his situation?—He is now Second Under Librarian in the department of Printed Books.

337. You have seen a Return that was moved for in the year 1833, for an account of the number of librarians, officers and other persons employed in the British Museum?—Yes.

338. How many officers have been appointed in the Museum since the 20th of March 1833?—I think there has been no appointment, to the best of my knowledge, since.

339. Will you state to the Committee the names of the principal officers of the Museum at the present time?—I have a list of the officers, attendants and servants of the Museum, which I will put in. (*See Appendix, No. 6.*)

340. Have any new offices been created since the 25th of March 1833?—I believe none; but one or two fresh clerks have been employed.

341. In what departments?—The temporary employment of Dr. Rosen for the catalogue of Oriental manuscripts; and Dr. Schier is employed in the catalogue of books in the Slavonian language, and in the other dialects of the north of Europe.

342. Have

Sir Henry Ellis.

21 May 1835.

342. Have any assistants been appointed?—The two whom I have just mentioned.

343. Are those temporary or permanent employments?—Temporary employments.

344. Did anybody precede Dr. Rosen in that employment?—Not in the same employment. A gentleman of the name of Stevenson left us, and then Mr. Mitchell was allowed to extend his time, and Dr. Rosen taken into employ, being limited as to the number of days to be given in the month. The keeper of the manuscripts can explain this more fully.

345. There has been an assistant keeper of the printed books appointed, I believe?—Three persons have lately been temporarily employed in that department to transcribe titles.

346. With respect to the general superintendence of the collections entrusted to the trustees, what security is there that the integrity of the different collections is perfectly preserved?—The officers of each department give security to the trustees, and for their own safety will watch narrowly for the preservation of everything under their care.

347. You say the officers give security?—Yes.

348. Do they take any security, or are any securities given by those persons who are under them?—No.

349. Is it not, therefore, necessary that the eye of the principal officer should be constantly over the inferior persons who must be employed in that business?—Yes.

350. Are those inferior persons employed by the officers who give security, or are they appointed by another body that has nothing to do with it?—They are appointed by the Three Principal Trustees.

351. And yet it is through those persons, if any loss should arise, that the loss would be most likely to occur?—In most of the departments the officers only keep the keys of the cases and tables.

352. Is there any annual report made, and by whom is the report made, to the trustees, of the various collections?—Every officer of a department, whether senior or junior, makes an annual report at the time of the Visitation in the month of May.

353. Who actually visit?—The Trustees; those Trustees who form the general meeting of that day.

354. Over how many days is the Visitation extended?—The visitation is not extended over more than that day. The reports of the officers, in the first instance, come to me. I read them over carefully, and am responsible to the trustees for the truth of their general contents. The trustees, at the end of the meeting, go over the House; they see that the Collections are in good order; any fresh Catalogues which may have been made are laid out, and the trustees have an opportunity of seeing the different arrangements, and of making their inquiries.

355. Then you, in fact, are the actual visitor, if the visitors depend upon you; you, in fact, must be considered the actual visitor, if the visitors depend upon you for the accuracy of the reports of the different officers?—I only attest them. I report to the trustees the efficiency of the service which appears upon these reports, and my approval of the whole body of the reports.

356. Is it possible, as the visitation does not extend over more than one day, that the visitation can be more than a mere act of form on their part, looking also to the extent of the collection?—It is a check as well as a form.

357. Is it possible that they can satisfy themselves, in the course of one day, that the reports of the different officers as to the efficient state of the different collections are true or not?—Perhaps I have not stated clearly to the Committee what the facts are relative to the Reports. Every officer makes his report monthly to the trustees; the trustees see the progress of his labour, and occasionally go and look, and recommend alterations in the departments. Then these reports of the month of May give, in fact, a bird's-eye view of what has been done through the whole year, got together from the different reports of the year. The trustees have been watching the progress of the labours every month of the year and this is the summary which is made to them.

358. Are the Trustees proper judges of many of those points that are supposed to come under their consideration; for instance, those who administer the mine-

Sir Henry Ellis.

21 May 1835.

mineralogical department, are they likely to have an accurate knowledge upon the subject; are they good judges that the descriptions of the minerals are correct?—They must rely upon their officer for the description of the minerals; but I beg to observe that scientific visitors, and even the public, would soon find out erroneous labels.

359. Have they ever called in to their assistance scientific men to accompany them round the Museum in the course of their visitation?—Never.

360. Would there be any objection to laying before the Committee copies of the last annual reports made by the chiefs of departments to the trustees?—I should think not; the trustees are anxious that the Committee should satisfy themselves upon every point.

361. Do the trustees take any steps to ascertain that the duties of their respective officers are effectively discharged?—Yes; they put the responsibility upon me of seeing those duties discharged.

362. That you consider a part of your duty?—Always.

363. Then as to the arrangement, classification and nomenclature, for instance, of the mineralogical collection, should you feel yourself competent to report to the trustees that it is kept upon the best principles with reference to the state of scientific knowledge?—That would not be within my duty; the trustees having appointed a person fit to manage the mineralogical collection, it would not be for me to interfere further than to see that his attendance was regular, and that he busied himself upon the duties of his department.

364. In the case of an office falling vacant, is any publicity given to the fact of that vacancy, in order to open the door to competition?—I should think so.

365. What course is taken by the Trustees to fill up an office?—The Trustees have nothing to do with it as a body. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and The Speaker of the House of Commons are the appointing trustees; and I believe, upon all occasions, his Grace, as well as the Lord Chancellor and The Speaker, receive numerous letters recommending different parties; and I have reason to know that they all take great pains to ascertain the qualifications of the parties.

366. What steps are taken to give publicity to the fact of there being a vacancy in any office in the Museum?—I think I may safely say, that when any vacancy happens in an office in the British Museum, publicity is sure to attend it.

367. Was the step ever taken of putting an advertisement in the Edinburgh, Dublin or London newspapers that such an office was vacant, and that the trustees, on a given day, were to receive testimonials, and to consider of the qualifications of the different candidates?—No, that has never been done by the board; the great body of the trustees, as I have mentioned before, have nothing to do with the patronage.

368. Then the appointment of any officer must depend upon the accident of an appropriate person having made his way to those trustees who appoint?—Literary and scientific men have always friends to write to the Archbishop, the Chancellor, and The Speaker.

369. Then their appointment would depend on the personal canvass of their friends, and the fact of their having friends to support that canvass?—No; on the satisfaction which the Archbishop, the Chancellor, or The Speaker would receive upon the qualification of the party applying to fill the particular vacancy.

370. Is the principle of promotion acted upon in the establishment?—Yes, undoubtedly; unless there is a reason for passing any person over.

371. Will you state any instance in which the officers have been promoted?—I was myself an extra assistant in the Printed Book Department when I first entered the Museum; I was afterwards made assistant keeper; and I was promoted to be keeper of the printed books. In the case of Mr. Douce's resignation, I moved to the department of Manuscripts, and was put over Mr. Maurice's head; but there was a substantial reason for that. Mr. Maurice, although the world gave him a high literary character, proved inefficient as a keeper of manuscripts; the trustees passed him over. I was desired, when the vacancy occurred, to explain to him the impossibility of his being promoted; but that, as I was to be transferred from the Books to the Manuscripts, a friend, and not a stranger, would be placed above him. I may add, in proof of his himself retaining no unkind remembrance of this transaction, that he afterwards

wards made me his principal executor. But perhaps I can answer the question which has been put to me in a more compact form. I beg to state, that there is no officer at the head of any department at this moment in the British Museum who has not been promoted from a junior office in his department.

Sir Henry Ellis.

21 May 1835.

372. Will you inform the Committee of the salary of the Deputy-assistant librarians generally? Is there a scale of salary in the Museum?—No: some are paid 10 s. a day; some 12 s.; Dr. Rosen receives 20 s. a day. These gentlemen are only paid for the days of their attendance, the days on which they perform their duty. They are almost all paid under different agreements.

373. What is the rule you attend to in apportioning a proper salary to each officer?—The trustees settle that in Committee; though in the case of one gentleman, who had 12 s. a day, I think he has now 15 s., in consequence of his services being very effective, and of his superior fitness.

374. Do the trustees directly sanction this daily pay to literary men?—They conceive they obtain more efficient services, I believe, by this mode of payment, than by giving a salary; and they can relieve the institution from the encumbrance of the employ, when the necessity for it ceases.

375. Those are occasional employments?—Yes; but although occasional employments, the collections now increase so much that I conceive there is very little chance, but that such assistance must continue to be called for.

376. Then is there a system of daily pay of learned individuals permitted by the trustees of the Museum?—Yes; they are mostly young men, who are satisfied with the pay they have agreed to take, and probably consider the Museum a stepping stone to future prospects.

377. Did Mr. Millingen, the author of a work on Ancient Greek Coins, ever apply to the trustees for the office of keeper or assistant-keeper of antiquities, or for any extra employment, which was denied?—That is not within my knowledge. I know Mr. Millingen; and I have long understood that his health was such as would make it inconvenient to him to live in this country for any great length of time together.

377*. But it does not appear that he had ever applied for the office?—I will not say that he did not apply, but if I ever heard the rumour of it, it has gone from my recollection.

378. With reference to the Attendants, from what class of persons are they selected in general?—It is rather difficult to describe. In one or two instances they have been men who have been employed under booksellers. I think there is one person employed in the library now who was a reader at Mr. Woodfall's printing-office, an extremely fit man for his post. Many of the general attendants require but little qualification.

379. How did that person you allude to become acquainted with the trustees?—I think the Rev. Mr. Baber, who is at the head of the Printed Books, was desired to look out for some fit person to transcribe titles in his department, and he heard, either accidentally or by inquiry, of this Mr. Grabham. The Bishop of Chichester attested his character for attainments far beyond the service which was wanted, and the Trustees, without knowing or seeing the man, allowed of the appointment.

380. How are the Attendants paid?—They are paid in different gradations. There have been some alterations since the year 1833 in the payment of the attendants.

381. Are they paid by salary, or daily or weekly pay?—Some by quarterly salary, and some by monthly pay.

382. What is the lowest salary of an attendant?—£. 1 per week.

383. What is the highest?—I think about 120 l. a year is the highest. The Chief Attendant of the reading-room has 140 l. a year.

384. Have they any perquisites in addition to their salary?—None whatever.

385. Have they any holidays?—The ordinary attendants are allowed three weeks in the year, to be taken according to the convenience of the department, so that the service of the department shall never be crippled.

386. Are they ever required to attend at the Museum when it is closed to the public?—Yes.

387. What duties do they discharge there?—The duty of cleansing, and so on.

388. Are they allowed to receive anything from the readers and visitors of the rooms?—Nothing whatever.

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Sir Henry Ellis.

21 May 1835.

389. Is there any notice in the room that the visitors are forbidden that practice?—There is no notice in the reading-room, but there is a notice in the hall that the servants are not allowed to take money if offered.

390. Is it customary to appoint any attendant or menial servant to any responsible office in the Library, or any other department of the Museum?—No, certainly not.

391. Do those persons who are servants or attendants at the Museum officiate as servants to any of the officers of the establishment?—There was an instance, a short time ago, of an officer having one of the attendants, with his wife, to keep his house; but the man was never at the officer's house except either before or after the Museum hours. It was three or four years ago. I have just learnt that the same attendant is again so employed. I am confident that that officer is a man of too honourable feeling to suffer the attendant to serve him in his private capacity during any of the Museum hours. I believe some of the attendants are in the habit of gaining money by waiting in an evening, and then their services have been occasionally received and paid for by some of the officers.

392. Are they mostly persons who have been domestic servants in gentlemen's families?—Some of them.

393. Most of them?—Perhaps not most of them. I think one or two of them have been such of a superior description.

394. Butler for instance?—No. There is a man of the name of Dutts, in the department of Antiquities, who was a courier of Lord Castlereagh's, and was afterwards taken into the service of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and this man is among the most useful of our attendants. There is also a man of the name of Conrath, who was in the service of Mr. Charles Townley, and who knew (if he does not yet know) more of the history of his master's collection than most of those who visited it. He is one of the attendants in the Townley Gallery.

395. In the Return to Parliament in the year 1833, which you hold in your hand, in pages 18 and 19 there is a list of the attendants, their salaries, and the time of their services?—Yes. But upon the details of that list, and upon the reasons for the scale, I must refer you to the secretary.

396. Are the salaries fixed according to the competency of the person?—Yes.

397. Is that attended to more than length of service?—I think it has been of late years.

398. Is it required as a qualification of an attendant that he should be able to write a good hand?—We endeavour always now to secure that.

399. Has that been the rule heretofore?—Yes, I believe most of the attendants write a fair hand.

400. Is it considered a desirable qualification that they should be able to speak French, in order to answer any questions put by a foreigner?—No; generally speaking, I do not think it is.

401. Do you not consider it a desirable qualification?—There are several who speak French. We have Conrath, who travelled a good deal; and Dutts, who, as I mentioned, was a courier to Lord Castlereagh.

402. What satisfaction would it be to a person putting a question in any department of the Museum that an officer in another department happened to be able to speak French?—The question relates to the Attendants. If a foreigner comes and desires to see the Museum, the messenger usually informs me, or, in my absence, the secretary, and an attendant is immediately sent for from one of the departments who is able to go about the Museum with him.

403. Who are the officers in the Museum best conversant with the accounts?—There is an Accountant, but he has not been accountant very long, I believe hardly a year; but a certain portion of the accounts rests with myself, as expeditor; and all the payments of the trustees pass through my hands.

404. Besides the accountant and yourself, is there any other officer in the Museum who is conversant with the accounts?—Mr. Forshall, the secretary, is.

Lunæ, 25^o die Maii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Henry Ellis and the Rev. Josiah Forshall, called in; and Examined.

405. (To Sir H. Ellis.)—IS it the habit when the Trustees summon the heads of the different departments before them to keep the latter standing?—They usually stand.

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

406-7. Has that a good or bad effect?—I am not aware that it has any bad effect.

25 May 1835.

408. Do you recollect when the president of the Royal Academy, Mr. West, was summoned before the trustees, when he was a very old man?—Yes; that was a great many years ago.

409. Was he kept standing all the time?—I was not secretary then, and was not present. It was at the time when the arrangement was made with him for opening the Townley Gallery to students. Mr. West was in an adjoining room with me, and he went into the trustees, but I did not go in.

410. Was he not very much exhausted when he came out from being kept standing?—I do not remember that he was.

411. Are you able to give any information as to whether that does or does not produce a bad effect?—I should think not.

412. Have you ever heard any complaints from the heads of the different departments on the subject of their being kept standing in the presence of the trustees?—I do not know that I have ever heard any complaints.

413. (To Mr. Forshall.)—Have you ever heard any objection on the part of those who are examined before the trustees on that subject?—Never.

414. Is there any inconvenience from it in point of fact?—No; a chair is offered to the officer if he is kept for any considerable length of time. When, as secretary, I am reading the minutes or other papers, or giving any information to the trustees, I stand, as, I believe, most other secretaries do.

415. You do not mean to say that secretaries of other societies, in the discharge of their duties before the board, are accustomed to stand?—Yes, at all public boards, where the secretary is not a member of the board. That is my impression from my own experience. If I felt myself at all fatigued I should sit down, and whenever I am not engaged in addressing the trustees I always do so.

416. Without asking permission?—Yes. If I were reading I should express to the chairman my wish to sit, but if I were not engaged I should sit down as a matter of course.

417. Generally speaking, when the principal officers are examined are they accustomed to sit down?—I never knew a principal officer under examination for any length of time without being asked to sit.

418. Is it the rule for them to stand and the exception to sit?—When they first come into the room certainly they are not asked to sit; their presence is not anticipated, and no chair is prepared for them.

419. It is the rule then for the heads of the different departments and the secretary to stand when they come before the trustees?—Of course, when they first come before the trustees. No gentleman, I presume, would take a chair in the presence of another, in whose room he was, until he was asked to sit down. I stood to read the minutes when I became secretary, because I had been told that Sir Henry Ellis had stood when he was secretary; but I never gave the matter a moment's consideration.

420. What is the habit; would a chair be placed for the secretary, and is he, as a matter of course, invited to sit down, or does he, in the first instance, stand?—A chair is uniformly placed for the secretary, and the trustees usually find me sitting: when I begin to read the minutes I rise. There is a convenience in standing; it tends to attract and command attention.

421. In point of fact, if the head of a department comes in to the trustees' room does he sit or stand?—He stands when he first comes in.

422. Is there anything different in the British Museum in that respect from the

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

the practice of any other bodies?—I believe not. The Committee will allow me to add, that I never knew the trustees to behave towards their officers otherwise than with courtesy and respect.

423. (To Sir *H. Ellis*.)—You mentioned that at one time you held the situation of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts concurrently; during that period did you receive salary for the entire days of the week as keeper of the manuscripts?—I received salary for four days; that is, my two ordinary days and my two additional days.

424. Was that all?—That was all I received, and the salary of secretary.

425. In the Returns to Parliament of 1833, Mr. Brown and Mr. Bennett are stated to be the keeper and the assistant-keeper of the Banksian botanical collection. Will you state to the Committee how the Museum became possessed of that collection?—Sir Joseph Banks, by a codicil to his will, left his library to Mr. Brown for the term of his life, afterwards to come to the British Museum. The library, and collection of botany attached to it, were to remain in Sir Joseph Banks's house, in Soho-square, which was also bequeathed to him. The trustees conceived that these collections were in a state of possible danger from fire, being in a private house, surrounded by other private houses, and they thought it was best, in order to secure the library and other collections as soon as possible for the Museum, to make some arrangement with Mr. Brown. I do not exactly know how soon that was set on foot after Sir Joseph Banks's death, but I should think within a year or two. Sir Joseph Banks died in 1820, and there was some interval.

426. Was there any library attached to the collection, and how did the Museum obtain possession of it?—By a negotiation with Mr. Brown. There was a report that the books were receiving injury from damp, which turned out not to be true. The collections were obtained by negotiation with Mr. Brown.

427. Will you state what you know of that negotiation?—The trustees carried on their treaty for some time with Mr. Brown, and at last, in 1827, came to the arrangement of bringing the library and collections to the Museum, proposing that he should have the care of them, and recommending to the Principal Trustees at the same time to appoint him to the office of under-librarian; that is, he was made the head of a botanical or Banksian department, upon certain conditions,—a salary of 200 *l.* for the duty of two days in the week, and extra pay for two additional days of duty, at 75 *l.* a year each. There was also a further stipulation for lengthened absence in the summer. Mr. Brown gives four days' attendance. He also stipulated for an assistant, who should be appointed by the trustees on his recommendation, who has 150 *l.* a year.

428. Was that negotiation commenced by the Trustees?—It was commenced by the trustees.

429. Who did they consult in the commencement of the negotiation as to the value of the collection?—Sir Humphrey Davy was the person who put the negotiation forward first. I was then directed to ascertain Mr. Brown's terms, and I found he wished to be placed on the footing of an under-librarian, or head of a department, and I reported that to the trustees, and they themselves undertook the negotiation with Mr. Brown after that.

430. Is the care of the library confided to Mr. Brown, and are the collections kept distinct from the other collections in the Museum?—The library is at present kept distinct; it was made over to the custody of the keeper of the printed book department: Mr. Brown undertook the charge of the botanical collections only.

431. Then in fact the library merges in the book department generally?—Yes, the library has so merged; but Sir Joseph Banks's books are all kept together.

432. And the natural history collections?—They are under Mr. Brown's immediate and constant superintendence.

433. Are they kept separate and distinct from the other natural history collections?—Yes, except so far as this, that Sir Hans Sloane's hortus siccus is kept in the same room with the Banksian collection.

434. Do you think it advisable to keep collections distinct and separate instead of arranging and classifying them into one general and comprehensive collection?—It may be sometimes stipulated in wills; and the trustees ordered that Mr. Cracherode's collection should be kept separate: this has occasionally been the practice.

435. Am I to understand that the stipulations in wills are always strictly adhered

adhered to by the trustees?—I believe the trustees are desirous of adhering to every stipulation of a will.

436. Am I to understand that the stipulations made in the wills of persons bequeathing collections to the Museum are always literally and strictly adhered to?—I do not recollect any instance to the contrary. The trustees deemed it right that Mr. Cracherode's library should be kept separate and distinct; and the Banksian collections, both as to books and botany, are kept separate. When small collections of books have been bequeathed to us, such as Mr. Tyrwhitt's, Dr. Birch's and Sir William Musgrave's, they have been mixed with the general library. The collection called the King's Pamphlets, presented by King George III., are kept separate, and every volume marked with his name. Sir William Musgrave's crest is upon the books which he bequeathed; and Mr. Cracherode's arms are upon the sides of his books.

437. Was there no part of Sir Joseph Banks's collection presented to the College of Surgeons at one period, which was in the original cases in which it had been deposited in the vaults of the British Museum?—This question, I suspect, has reference to certain articles which had been given to the British Museum at a former period by Sir Joseph Banks, and were parted with by the trustees in the year 1812. I should be glad to be allowed to answer it on some other day, when I shall have supplied myself with more complete intelligence than I am possessed of at this moment.

438. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Has the bequest of 40,000*l.* to the Museum by Mr. White, for the purpose of building a library and reading-room, been received by the trustees, and if so, how has it been applied?—The money bequeathed by Mr. White has not been received.

439. Can you give us any information as to the expectation entertained of its being received?—One part of the bequest is, I believe, dependent on the life of the survivor of two individuals, the mother and widow of Mr. White; the other part of it is dependent on the life of Mr. White's widow solely. When these two lives drop the trustees will be entitled to the whole.

440. As yet nothing has been received?—No part of the bequest has been received.

441. In the Returns of 1833, rendered to Parliament by the trustees, under the head of "bequests, donations and contributions," there is no mention of Mr. White's bequest; will you inform the Committee why that was omitted?—It was not intentionally omitted; but being a reversionary bequest, of which the Museum had not the immediate usufruct, it was inadvertently left out, through want of sufficient attention to the terms of the order of the House of Commons.

442. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—Were you ever deputed by the trustees to proceed to Pomard, in France, to examine a collection of manuscripts belonging to the Baron de Joursanvault, and to treat for the purchase of the same?—At the time alluded to, in 1829, I was going on my own account to Paris: it was at the entrance of the summer vacation. The trustees were not to meet again till the autumn. A proposal for the sale of the collection of manuscripts which the question refers to came to The Speaker of the House of Commons. The Speaker communicated with me; I afterwards saw the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject; and I undertook a mission from Paris to Pomard. If the Committee will be so good as to defer this part of their inquiry till I have looked at my papers, I shall be able to give them information which I trust will be satisfactory.

443. Will you state what was the consideration given to the Royal Society for the purchase of the Arundel manuscripts?—There were some duplicate books to a moderate amount; and I believe the produce of a sale of duplicate books which they did not take; and I think there was a grant from Parliament in aid.

444. By whom was the collection valued?—There were several persons employed. I think the manuscripts were valued by Mr. Forshall and myself, (all except the Oriental manuscripts,) and Sir Francis Palgrave likewise examined them.

(By Mr. *Forshall*.)—Messrs. Payne and Foss valued, on the part of the Royal Society, and Sir Henry Ellis, assisted by myself, on the part of the trustees.

445. By whom were the duplicate books valued that were transferred to the Royal Society?—By Messrs. Payne and Foss. They were comparatively few in number.

446. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—Were any of the trustees of the Museum at the time of this transfer, or at any period of the negotiation for the purchase of the Arundel manuscripts, members of the council of the Royal Society?—I do not think they were.

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

447. Were not the president of the Royal Society and the president of the Society of Antiquaries both trustees of the British Museum and members of the council of the Royal Society?—The president of the Society of Antiquaries was not on the council of the Royal Society at that time.

448. Were you at that period in any way connected with the Royal Society?—I was upon the council.

449. Was any other officer of the Museum at that time upon the council of the Society?—I think Mr. Children was secretary at that time; but I do not know that any other officer of the Museum was on the council, unless Mr. Brown was.

450. Is there any information you can give the Committee on the subject of that exchange?—None, that I am aware of.

451. Do you consider that the exchange was a fair and *bond fide* change in all its parts?—I conceive so. The Arundel manuscripts were a very desirable acquisition for us.

452. Who selected the duplicate books?—I believe different members of the council of the Royal Society came and pointed out such books as were desirable for their library. They wished very much to obtain mathematical books, and our duplicates were but scanty in that department of knowledge.

453. From what collection were the duplicates principally selected?—They were duplicates which our librarians had selected from the general library.

454. Selected from the library generally?—Yes; and the members of the Royal Society came and looked at them, and pointed out the books which were most desirable. The selection took a length of time, for they waited for duplicates in future years to make up the amount at which the manuscripts were valued.

455. No one collection was exempted from that selection of duplicates?—Nothing was selected that had been either given or bequeathed.

456. (To Mr. Forshall.) Is that the practice in all cases?—Certainly, such are the general instructions of the trustees.

457. (To Sir Henry Ellis.) Then whatever might be the number of duplicates, do I understand that if they are given or bequeathed they would be allowed to remain in the Museum?—Yes; I can give an instance in the case of Lascaris's Greek grammar, of which we have three copies of the first edition of 1472, a book of extreme scarcity; one copy came with Mr. Cracherode's library, and one with the library of King George III.: the third copy was purchased in Dr. Burney's library, but it is the finest and tallest of all, and being a very fine exemplar, is also kept.

458. Having obtained two Acts of Parliament to enable the trustees to sell and dispose of duplicate books, coins and medals, on what principle do you retain duplicates in the library?—Where they have been given or bequeathed to the Museum we do not part with them.

459. Then they have obtained a power to sell or dispose of anything in the Museum, which they do not exercise?—They make it applicable only to things they have purchased.

460. Do you think it desirable that they should confine the Act of Parliament to things they have purchased?—That must be a matter of opinion.

461. Were there any duplicates sold of King George III's. library?—No, not of the library that was given by King George IV.

462. The collection now remains intact?—Yes, it remains entire.

463. In the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Papers relating to the Royal Library which King George IV. presented to the British Museum, dated 20th April 1823, it is stated that the accession of the Royal Library would occasion about 21,000 duplicates in the old library, but it would not be advisable to part with more than 12,000; and it is afterwards said, whether these disposable duplicates should be sold, and the produce applied in diminution of the annual grant of Parliament for the general purposes of the Museum, or whether it would be more advisable to make them the foundation of a separate public library, it may be for the House to consider; does not that Report clearly recognise the disposing of the duplicates of the Royal Library?—No; that relates to duplicates in our old library, of books which are in our Royal Library. The selection would be made from the old library of such books as were duplicates of those in the Royal Library.

464. Then if you had superior copies in your old library, would you retain them, or the inferior duplicates in the Royal Library?—We found it necessary after

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

after we received the Royal Library to lessen the imagined number of duplicates; for the copies in the Royal Library being to a great extent upon large paper, and fine and beautiful copies, it was conceived that the preservation of that library would be better insured by suffering the duplicates in our old library to be retained for the use of the readers; in some cases, even a second or third copy of the same book; and, therefore, that number of duplicates, disposable for sale, which was calculated at 12,000, was greatly reduced.

465. Do you conceive that the 47 Geo. III., which is an Act to enable the trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell or dispose of such parts of the collection, and under such restrictions as are therein specified, would prevent your disposing of duplicates, if those duplicates should be in the Royal Library, or in any collection that has been bequeathed?—It is necessary to keep the Royal Library distinct from any other. The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, under whose recommendation it was transferred to us, proposed that it should be kept distinct and entire, and the room which holds that collection was built to measure, to receive the exact number of books, and is filled by them.

466. However inferior those copies might be to those which the Museum might hereafter purchase, you would still feel yourselves bound to retain them upon the shelves of the Museum?—Undoubtedly.

467. Can you state to the Committee about the average value a volume of the duplicate books sold by the Museum?—I beg to refer you to Mr. Baber, who selected them, for an answer to that question.

468. Do you understand that one of the objects of the trustees in desiring that duplicates being in their possession by gift or bequest may always be retained in their possession is to encourage such gifts and bequests from other parties?—I conceive so.

469. Do you conceive that that intention and that hope may be regarded as successfully entertained, bequests and gifts having in consequence been made to the Museum?—I think so.

470. Do you conceive that persons who might have in their possession objects of *vertu*, or rare books, would be so likely to give them or to bequeath them to the Museum if they felt that, in the next year, such objects or books might be sold?—Certainly not.

471. At the time when exchanges had been made on the part of the Museum of objects in the possession of the Trustees, or other objects which they might have considered it desirable that the Museum should possess, as, for instance, in the late exchange with a collection at Chatham, has it not been always the rule to inscribe the name of the original donor upon the article received in exchange, or such his gift; in other words, to preserve perpetually in memory a record of the benefaction?—I believe so.

(By Mr. Forshall.) There has been an exception to never parting with anything given or bequeathed to the Museum in the case of perishable objects, objects of zoology; duplicates of these have recently been exchanged.

472. With respect to objects of a permanent character, the rule is uniform?—It is, so far as my recollection extends.

473. (To Sir Henry Ellis.) Do you conceive, then, that it is very desirable, with respect to the wear and tear of books of reference, that the Museum should from that only, independent of any other consideration, have more than one copy, or several copies, of such works?—Undoubtedly.

474. Have you seen cause to regret, at any period within the last 10 years, the loss of books which the Museum have previously sold as duplicates?—I certainly have felt that it was to be regretted that some duplicates had been sold, but I cannot specify any particular books which attracted my attention; but I was drawn to the reflection by the very great wear and tear of some works which I saw in the library, and I said to myself, our trustees should be very cautious in future in the selection of works to be sold as duplicates, or we may have to repurchase books that we have sold.

475. Do you understand the 47 Geo. III. is imperative or permissive?—Permissive.

476. In other words, that the trustees were fully at liberty, notwithstanding such Act, to retain possession of duplicates or triplicates, or any other number of copies in their possession?—Yes.

477. Do you understand that the Museum has at this moment any books with which it could safely part, as the foundation of a second or third library in the

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metropolis?—

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

metropolis?—I should say certainly not; I do not think it is likely they could possess any collection of duplicates sufficiently extensive to form the foundation of another library.

478. Has the case ever occurred in which a purchase has been made of a book of which a duplicate had been previously sold?—I am not prepared to speak to that inquiry. If such a thing has occurred, it must have been rarely.

479. There are many books that you will require duplicates of?—Yes.

480. Such books as those who study there are repeatedly asking for?—Yes. I may mention Dugdale's *Monasticon*. Mr. Baber tells me three copies are in common use; it is a book of frequent reference; and I think, with respect to lexicons and dictionaries of high character, we should be very cautious of parting with them.

481. But is not the retaining of collections of books, or of other objects, intact, fatal to any good arrangement or classification of the objects of curiosity or literature in the Museum?—As long as you can find your books readily, I see no objection. Where a library is frequented by a very large class of readers, as long as you can find your books readily, I think that is the first point to be gained for their advantage. Keeping particular collections together may be serviceable from the juxtaposition of different branches of science. Sir Joseph Banks's library, for instance, is a very complete one of natural history; you would rather see that library kept together than dispersed through all parts of the general library.

482. Do you consider, then, that the object of the British Museum is to find a place of safe deposit for collections that may be bequeathed or bestowed, or to form one great collection which shall be beneficial to science and literature?—I think the first object of the Museum is to preserve these collections for posterity.

483. The books are as accessible for consultation, though classed in separate libraries, as if they were all in one?—Undoubtedly so.

484. And, if accessible for consultation, is the principal object attained?—Yes.

485. May you not, in process of time, have collections and bequests perfectly useless, by preserving donations intact, and thus holding out encouragement to their being presented to the Museum?—I think that the keeping of a single library together, if it is a donation, may be serviceable. Many people have a pardonable vanity in making a bequest, believing that their collections may hereafter be kept entire; perhaps as the only preservation of their name.

486. Assuming it to be the object of the Museum to encourage the vanity of individuals to present donations, it may be a good argument; but assuming the motive to be the forming a great national institution for the encouragement of literature and science, do you consider that it is advisable to keep all these collections perfect and intact?—I think so. Individual vanity often leads a man to bestow on a public library a very valuable collection which he might not otherwise have bestowed.

487. What do you think the best mode of obtaining a great national library or museum; to flatter the vanity of individuals, so as by that means to acquire particular collections, or to devote the national funds gradually and steadily to accumulate all that is worthy of collection in the arts and sciences?—I do not see why the two may not go hand in hand.

488. Must it not follow that a number of separate individual collections renders any general classification quite impossible?—I do not think a general classification is necessary.

489. Not in the national library?—A national library must always consist of different collections, if bequests and donations are brought together. There is the King's Library, which, as I have already mentioned, is to remain distinct and entire. It is a library of 75,000 volumes, and one of the choicest collections of literature and science in Europe; and if the direction of the Committee of the House of Commons I have referred to is final, must be kept for ever in the room which has been built for it; and very properly so, as a monument for George III. Still, that is an immediate bar to any general classification of our whole library.

490. Then supposing three individuals were to bequeath three different copies of the *Monthly Review*, you would keep them for ever on the shelves of the British Museum?—The *Monthly Review* is the only complete bibliographical register

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

register which we possess for an extensive period of English literature. Two copies are in constant use in the Museum at this time.

(By Mr. Forshall.)—The Trustees would certainly not retain in their possession objects altogether useless to the Museum, which might be advantageously disposed of elsewhere. If any contingency of that nature occurred, the trustees would apply the proper remedy for it under the 47 Geo. III.

491. Then if I understand, under the 47 Geo. III. they may, in the opinion of the trustees, be allowed to dispose of duplicates, though they might have been bequeathed by individuals?—In my opinion, they may; I cannot answer for the opinion of the trustees.

492. But hitherto it has been the practice for the trustees so to use the powers of the 47 Geo. III.?—No; they have not thought it politic to do so generally, in the case of objects bequeathed or presented to them.

493. Then I understand your opinion to be, as respects the Museum, that it is more desirable to preserve the collections intact than to dispose of duplicates generally?—I think, looking at the state of the Museum collections, and the state of public feeling towards the institution, it is desirable for the present to keep to the principle which has generally been acted upon hitherto.

494. But looking at it as a principle to be acted upon through all time?—It is impossible for me to say that of any principle of this nature.

495. But you would not look to the mere vanity of individuals, but you would trust to the trustees for the time being exercising a sound discretion, both in collecting and disposing of the contents of the Museum?—Certainly.

496. (To Sir Henry Ellis.)—When the King's Library was presented to the British Museum, thereby depriving the south-western parts of the metropolis of the advantage of a good library, was there anything of very great value there that could not be purchased elsewhere, except in the maps?—The King's Library was one of very great value. King George III. began to collect a library in the year 1765; he laid the foundation of it by the purchase of a library of very eminent character at Venice belonging to Consul Smith. About the year 1767, two years afterwards, the suppression of the Jesuits' houses began; their libraries were turned out upon the world, and the King bought some of the greatest rarities in literature at the smallest price that a collector could expect.

497. Will you mention some of them?—I recollect Sir Frederick Barnard telling me that he bought the Florence Homer of 1488, which I believe has formerly brought 120*l.*, for the amount of 10*s.*

498. You had Homers in the library, I presume, before?—Yes, we have two copies of the Florence Homer.

499. The same edition?—Yes.

500. Then you have not pointed out any advantage which the British Museum derives from that library?—I think it is stated in the Report of the House of Commons upon the Royal Library that the duplicates were about 21,000; that the whole library was rather more than 75,000 volumes; so that at all events we had more than 50,000 volumes which came to us in that library which we had not before.

501. Were they not books which might easily have been purchased by the trustees elsewhere?—From my knowledge of the King's Library, I should say, certainly not; and if they were to be purchased, it would be at enormous prices.

502. What was understood to be the commercial value of the books forming the late King George's collection and presented by George IV.?—The Report from the Committee on the Royal Library states the collection to have cost at least from time to time 130,000*l.*; I should say the present money value is at least 200,000*l.*

503. When it is stated that the south-west parts of London were deprived of a library by the removal of the King's collection to the British Museum, are the Committee to understand that it was, when in the south-west parts of London, a public library, open to the public, or was it a private library, collected by the King as an individual, and kept by him in his own palace for his own use?—Principally so. I should say, I knew that library for some years, and occasionally went to it. It was his Majesty's private library.

504. Was it not accessible to literary men?—Certainly, by the King's leave, when he was in health; and I conclude the librarian sometimes received literary men, either of his acquaintance, or who were properly recommended to him.

479.

505. Practically

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

505. Practically speaking, could not any literary man of eminence obtain access to any books he wished?—I should say, certainly not, except by the private interference of the librarian.

506. Was it open to literary men in the sense in which Lord Spencer's library was open to literary men; in short, could a person obtain access when he chose?—I should think not, unless through the librarian.

507. Then, having stated that the trustees have not exercised the powers of the 47 Geo. III. for the sale of duplicates out of the collections bequeathed to the Museum, will you state whether, in the new buildings about to be erected, provision is made for preserving all these collections separate and distinct?—I do not know whether that has entered into the contemplation of the trustees yet.

508. Do you think it would be desirable to build, in order to carry your principle into practice, as to preserving collections intact?—No, I do not think it would at all.

509. Would it not, in point of fact, be almost fatal to the construction of a good building were you to provide for collections which might from time to time be bestowed, and for keeping them separate and distinct?—Keeping them separate and distinct, and keeping them in separate and distinct rooms, are two considerations.

510. But in objects of art or in natural history would you put duplicates in the same room?—No.

511. For instance, if you had half a dozen specimens of carbonate of lime, precisely similar, would you put them one by one, and by the side of the other, and not exercise the powers of the Act of the 47 Geo. III., but preserve the six, and not dispose of them because they were bequeathed?—All that must depend upon circumstances. There is no giving a general answer to that.

512. What is the greatest number of duplicates that exist in the library of any one book?—I must leave that to be spoken to by the keeper of the printed books, who will of course know the minute details of his particular charge better than I can.

513. I think you stated, that with reference to the books, there were frequently several copies of the same book in use at the same time?—Yes.

514. Therefore there might be a necessity for keeping duplicate copies of books, when the same reason might not operate for keeping duplicates of crystals or other objects?—Undoubtedly. I conceive with respect to certain long sets of books, as for instance, the Gentleman's Magazine, it is desirable to keep more than one set; the reference to it is constant. I know that one copy is always kept for immediate reference in the Museum reading-room.

515. But if there are some books of which it is necessary to keep duplicates, there are some which are referred to so seldom, that it is not necessary with respect to them?—Certainly, there are some authors, St. Thomas Aquinas, for instance, whose works in these times are not in common request.

516. With respect to works of art bequeathed to the Museum, would you be precluded from putting aside inferior works which might be found among them?—I believe in all collections inferior works are placed in inferior points of view.

517. I mean statues, or pictures which are copies of inferior works; should you be precluded from at once putting them away?—I should think not, provided you did not place them where they would perish.

518. Could you dispose of them?—No, I should think not; I think the Act of the 47 Geo. III. gives no power to sell in that case, unless they might come under the meaning of "refuse."

519. Is it in the power of the trustees to refuse a donation?—Yes; but I think it is a power which they would exercise judiciously. I have no doubt there may be instances where they might refuse a donation, as for instance if they had not room for it.

520. Are you aware of the circumstance of any library having been refused?—No libraries; single articles have been refused.

521. Will you state to the Committee how often the trustees have exercised the powers of the 47 Geo. III. in selling or disposing of duplicate books or other objects?—I cannot from recollection; I believe there have been but two sales of duplicate books and two sales of coins since the 47 Geo. III.

522. When such sales or exchanges take place, are they noticed in the annual Reports to Parliament?—The produce is brought to account.

523. In

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

523. In what year was the sale of the duplicates already alluded to in your examination?—To the best of my remembrance I paid the produce into the bank the year before last. About 650*l.* I think was the produce of the sale of coins; the Return to Parliament no doubt shows it.

524. Is the money received on account of the sale of duplicate books carried to the account of the Museum, and stated in the accounts annually presented to Parliament?—I believe so.

525. (To Mr. Forshall.) Why was it not done in this case?—I think in the case to which you are alluding, the exchange with the Royal Society, it was not done because it was considered that the assets of the Museum were not affected by it; it was an exchange and not a sale. The duplicates were sold on account of the Royal Society, the Royal Society bearing a part of the expense of the sale.

526. In the accounts presented to Parliament in the year 1833, under the years 1831 and 1832, there are sums mentioned as being received by the Museum on account of the sale of duplicate books; why were those sums not inserted in the annual accounts presented to Parliament?—The trustees would have held it their duty, no doubt, to state to the House of Commons what had taken place if they had parted with any of the national property, but they received what they considered an equivalent. The fact of the exchange is stated in the Estimates for 1832, laid before the House of Commons.

527. At what sum were the Arundel manuscripts valued?—I am not able to state very accurately, but I think at about 3,900*l.*, by Payne and Foss, and at 3,100*l.* by Sir Henry Ellis and myself; and the mean of those two sums was taken as the value of the collection.

528. Then by the account presented to Parliament in 1833, it appears there were 12,338 volumes sold or parted with, which produced 2,043*l.* 17*s.*?—Yes; and this amount, together with 450*l.*, at which the duplicates transferred to the Royal Society were valued, with 865*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* granted by Parliament, and with the portion of the expenses borne by the Society, forms a total of 3,559*l.* 3*s.*, which, I find, was the estimated value of the Arundel manuscripts.

529. (To Sir H. Ellis.) Has any estimate been made of the value of the books that are now in the library?—I do not know; I should think not.

530. You have had pictures occasionally left to the Museum?—We have.

531. Have you ever parted with any of the pictures?—None.

532. Then you never exercised the powers of the Act of Parliament in selling and disposing of pictures?—No. I believe they would not have brought much money if we could have sold them.

533. Do you feel yourselves bound to preserve all pictures which may be left to the Museum?—That has been the practice with our trustees hitherto.

534. Are the pictures of any value, or of great interest, that are now there?—They are interesting to us, because many of them are portraits of trustees; many are portraits of benefactors; many are portraits of persons eminent in history, and also eminent in the sciences; there are but very few pre-eminent among them as works of art.

535. They are interesting as relics rather than as pictures?—Yes; they are such pictures as are proper accompaniments for a library.

536. Where are they placed?—They are now placed in the mineral gallery.

537. Is there any provision in the new buildings for a gallery of paintings?—Certainly not.

538. Then any future collector of paintings who should bestow his collection upon the Museum must rely on their being placed in any convenient, and not in the best situation?—No; since the gift of Sir George Beaumont's gallery of pictures to the trustees, which is at present deposited in the National Gallery, our trustees have formed a branch of the trustees of the National Gallery; and there is no question that any collection of pictures, if worthy to be sent there, would be forwarded by order of our trustees.

539. Do I understand that Sir George Beaumont's collection of pictures was bequeathed to the trustees of the British Museum?—It was presented to them in 1823.

540. During his lifetime?—Yes.

541. And by the trustees presented to the nation?—No; an arrangement was made for public advantage.

542. How did it happen that they are transferred then to the custody of the trustees

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

trustees of the National Gallery?—They are not transferred to the custody of the trustees of the National Gallery. There was an arrangement made with Lord Liverpool, the particulars of which I am not sufficiently informed of to give very clear evidence upon, but a portion of our trustees are trustees for the National Gallery. They and the Lords of the Treasury, and certain other persons, I believe, form the list.

543. But in that particular instance the trustees appear to have exercised the power that they have of disposing of their collections, or any part of them?—I do not know that; I do not know what the arrangement was with Sir George Beaumont. Sir George was alive a considerable time after he presented his pictures.

544. But, the collection having once been bestowed upon the Museum, and in the custody of the trustees, could Sir George Beaumont exercise any sort of ownership over these pictures again?—Yes. He retained the ownership; they were never transferred to the custody of the trustees within their walls; they remained in Sir George Beaumont's house during his lifetime.

545. How was the final disposition of those pictures settled in Sir George Beaumont's will?—I do not think they were mentioned in his will.

546. They were presented, then, to the trustees during his life?—They were presented to the trustees during his life, and a list of them, in his own handwriting, was delivered to me to present to the trustees.

547. And they never took possession of the pictures that were presented to them?—They never took possession of the pictures so as to transfer them to the Museum.

548. Do you conceive that the trustees discharged their duty to the public in omitting to take advantage of so valuable a collection when once presented to them?—It was an announcement that Sir George Beaumont made of his intention; but I do not know the particulars of the transfer to the National Gallery.

549. (To Mr. Forshall.)—Can you give the Committee any information upon that point?—Yes. The property in those pictures is in the trustees at the present moment; the superintendence of them, to a certain extent, is in the trustees likewise; for they visit the collection at times to see that it is preserved in a proper manner. The trustees went last year in a large number, and made a minute examination of the pictures belonging to them in the National Gallery.

550. The property is vested in their hands at this moment?—Yes.

551. And the use of the pictures is granted to the nation?—Yes; they commit, to a certain extent, the superintendence to the trustees of the National Gallery; several of these trustees being, by an arrangement with the Government, necessarily trustees of the British Museum.

552. Can you state whether Sir George Beaumont was a party to the whole of that arrangement?—No; I believe he was not.

553. (To Sir H. Ellis.)—Can you state whether Sir George Beaumont was a party to the arrangement that was made at the time he presented the pictures to the British Museum?—I am not aware of that.

554. Perhaps you know whether the pictures were transferred to the National Gallery before Sir George Beaumont's death?—No, certainly not; they remained in his own house.

555. In other words, he placed at the disposition of the trustees of the British Museum the pictures forming his collection when he himself should be dead?—I have no doubt he contemplated that a building would be erected to receive them with other pictures. There was no room in the Museum in which they could be either displayed or deposited.

556. But in this instance the trustees have parted with the custody of a collection which was bestowed upon them?—(By Mr. Forshall.) No; the trustees have neither parted with the custody nor the property. They have the power of taking the pictures away if they think fit.

557. (To Sir H. Ellis.) Has such an accumulation of pictures of the class you have described taken place hitherto as to occasion any incumbrance or inconvenience to the trustees or to the Museum?—None at all.

558. At this moment the pictures which you have described as being rather historical and antiquarian pictures than pictures of value as works of art, occupy a space which would not otherwise be occupied at all?—Certainly.

559. They

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

559. They are spread about the walls of the gallery of minerals, which minerals are in cases either below the pictures or in the centre of the room?—Yes.

560. Have any pictures besides those you have mentioned of Sir George Beaumont been left to you as a collection, or have pictures only been left to you as part of a library?—The greater part of the pictures we possess came to us as furniture.

561. As part of the library which was left at the same time?—Yes; some of them were transferred with Sir Robert Cotton's library at the foundation of the Museum, others were bequeathed, and others have from time to time been given.

562. Some have been bequeathed separately?—Yes.

563. You have some pictures of natural history, have you not?—Yes, one or two; there is a Weenix.

564. There is a picture of the Dodo, is there not?—Yes, which I think came from Sir Hans Sloane or Mr. George Edwards; the foot of that bird is in the Sloane collection.

565. In the exercise of the same discretion exercised by the trustees in the case of Sir George Beaumont's pictures, would there be any objection to bestowing duplicate books or duplicate objects of curiosity upon district institutions or libraries, to be approved by the trustees?—The trustees would no doubt give their decision upon each distinct application as it might come before them.

566. Have you any objection in principle to such a disposition of the duplicate books or duplicate objects of curiosity in the Museum?—I do not see that there would be any objection in principle; it would make the duplicate objects more useful to the community.

567. And consistently with the principle acted upon in the case of Sir George Beaumont's pictures?—Yes, and consistently with the Act of the 47 George III.

568. (To Mr. Forshall.)—Having heard what Sir Henry Ellis has stated, will you favour the Committee with your opinion on this subject?—I think there would be no objection whatever so to dispose of objects not given to the trustees; it would be a very useful thing to do with respect to certain classes of duplicates; by duplicates I mean surplus objects, such as are not important for the purposes of the Museum.

569. (To Sir H. Ellis.)—You have exercised the powers of the Act for the sale of coins on more occasions than one, I believe?—Yes.

570. Will you state the occasions on which coins were disposed of, and what coins were so disposed of?—I do not recollect the date exactly; but we had a large sale of duplicate Greek coins, and a considerable sale also of duplicate English coins. The principle upon which they were selected I cannot exactly remember; but I feel confident that none of Mr. Cracherode's coins were sold, and, to the best of my belief, none but such as had come into the possession of the trustees by purchase. If any others were sold, it was because the fresh impressions which had come into their possession were of a superior character to those which had been before in the cabinets.

571. I believe a very large collection was left to the Museum by Mr. Payne Knight?—Yes.

572. And another very large collection of coins was also presented to the Museum by George IV.?—Yes.

573. Have not duplicate coins been found in these collections?—I dare say duplicate coins exist in these collections; but there has been no sale of them.

574. Then whatever number of duplicate coins may be found in the collections of Mr. Knight and the late King, the Museum would continue to preserve them?—I do not think Mr. Knight's collection really contains any coins that are duplicates; for instance, take any particular town of Greece there may be 20 coins of that town in Mr. Knight's cabinet, but no duplicates of them.

575. Supposing there were 20 coins in Mr. Knight's cabinet of the same town, and one in the other cabinets, would you put the 21 in one case, or leave them separate?—I think the collections are all mixed, with a label under each coin specifying the separate collection to which it originally belonged.

576. Supposing in Mr. Knight's collection there were half a series of coins, and the other half of the series in another collection, is it the custom to unite them, so as to make a complete series?—Yes; they are brought together, with small labels under each. Mr. Cracherode's coins are marked "C. M. C.", Mr. Townley's, "T." &c.

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

577. Then no portion of these collections has been sold?—No, certainly not; none of Mr. Townley's that I know of; and none of Mr. Cracherode's nor of Mr. Knight's.

578. Upon the same principle as that acted upon in the case of Sir George Beaumont's pictures, would there be any objection to such duplicate coins as are sold being bestowed upon local institutions or district libraries for the use of the public?—I should think there would be considerable objections to that.

579. Will you state what objection?—Because the produce of the sale of duplicate coins would be more beneficially applied to the improvement of the cabinets from which they had been sold.

580. Is not that an objection applicable to any other article of an exchangeable value?—No, because a small cabinet of coins could be of no advantage to a local institution.

581. Not as the commencement of a collection?—Hardly as the commencement of a collection.

582. (To Mr. Forshall.)—You have heard the questions put to Sir Henry Ellis; will you favour the Committee with your opinion on the subject?—I agree with Sir Henry Ellis. The duplicates would probably not be the coins with which you would desire to commence a collection; and so with regard to surplus books, they are generally the least valuable part of a great library. For instance, a large portion of the duplicate books sold a few years ago would be of little use to any local or district library; many were scientific books of an obsolete date.

583. Do you think that no duplicates of coins now in the British Museum might be bestowed with advantage upon such institutions as are found in Liverpool and Manchester?—I do not say they might not be bestowed with advantage, but I think the most convenient method is for the Museum to sell them, and out of the proceeds to supply its own deficiencies; and for such institutions to buy what they want: that is the readiest and most economical mode of effecting the objects of both parties.

584. Would not the better way be to present to the local institutions casts of the coins?—That might be done. The trustees never object to casts being made from objects not likely to be injured in the process.

585. (To Sir Henry Ellis.)—In the Return made to Parliament there is an account of all bequests, donations and contributions of the value of 100 l., distinguishing such bequests as have any special conditions. In that Return there is an account of Mr. Payne Knight's bequest; and the return is, "there are no conditions." Did not Mr. Payne Knight stipulate that his brother should be a family trustee, and his descendants for ever?—The Act of Parliament 5 Geo. IV. c. 60, recites the bequest of Mr. P. Knight's collections to the British Museum, on condition that within one year after his decease the next descendant in the direct male line then living of Richard Knight, of Downton, Mr. Payne Knight's grandfather, should be made an hereditary trustee, with all the privileges of other family trustees, to be continued in perpetual succession to his next descendants in the direct male line, so long as any should exist; and in case of their failure, to the next in the female line.

586. In the case of the gold snuff-box left by the Honourable Mrs. Damer, ornamented with a portrait of the Emperor Napoleon, was there any condition annexed to that bequest?—There was a condition that no copy of it should be allowed to be made.

587. (To Mr. Forshall.)—You were secretary to the British Museum when this Return was made to the House of Commons?—Yes.

588. Will you explain what you mean by annexing the words "no conditions" to the bequest of Mrs. Damer, she having bequeathed a gold snuff-box on certain conditions?—I mean by the word "condition" as used in the Return, that which would make void a bequest if it were not fulfilled; I mean by direction that which would not make a bequest void although it were not complied with.

589. Not merely the expression of a wish or a desire on the part of a donor, but such condition as would make void the bequest if unfulfilled?—Yes.

590. The collection of pictures made by the Rev. Holwell Carr was, I believe, bestowed on the British Museum?—Yes.

591. Is that collection now in the custody of the trustees of the British Museum?—It is in their custody in the same sense in which the collection of Sir George Beaumont is.

592. Then that is another instance in which the trustees have parted with the immediate

immediate custody of a collection bequeathed to them?—Yes, the immediate custody of them.

593. By immediate custody, do you mean custody in their own walls, or custody exercised equally in other walls?—The trustees do not exercise the same direct custody over the pictures which belonged to Sir George Beaumont and to Mr. Holwell Carr which they exercise over the collections in the Museum. They make the trustees of the National Gallery (a part of which body must be trustees of the British Museum) their administrators; they delegate their powers to a certain extent to the trustees of the National Gallery, but they retain the property in these pictures, and retain their right of superintendence upon every occasion they think proper, and they exercise that right by formal visitation.

594. (To Sir *H. Ellis*.)—When a collection or any article is offered for sale to the British Museum is the application at once laid before the trustees?—Always, I believe.

595. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Will you state how that is?—If it is addressed to the trustees it is laid immediately before them, but it is laid ultimately before them in all cases.

596. (To Sir *H. Ellis*.)—Have you, or has any other officer of the Museum the power of purchasing any manuscripts, books, prints, or other objects of curiosity, without the sanction of the trustees?—Not without consulting the trustees; but in some cases where there has not been time to do that, the officer has made a bargain, and the trustees have confirmed it; but the trustees have the power to return it on his hands, and he would have no right of complaint.

597. Will you state any instances in which the officers of the Museum may have exercised that power?—I have exercised it myself at times; but not often to any amount.

598. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Have you known any instances of that?—I have made purchases myself.

599. Will you state the circumstances with respect to your recent purchase of a manuscript, formerly belonging to the church of Ely?—I purchased a chartulary of the church of Ely within the last two months on my own judgment.

600. Will you state the sum at which it was purchased, and what is believed to be its commercial value?—I gave five guineas for it, and I should think the commercial value might be 50 *l*.

601. And the discretion you so exercised was recognised with thanks by the trustees as soon as it was communicated to them?—Yes.

602. Taking the case of the Ely manuscript, or any advantageous purchase that you made, should you feel it your duty to present it to the trustees at the price for which you bought it, or should you feel yourself at liberty to take from the trustees the fair value of the manuscript?—I should feel it my duty to make it over to the trustees at the price I gave for it; I should feel it to be quite contrary to my duty, as keeper of the manuscripts, to traffic in manuscripts.

603. (To Sir *H. Ellis*.)—How do you distribute the different sums to be expended among the different officers of the Museum among their respective departments?—An estimate is laid before the trustees by the different officers of the Museum, stating the sums which they think it will be desirable to set apart for their particular departments in the coming year; that sum is deliberated upon by the trustees, and they agree upon the sum they choose to devote in the Parliamentary account to each Department. Then as any objects fit as purchases for the different departments present themselves, the officers of each Department report such objects to the trustees, and consult them as to whether they may or may not make the several acquisitions. The trustees grant or refuse their leave as they may think best.

604. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Will you add anything to that answer?—I cannot add anything.

605. (To Sir *H. Ellis*.)—Suppose the head of one of the departments were to report to the trustees that he thought it desirable that a certain expenditure should take place in the course of the ensuing year, would the trustees entertain that application, and, if good grounds were shown, recommend the expenditure of that sum upon that department to the diminution of the sums bestowed upon the other departments?—No, I should think they would not do that.

(By Mr. *Forshall*.)—I think the total amount which they would ask the House of Commons to grant on that occasion might enter into their consideration. They do not wish to come to Parliament to ask for an increase of the annual grant without strong reason for it.

Sir *Henry Ellis*
and the Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

25 May 1835.

Sir Henry Ellis
and the Rev.
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25 May 1835.

606. (To Sir *H. Ellis*.)—Can you state to the Committee whether any collections have been offered to the trustees for sale, and have been rejected?—I should say frequently.

607. Will you state any instance of the sort within your recollection?—I recollect a remarkable instance in the case of Bruce's manuscripts. I think in number the ancient MSS. could not have exceeded 16; the whole number of volumes on vellum, Oriental paper, and papyrus amounted to 97; they were chiefly Ethiopic and Arabic manuscripts, and partly versions of the Scriptures: an Ethiopic manuscript of the New Testament amongst them was highly esteemed. Others were Ethiopic histories and church books. The book of Enoch was among them; but it already existed, by donation from Mr. Bruce, in the Royal Library at Paris, and in the Bodleian. Mr. Bruce had had three transcripts made in the country. That at the Bodleian had been translated and published. There was also a very curious manuscript in the Sahidic dialect of the Coptic. The Arabic MSS., as far as I understood, contained nothing which was not to be found in other libraries. I endeavoured to procure a knowledge of their presumed value; it was great, but not enormous. I afterwards applied to the gentleman who wished to sell them to the Museum to know his price, as the trustees never name the price, as I have stated before, for any collection which is offered for sale. When asked for his price, he took a year and five months to consider, and then asked 25,000 *l.* for this comparatively small number of volumes. The trustees declined the offer.

608. On the ground of the extravagance of the demand?—Yes.

Lunæ, 1^o die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *J. Forshall*, called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall*.

1 June 1835.

609. YOU were questioned when last before the Committee as to the disposal of the Museum duplicates; have you any further observations to make on that subject?—The evidence which I gave to the Committee at their last sitting may be liable to be misunderstood, from its not appearing distinctly to what class of duplicates the questions put to me allude. In reference to the point raised by that examination, duplicates or superfluous objects may be arranged under three heads. First, such as have been presented or bequeathed with a stipulation on the part of the donors that the objects are to be perpetually preserved in the Museum. Secondly, such as have been presented or bequeathed without any stipulation for their remaining perpetually in the Museum; and thirdly, such as have been purchased, or have been acquired by other means than gift.

In regard to the first-mentioned class of superfluous objects, I should consider that to keep good faith with all benefactors to the Museum is a principle to which the trustees would most rigidly adhere. If the stipulations made by a donor were of a nature to render it probable, in the opinion of the trust, that they might be attended with inconvenience or expense more than adequate to the value of the gift, the trustees would in that case refuse the objects intended for them. Instances of the trustees objecting to receive presents accompanied with inconvenient conditions, I have known in the course of the last two or three years; but having once accepted a bequest or gift, the trustees would not, I think, be induced by any consideration whatever to contravene the express intentions of the donor.

With regard to the class of objects next mentioned, such as have been given to the Museum without any stipulation being annexed, the trustees would preserve them in the Museum so long as the objects could be useful; and when they were no longer so, the trustees would order their exchange for such as might conduce to the purposes of the institution, causing the objects so received in exchange to be noted with the name of the original donor. So that in all cases collections presented to the Museum would be preserved, if not entire in point of identity, at least undiminished in extent and value. And such an integrity of his benefaction is perhaps the most honourable and the most ample monument which

which can be raised to a benefactor. Nor do the trustees act in the manner which I have described, influenced merely by that respect which all men should entertain towards those from whom they derive a benefit, but also upon the principle of encouraging similar acts of liberality. I cannot bring myself to believe, that benefactions to the Museum are generally made from a low motive of vanity, when many more worthy motives may reasonably be presumed. The love of their country, a desire to extend the knowledge of their countrymen, or to improve their manners or taste, or to increase the national wealth and resources, or to promote the general interests of literature, art and science in the world, or that honest regard for fame which is not only perfectly compatible with the most virtuous state of the feelings, but is in itself good and praiseworthy; these motives, and such like, influence in most instances, I have no doubt, the chief contributors to the Museum. By encouraging the bestowal of collections on the public, an indirect benefit is also attained, namely, the formation of other similar collections, by which means not only are objects of rarity in art and literature preserved to the country, but in the minds of the collectors, and in their immediate connection and neighbourhood, knowledge is advanced and good taste implanted.

With regard to the third class of superfluous objects, such as have been acquired by other means than private gift, the trustees would, I conceive, consider themselves at liberty to sell or exchange, or even give them away, as might most effectually contribute to the general designs for which the Museum was established. But here again I must repeat, that a sale is the most expeditious and the most economical, because it is the least troublesome, and therefore the least expensive method of disposing of superfluous objects. To exchanges upon any great scale there are these objections. We should have to wait, not merely for one opportunity but for a succession of opportunities, because no single institution would be likely to want all the Museum superfluous objects, or even the greater part of them. Next, these objects must be kept in some sort of arrangement, so that they might be readily examined by those who wished to acquire them. Then there is the trouble of examining and valuing the objects interchanged, the risk of dissatisfaction on one or perhaps both sides, and what is a more important consideration perhaps than any I have mentioned, the probability that, after all, the objects acquired would in many instances be of an inferior character, such as the respective institutions would not be willing to destroy, and yet would find it difficult to dispose of and burdensome to preserve. At the same time, to a limited extent exchanges may sometimes be made with advantage, particularly with objects of natural history; and the trustees would, I am sure, lose no opportunity of effecting them. The principle has been completely recognised, for instance, in the exchange with the museum of the army medical officers at Chatham, referred to when the Committee last met.

As to giving away objects, the trustees would, I conceive, be scarcely justified in so parting with any portion of the national property, which in amount was worthy of consideration. Gifts must be confined to such superfluous objects as will not bear the expense of a sale, and for the exchange of which no early opportunity is likely to arise. Duplicate specimens of natural history are sometimes objects of this character. The Committee will also recollect, as having some bearing upon this point, that at present very few scientific institutions exist among us, which can be said to have a permanent and public character. If we had provincial museums recognised as useful by the Legislature or the Government, the trustees would, I have no doubt, contribute to such museums, whenever they could do so without interfering with that which must ever remain their first object, the completeness of their own collections.

In the observations which are now addressed to the Committee, and in some of those replies which were made at their last sitting, I have had reference to a future and contingent accumulation of duplicates, rather than to the existing state of the Museum collections; and I have so expressed myself with a view to meet more frankly the objections which seemed to be contemplated. I have endeavoured to give a sketch of the principles on which the trustees have acted since I have been secretary, and in my opinion these principles are the most judicious which can be devised.

610. Are the Committee then to infer that the superfluous objects at present in the Museum are of little value?—I intend the Committee to make that inference. The superfluous objects at present in the Museum are comparatively of very little

Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

value. There are no duplicate manuscripts; there are very few, if any, books which are not useful to the institution; there are, I think, scarcely any duplicate coins, or other superfluous objects in the department of antiquities; and in natural history the chief duplicates are such as have arisen from recent acquisitions by that department. I much doubt whether the money value of all the spare duplicates in the Museum would amount to 500 l.; and as to the necessity of a building to provide for their preservation, a room of the size we are now occupying would contain all the superfluous objects which, at the present rate of accumulation, the Museum would acquire in the course of a century.

611. You have referred to a wish on the part of the trustees to encourage benefactions; do you think that the system on which you have represented them to act in regard to objects presented to the Museum has really tended to encourage benefactions?—I have no doubt of it, and that to a great extent, though some not inconsiderable influence is to be attributed to the rank and station of the trustees themselves. I have made a rough estimate of the value of the benefactions to the trustees within the last 12 years. They amount, including the King's Library, to a sum little short of four hundred thousand pounds; an amount of contribution unparalleled in the history of any institution similar to the Museum, and such as, in my opinion, offers a proof incapable of controversy, that the public, or at least that portion of it who by their wealth or taste are enabled to make any important addition to the collections, do place great confidence both in the character of the trustees and in the manner in which the affairs of the Museum are administered.

612. You have just spoken of the general design and objects of the Museum; will you explain to the Committee what you consider to be the general design and objects of the Museum?—I have always looked upon the Museum as the great national storehouse of materials for literature, art and science, and that its chief object is to assist persons engaged in any of these pursuits; but it is also important as a place of innocent and instructive amusement for the population of the metropolis; and I think it confers some other not inconsiderable benefits upon the public.

613. Do you consider the present constitution of the Museum, regarding it, as you have stated, to be a great storehouse of literature, art and science, to be the most favourable for accumulating those objects best worthy of preservation?—I consider the present constitution of the trust to be very favourable for such an end.

614. Do you think it is the most favourable constitution for the collection of the best objects of art, literature and science?—I could not suggest any improvement in the constitution of the trust.

615. But as you decline to say that it is the most favourable for such purpose, will you state to the Committee in what you think it is defective?—I am not aware that it is defective at all, but I was desirous to guard against being supposed to assert that which is so extremely general.

616. I merely asked for your own opinion as to the constitution of the trust being the most favourable for the collection of the best works of art, literature and science, with a view to assist the pursuits of those engaged in those branches of knowledge?—I have never devised nor can I at the moment devise any improvement in the constitution of the trust. I do not know that I can give a more satisfactory answer to the question.

617. You state you can devise no improvement in it; but as you decline to state that it is the most favourable for that purpose, will you have the goodness to inform the Committee frankly of the constitution of the Museum with a view to the purposes for which it was designed?—I think it is well constituted for those purposes.

618. Do you think it is the best constituted for those purposes of any that can be devised?—If I am asked whether, if I were forming the administration of the Museum for the first time, not shackled by any considerations of the donations made to the Museum by particular families or interests, nor by any regard to the past, I should form such a constitution for the Museum as at present exists; that is a point to which I have never given my attention, and upon which I am not prepared to state my opinion.

619. Are you aware of the constitution of similar institutions abroad?—Of some, I am.

620. Will you state what institutions you allude to?—I am imperfectly acquainted with the institutions of France.

621. Will you inform the Committee, as far as you are acquainted with them, the

the constitution of the literary and scientific institutions of Paris?—The collections connected with the Royal Library of Paris, which include the library of printed books, the collection of medals and coins, and some other objects, are, I believe, managed by a board of the officers of the institution, subject to the control of the minister of public instruction, when there is one, and of the minister of the interior when there is not. The collections in the museum of the Louvre, and in the Luxembourg Museum, are confided to the Comte de Forbin, director of the royal museums; and the expense of these last-mentioned establishments is defrayed, I think, out of the civil list.

622. But in reference to the constitution of the board for the management of the Royal Library of Paris, and comparing that with the British Museum, which do you think the most favourable for the advancement of knowledge, and for the collection of the best works in literature, art and science?—Looking at the state of the two countries, which is a very important consideration in this matter, at the wide difference in their political constitution and government, in the wealth and influence of their respective aristocracies, and in the character, tastes and pursuits of the two people, the constitution of the British Museum is, I think, more conducive to the designs contemplated by the Legislature at its foundation, than a constitution similar to that of the corresponding establishments at Paris would be, if it were adopted here.

623. In reference to the political condition of England, and to the national character, tastes and pursuits, as compared with those of France, will you state why a board composed of scientific men for the management and control of a scientific institution should not be as efficacious in England as it is in Paris?—I was speaking of the general designs of the museum, as I have already explained them. And in regard to that point, various considerations were suggested to my mind by the previous question. In France every great object is undertaken by the government; in this country as much as possible is left to private enterprise or private generosity. France has few endowments for the encouragement of literature and science; here they are comparatively numerous and rich. In France, the *savans* of Paris may possibly have some little political importance, and the government of the day may sometimes be anxious to conciliate their good opinion and favour; such has not hitherto been the case in England. We have also an impediment in the very freedom of our political constitution: the necessity of perpetual reference to the House of Commons, the jealousy of that House in regard to the mode in which the public money is expended, the clamour, more or less prevalent, for economy, furnishing sometimes a reason with the Government for declining expense, and always a convenient excuse; these are obstacles in a great measure peculiar to this country, and they tend to prevent that course of dignified liberality in many points, but particularly those connected with the present inquiry, which is best calculated to secure the respect and affection of the people, and to promote their wealth and happiness. Again, every Frenchman is alive to the national fame; an Englishman is dull in his perceptions of anything so abstract and so remote, as he imagines, from himself, especially in matters of literature, science, or the fine arts. These are a few of the reflections which occur to my mind; but I am totally unprepared to enter fully into so ample a discussion as that upon which I have been led to touch. The Committee will understand my meaning, when I state in brief, that considering the reluctant attention on the part of the Government to such matters, and the indifference, in times past, of the great mass of the people, the interests of the Museum might have been much more neglected than they have been, if it had been under an administration similar to the institutions at Paris. It is, in my opinion, an important advantage to have at the Museum a board of persons, influential by their station and wealth, who can press and enforce the preservation and improvement of the collections upon the consideration of the Government. But to come to the fact, I much doubt whether, if the Committee were to pursue their investigations sufficiently far, it would not appear that the board of trustees of the Museum is, without reference to any such considerations as I have mentioned, equally efficient with the boards at Paris, and whether the Museum collections, making allowance for the more recent foundation of the Museum, and for our want of space, do not surpass those at Paris.

624. Are you acquainted with the present state of the zoological department in the British Museum?—Yes, I am; although the Committee will receive more accurate and full information upon that subject from the officers of the natural history department.

Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

625. Are you acquainted with the zoological department of the Jardin des Plantes?—I am, imperfectly.

626. Will you favour the Committee with your opinion of the comparative value of the two collections with a view to the encouragement of science?—The Committee will bear in mind that the zoological collections in the British Museum have been limited by the limited extent of space in the Museum buildings. The trustees have given less attention to this department than to any other, because objects of zoology are all or nearly all of them perishable, and it would have been idle to collect perishable objects, which suffer deterioration by being kept, until there had been proper space to arrange, exhibit, and use them; but in point of fact, the zoological collections of the British Museum are not so contemptible as some persons suppose; they will bear comparison with those of Paris, and in some respects, in the collection of shells for instance, which are not perishable objects, they are superior.

627. The question was not as to separate specimens in the zoological collections in the Museum, by comparison with specimens of the same sort at Paris, but considering the institution as one for the encouragement of science, and in that point of view considering the Jardin des Plantes, I ask, what is your opinion of the comparative value of the two collections?—I was not instituting a comparison between individual specimens in the respective museums. The comparative value of the collections in respect to the encouragement of science must depend chiefly, I think, upon their extent, and I have stated that in extent some of our collections are superior to those in Paris. The whole of the zoological collections in the British Museum, without exception, have been removed and re-arranged within the last four or five years; it cannot, therefore, be expected that they should be in the same state of perfect arrangement with collections that have remained nearly two centuries on the same spot, and for twenty or thirty years or more in their present general arrangement, as is the case, I believe, with those at Paris.

628. In point of fact, do you venture to make any comparison between the Jardin des Plantes and the zoological collection in the British Museum with regard to its bearing upon science?—I do.

629. Will you have the goodness to state in what respect the British Museum collection is more conducive to the interests of science than that of the Jardin des Plantes?—The zoological collections of the British Museum are, as I have stated before, in several branches more extensive than those at Paris; they are open to every man of science who wishes to consult them; they are also more open to the general visitor than those of the Jardin des Plantes; and their arrangement is, in essential points, sufficiently perfect to enable any scientific person to find the object of which he is in search. I do not assert, though perhaps I might venture to do so, that he will find it with quite so much facility as he would in Paris.

630. Then I understand you to say that the zoological collection of the British Museum will bear a favourable comparison with the zoological collection of the Jardin des Plantes?—Yes, taking into consideration the circumstances I have mentioned, and confining myself to those branches of zoology which are collected in the Museum.

631. Is the zoological collection in the Museum as comprehensive as that in the Jardin des Plantes?—No; we have no collection of comparative anatomy, or at least our specimens are so few as not to be considered a collection. Neither have we a menagerie.

632. If you had had a scientific board, then, and at the head of the zoological department in the British Museum the most distinguished naturalist of the day, could the collection have continued in the imperfect state in which it now is?—The question, I presume, refers to the having a distinguished naturalist among the trustees. I think the zoology might have been, in that case, not more perfect than it is now.

633. Then how does it happen that the collection of Paris is so superior in point of extent and variety as compared with that in London?—I have not admitted that there is so great a superiority on the side of the Paris collections; but in reference to the direct encouragement given to science, I have already stated to the Committee that the two Governments are totally different; and that the two countries also are different in many respects.

634. Do you mean to say that the Government of England is not so much inclined to encourage science and learning as that of France?—In past times it has

has not, I believe, given so much direct encouragement to science as that of France. Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

635. In what way, in modern times, has it evinced a greater desire to encourage learning and science?—Referring principally to the collections in the Museum, I think there has been, of late years, a greater attention on the part of the public to literary and scientific pursuits; and symptoms of an increased desire on the part of the Government to comply with the wishes of the public in that respect.

636. Then you consider that the management of the British Museum has been rather adapted to past times than to the present?—No; I did not refer, in the answer I have just made, to the government of the Museum, but to the Government of the country; which has recently shown an inclination to be more liberal in its grants to the Museum.

637. Are you aware of the amount of the grants made by the French government for the purpose of encouraging literature and science in France?—I have looked to those grants for the year 1835; but I am not able, at the instant, to speak to the amount with sufficient accuracy for the purpose now in view.

638. Have you ever read a pamphlet written by Mr. James Millingen on the state of Learning and the Fine Arts in Great Britain, on the deficiency of Public Institutions, and the necessity of a better system for the improvement of Knowledge and Taste?—I read that pamphlet when it was first published. I have not seen it since.

639. In that pamphlet there is the budget of the French minister of the interior for 1831, with reference to the subject of literature, science and the fine arts; do you recollect the amount of the grant appropriated to that purpose?—I do not.

640. Will you refer to Mr. Millingen's pamphlet, which is now put into your hands, and look over the amount there published of the gross amount of the grants made by the French government for literary and scientific purposes?—I find it is stated at something more than 90,000 *l.* per annum. That sum seems to be distributed among the Institute of France, the Royal College of France, the Museum of Natural History, the Board of Longitude, the Royal Libraries, the Polytechnic School, the School of Modern Oriental Languages, and several other establishments and objects, some of which we should have in our universities. It is also appropriated to the establishments for the fine arts. I find, further, an allowance for the encouragement of the dramatic art; for the publication of the travels of French *savans*; pensions to 90 men of letters and artists, and for some other objects. The total seems to be 90,000 *l.* per annum.

641. Besides the sum of 90,000 *l.*, are you aware there are also extraordinary grants made by the French government, and also a sum expended out of the civil list for these purposes, which make altogether a sum of 40,000 *l.* more?—Yes, that is the case; so that the total, according to Mr. Millingen's statement, is 130,000 *l.* per annum.

642. Taking the sum expended upon the Jardin des Plantes, upon the Royal Libraries, and upon the establishments for the encouragement of learning, science and the fine arts, can you inform the Committee what would be the gross sum?—It appears from this pamphlet that the sum total is about 42,000 *l.* a year, exclusive of the sum expended by the civil list.

643. In one of the questions lately addressed to you, the Museum was described as a scientific institution; your attention is requested to that phrase in the former question, with a view to your stating how far, in your judgment, the British Museum be or be not a scientific institution, properly so called, requiring the government of men of science as such?—It is partially a scientific institution, but its collections comprise objects of literature and art as well as of science. So far as its scientific collections extend, it may be considered in one sense a scientific institution.

644. Considering the British Museum as instituted for the encouragement of science and of literature, has it ever been made an instrument of rewarding men distinguished in science or literature?—I am not aware that to reward such persons is the object of the institution.

645. You have stated, that one object of the Museum was to encourage literature and science; in what way does it encourage literature and science?—By its collections.

646. Have those who have been elected trustees been men who have been distinguished

Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

distinguished for literature or science?—To a certain extent they have been so; but I do not think that has been the sole object in their selection.

647. Has the office of elected trustee ever been regarded as a post of honour among literary and scientific men?—I hardly know how to reply to the question. It is certainly a post which men are ambitious to fill.

648. What class of men are ambitious to fill it?—Perhaps most persons who have any hope of attaining to it.

649. Amongst literary and scientific men, will you state who have attained that honour?—I really never looked to the names of the trustees with that view.

650. Among the existing elected trustees, will you name those who have been elected for their reputation in science or literature?—I have already stated that I do not think they are selected solely for their reputation in science or literature.

651. But you have stated that it is an honour generally coveted?—Yes.

652. Do you think the most fit men to fill the office are those distinguished for their science or literature, or otherwise?—I do not think that such distinction is an essential qualification of a trustee.

653. In fact, the elected trustees have not been distinguished by their literary or scientific reputation?—I do not say that; there have been very distinguished men among the trustees. I shall not be expected to refer to existing trustees, for that would be an invidious office; but with regard to those trustees who have died since I became an officer of the Museum, and with whom I have been personally acquainted, they were men of considerable acquirements in literature, or of great taste in the fine arts; men, generally, who had travelled in foreign countries, and made themselves familiar with whatever was most curious and valuable in foreign collections; and all of them had, as I really believe, an earnest desire to promote the objects for which the Museum was instituted.

654. Among those who have been trustees of the British Museum in your time, will you state any that have had a high reputation for literature or science?—As the Committee seem to wish it, I will go through the names of all those trustees who have died since I became an officer of the Museum; and I think they will appear to have been men peculiarly qualified for the situation. The first who died is Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham. At Oxford, being Fellow of Merton College, he was appointed by the vice-chancellor to make a public oration, upon occasion of the Pomfret marbles being presented to the university. In after life he published several sermons, charges and tracts, of no mean reputation, which in 1811 were collected into one large volume. He was also the author of a sketch of the political life of his brother, William Viscount Barrington, though in the compilation of this he received assistance from Sir Thomas Bernard. He was likewise the editor of those masterly works of his father, the “*Miscellanea Sacra*,” and “*An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind*.” But, independently of any literary reputation, Bishop Barrington had some claim to be received among the trustees as the executor of the will of that munificent benefactor to the Museum, the late Mr. Cracherode.

The next who died is Sir George Beaumont. He travelled upon the Continent, and acquired an extensive knowledge of the best specimens in the fine arts; and on his return became one of the most distinguished patrons of art in this country. It might be enough to say of him, that he was the intimate friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds; but if the electors need any further justification of their choice, it is to be found most amply, both as respects his taste and his liberality, in that select and splendid collection of pictures which, with a munificence not often equalled, he bestowed on the trustees for the benefit of the nation.

The third is the late Lord Colchester.

655. Was Lord Colchester an elected trustee, or a trustee by virtue of his office?—An elected trustee.

656. Was he not also a trustee by virtue of his office?—At one time he was, as Speaker of the House of Commons, but he was afterwards an elected trustee. Lord Colchester distinguished himself at the University of Oxford, where he obtained the prize for Latin verse, and was elected Vinerian scholar. To his exertions we are indebted for the existence of the Record Commission, and for the better preservation and arrangement of almost every class of our public documents; and I can speak from my own personal knowledge as to the deep interest he uniformly evinced in everything relating to the MSS. of the Museum. As

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1 June 1835.

an author, he is known chiefly by a professional book published in 1795, intituled "The Practice of the Chester Circuit" containing some very judicious recommendations as to a change in the Welsh courts of law, and by a pamphlet on the Roman-catholic question; but I believe he had also a principal hand in framing some important and laborious reports by the Finance Committee of 1797 and 1798.

The fourth on the list is the late Earl of Ashburnham; a nobleman who, by frequent and extensive visits to the Continent, and by a careful study of the best models, had acquired a very highly cultivated taste in many branches of the arts. As an author, he is favourably known by his "Vindication of the Character of John Ashburnham from the Misrepresentations of Lord Clarendon," a book written with good taste, good feeling, and no small degree of ingenuity.

The next in succession is the late Duke of Sutherland, illustrious, I can fairly say, by the princely patronage which he extended to learning and art, and who by the valuable additions he made to the superb collection of the Bridgewater pictures, merited well of all lovers of art in this country, and evinced a taste and zeal which might alone justly place him among the trustees of the Museum.

Lord Grenville, when a youth at Oxford, gained the chancellor's prize for Latin verse. He edited the great Earl of Chatham's letters to his nephew; he published several speeches and pamphlets; he enriched a privately printed edition of Homer with some valuable notes; and he translated, with much spirit and elegance, several fugitive pieces from Greek, English and Italian, into Latin, circulated among his friends under the title of "Nugæ Metricæ;" and he was, moreover, chancellor of the university, where he first distinguished himself.

Lord Spencer was not an author, but he was known throughout Europe as one of the most ardent collectors of literary treasures of his time, and he succeeded in amassing a library, to which few can be compared. But he was much more than a collector of books. It was his greatest delight to gather around him the most distinguished literary and scientific men of the day, and to associate with them on terms of friendly familiarity. It is impossible to suppose that a man of such habits should not know what was for the advantage of literature and science; and no one who was acquainted with Lord Spencer can doubt that he employed that knowledge for their encouragement upon every occasion which offered itself.

The two trustees who remain are the late Earl of Hardwicke and the late Mr. Banks; the first, if not an author, was immediately connected with literature from his earliest years, his father and his uncle being the chief authors of the celebrated "Athenian Letters," his brother, Mr. Charles Yorke, one of the most eminent archæologists of the last generation. Lord Hardwicke bore one of the highest offices, in point of honour and distinction, in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Banks obtained high honours at the same university, being a wrangler, and also a senior medallist, and through a long life took an active part in most of the measures and undertakings in which the interests of literature and art were involved. He was the author of the "Civil and Constitutional History of Rome."

I would gladly have been spared the necessity of giving any opinion as to the qualifications of particular trustees, but seeing that I have been as it were forced to it, the Committee will, I hope, bear in mind that the sketch I have given is extremely hasty. But I think I must have stated enough to prove incontestably that the trustees of the British Museum are not generally selected without regard to their acquirements, without, in truth, a conscientious consideration of their fitness for the office.

657. You having stated that the post of elected trustee is one looked up to with interest, do you consider that those who have been selected have been selected rather for their rank in society than for their literary distinction?—I should think they have been selected, as I have just remarked, with a view to their qualifications for the office of trustee.

658. Then do you consider that literary and scientific men, professionally engaged as such, are unfitted for the office of trustee?—I should say that men professionally engaged in literary and scientific pursuits, generally speaking, are so.

659. If the electing trustees exercise a sound discretion in the choice of individuals, do you think that no literary or scientific men could be found to discharge the duties of an elected trustee?—I by no means intend to imply that no literary or scientific men could be found to discharge the duties of a trustee, but

Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

that, ordinarily, individuals professionally engaged in the pursuit of literature or science are not the persons best qualified for trustees of the Museum.

660. Then how does it happen that no man has ever been selected for his reputation as a man of science and literature apart from his rank?—I am not disposed to admit the conclusion which that question suggests.

661. Then will you state who has been so selected as an exception to the rule?—I am not prepared to state that; nor can I enter into all the motives of those who have made the selection.

662. I do not ask the motive, but will you state the names of those who have been selected for their literary or scientific reputation?—I am loth to go further into that question.

663. Do you know when Mr. Henry Cavendish was elected?—He was elected in 1773, and he died in 1810.

664. I believe Mr. Cavendish was a member of a noble family, was he not?—Yes, he was.

665. Was he not also the first chemist of his day?—He was, and one of the most eminent natural philosophers; his life was devoted to science.

666. Do you know when Sir William Hamilton was elected?—In 1783, and he died in 1804. Sir William Hamilton was, in my opinion, a man peculiarly well qualified to be a trustee of the Museum. He did more for the advancement of the fine arts than any individual of his time, and he was also to a certain extent a natural philosopher. He contributed several papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*; the substance of which was afterwards printed in his "*Observations on Mount Vesuvius, &c.*" and in the "*Campi Phlegræi.*" He also published an account of the earthquake in Calabria, and a memoir on the discoveries in Pompeii.

667. Do you know when Mr. Thomas Tyrwhitt was elected?—In 1784.

668. Can you point out to the Committee the names of any other persons of literary or scientific reputation who have been elected trustees?—I can mention at once Mr. Harris, Mr. Astle, and Dr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury.

669. What instances can you adduce of the appointment of trustees on the ground of literary or scientific merit, without reference to their acquired or hereditary rank?—I do not know all the motives of the electors, and cannot therefore say how many such there may have been. Three out of the four persons I have just mentioned had neither hereditary nor acquired rank. A trustee chosen exclusively with reference to his literary or scientific acquirements would be an improper person.

670. Is it your opinion that it is the union of rank and station with literary abilities which form a good trustee?—The usefulness of a person as a trustee would not, I conceive, be impaired by rank and station; it would be rather increased.

671. Character and talent being equal, you conceive that rank and station give a better security for the management of the business part of the Museum than an opposite state of things?—Yes; I conceive that men of rank and station in this country have generally a better education with reference to the general purposes of the Museum than others have.

672. I understand you to have implied, in your previous answer, that a person superior in literary and scientific attainments to another would not be equally eligible with him if he were his inferior in rank?—No, I did not mean to imply that.

673. Put the case of a man superior to another in literary or scientific attainments, but inferior in rank, which of the two should you prefer?—I think both considerations may fairly operate in the selection of a trustee; the influence of a man from his rank and station, and his attainments also. Both should be taken into account.

674. Then you would consider that a person inferior in literary and scientific merits to another, but superior in rank, would still be preferable as a trustee?—He might be so; I do not think that a person who is professionally a scientific man is likely to make a good trustee of the British Museum, or at least not so good a trustee as a person of more general acquirements, and probably better taste.

675. Is it not an objection to a person to have considerable occupations besides literary and scientific occupations?—Not necessarily. The Committee will please to understand, that the ordinary management of the Museum is confided to its officers; general superintendence only is required from the trustees.

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The object of the Legislature in providing so many trustees was not with a view so much to the management of the Museum as to the security of its collections. For instance, in the very last Act of Parliament you will find that a female might become a trustee of the British Museum; but such a female, I conceive, would answer the chief purpose designed by the Act, for she would have the power of interfering in case the collections for which she was personally interested were in risk of injury.

676. If then, as I understand from your answer, the chief object of a trustee is to exercise the superintending power, is it not an objection that that trustee should be encumbered with other occupations as well as his occupation as a trustee of the Museum?—It would be so if the number of trustees of the British Museum were not so considerable.

677. But are there not some whose occupations almost prevent them from attending?—I do not conceive that the occupations of any of them are such as would prevent their attending if their presence were required by the general interests of the institution, but certainly not such as to prevent their interfering in particular cases, where there should be a strong necessity for their interference.

678. I understand from your previous answers that you would exclude from the trusteeships persons who are literary or scientific by profession?—No, I would by no means exclude them.

679. How far would you be disposed to admit them?—If I found an individual who was a man generally looked up to as a person of learning, taste and science, I should be disposed to admit him without scruple.

680. Then am I to understand, from the whole of your evidence, that you consider a man of science more appropriately placed at the head of the department which he has made his principal study than at the board of trustees?—Yes; there is a great distinction to be made between trustees and officers; their duties, I conceive, are quite different.

681. Then, if I understand you right, you consider the present system of trusteeship nearly perfect?—I do not say that; but I do not know that I can suggest any improvement. The constitution of the trust, looking no further than to the *ex officio* part of it, is such that almost every interest in the nation finds some protection provided there. The national interests are protected by the great officers of state, who would be compelled, I presume, by a sense of public duty, to interfere in case the great ends for which the Museum was established were neglected. The King has himself now a personal interest in the Museum, a provision calculated to have many good effects; the Church is represented in the trust by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; the profession of the law is represented by the Lord Chancellor, and the most eminent persons in that profession; art has for its guardian the president of the Royal Academy, and science must always have at least two friends among the trustees, in the president of the Royal Society and the president of the College of Physicians.

682. When you state that science is represented by the presidents of the Royal Society and the College of Physicians, will you state who is the present president of the Royal Society?—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

683. Who is the president of the College of Physicians?—Sir Henry Hallford.

684. Do you consider that they represent men of science at the board of trustees?—I should say, if they did not take care that the interests of science, as connected with the Museum, were attended to, they would perform very inefficiently their duties as presidents of those learned bodies.

685. Admitting the full force of that answer, do you consider that they are the representatives of science at the board of trustees?—I do not consider that any trustee represents any particular branch of knowledge; he is there to support the general interests of literature, science and art.

686. But you have stated that the particular individuals there represent particular interests?—No, I believe not; or if so, the expression was perhaps incautious and inadequate; my statement was, that the interests of science must be protected from neglect by the existence among the trustees of the president of the Royal Society and the president of the College of Physicians.

687. Who do you consider are the best protectors of men of science generally; men of high rank and great wealth, or men who are the most distinguished and the most eminent in the walks of science?—Men of rank and wealth.

688. Better than men of science?—Yes; the greatest amount of patronage, in all ages and countries, has been extended to science by men of rank and wealth.

Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

689. Taking the case of the institutions of France, to which allusions have been made, do you think there that science has been most protected by men of hereditary rank, or by men who have risen to rank by the force of their genius and acquirements?—It would be very difficult to give an answer to that question, unless I were very well acquainted, not only with the history of these particular institutions in France, but with the history of France itself; I must adhere, however, to the opinion I expressed before, that all branches of knowledge are most effectually encouraged by persons of rank and wealth.

690. In a free country is not the public the great encourager of literature and science?—Certainly; including in the word “public” those very persons of rank and wealth to whom I allude.

691. Do they form any preponderating proportion in the encouragement given to literature and science?—I think so; and I should refer, in illustration of that opinion, to the donations made to the Museum itself within the last 12 years.

692. Supposing the security of the collections of the Museum to be equal under a board of trustees, composed of men elected as well for their talent and works as their rank, do you think there would be a less inducement to leave valuable collections to the care of such a board than there is at present?—I believe that the trustees are not selected without reference to their acquirements.

693. With reference to that answer, I will read a passage from a letter published by Sir Harris Nicolas, and ask your opinion upon that passage: “Among the trustees who are elected by the others, and who it might be supposed would be chosen in consequence of their reputation, there is not one person who is distinguished for his attainments in science, in art or in literature, as manifested in his works; but they consist of one duke, three marquises, five earls, four barons, and three members of Parliament.” Do you think such a board the best that could be constructed for the management of the Museum, with reference to its being an institution, as you have stated, designed to encourage literature and science?—I think the present board of trustees answers these purposes admirably well, as I have already stated. A man who is merely a scientific man would not be a fitting trustee; several evils would arise from the introduction of such a person.

694. Can you point out any evils that have arisen from such a board in Paris?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the collections of Paris to give an accurate answer; but I think, if you pursue your inquiry upon that point further, you will find there may have been evils there.

695. Will you point out what evils you think might occur?—Considering the encouragement the government has given to the collections in Paris, they are not, I have reason to think, in a state which can be very favourably compared with ours.

696. Would you compare the state of France for the last 25 years, as regards its internal tranquillity or its wealth, with that of England?—Certainly not.

697. Do you not think that the state and condition of England have been much more favourable than that of France for the encouragement of knowledge generally?—Yes.

698. Do you think that the Government of England has done as much directly for that purpose as the Government of France, apart from institutions endowed for that purpose?—It is very difficult to make the distinction suggested by that question; but I think it may not have done so much directly.

699. Do you not think it would be desirable to hold out to men of science and to authors so high an honour as that you have stated the trusteeship of the British Museum to be, as a means of encouragement and reward for learning and science?—I think much more appropriate rewards might be found. Neither the place of trustee nor that of officer should be made matter of reward; it is matter of function; there are in both cases duties to be performed.

700. Then am I to understand that the trustees elected and the officers selected are appointed to execute, ministerially, certain functions?—Yes, if I understand the question.

701. I understood you to state before that science was protected by the presence of the presidents of the Royal Society and the College of Physicians; therefore, in that case, you presume something beyond mere ministerial functions;—Nothing more than the discharge of duty.

702. You take into consideration the protection of science?—That is a part of the duty.

703. Science, you say, is protected by the presidents of the Royal Society and

Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

the College of Physicians; how is literature protected?—By the introduction into the trust of the heads of all the learned professions; the heads of the church, the heads of the law, the head of physic. The president of the Society of Antiquaries is also immediately connected with literature.

704. Does not that exclude from representation all the literature of catholic Ireland, if only the protestant church comes in?—I think that the literature both of Catholics and of Protestants, in the point of view we are now considering it, is very much the same. The very literature which the Catholics would desire to be encouraged would be encouraged by the Protestants, only perhaps to a greater extent. The trustees keep no *index expurgatorius*. All books of merit are admitted into the Museum library, without any reference whatever to the theological or political opinions of the authors.

705. You said that the collection of comparative anatomy at Paris was very perfect and very superior to ours?—We have no collection in the Museum; they have a very good collection.

706. Do you think that the other collections of the Jardin des Plantes are as much superior to ours as the collection of comparative anatomy?—I know that many collections in the Jardin des Plantes are not perfect or complete by any means; but I cannot institute a comparison between the comparative anatomy and the other branches of zoology in the Paris Museum, not knowing accurately how perfect the collection of comparative anatomy is.

707. Do you not conceive that the collection of comparative anatomy in Paris owes its present superiority to the superintendence of the Baron Cuvier?—Yes, I have always understood so; and that is the case with regard to the organic remains and the fishes, which collections are very good; but in some other points our collections of natural history are perhaps as good. The collection of minerals in the British Museum is, in its extent and arrangement, probably more perfect than that of Paris. With respect to the collection of fossil animal remains also, to which allusion has been made, some parts even in that series, the class of Saurians for example, are more perfect in our collection than in that of Paris.

708. I merely wish to ask whether you think those branches of science in which the Baron Cuvier took the greatest interest owe their present state of superiority to his superintendence?—Yes; and that other branches have been comparatively neglected.

709. With reference to your opinion as to the appointment of scientific men, if the appointment of them as trustees were to be understood as an appropriate reward of very eminent scientific acquirements, would not the passing by of very eminent scientific men without electing them be an invidious act on the part of the electing trustees?—I should think it would be so considered.

710. Will not that apply to every distinction in all societies for the encouragement of science and learning?—Yes; but I do not consider the Museum a society in the sense in which you employ the term.

711. Might not the most eminent scientific man of the day be the least fitted for discharging the duties of a trustee, considered as the guardian of a valuable collection of treasures, with reference to literature and science generally?—He might be so, and in many cases I think he would be so.

712. Might not, then, the electing trustees be tempted occasionally, for the purpose of avoiding invidious distinctions, to elect persons peculiarly unfitted to discharge the duty of trustees?—I should think they might.

713. Have you not found that great inconveniences have arisen from the election of scientific men to govern the affairs of other societies?—I have heard, and perhaps observed, that such inconveniences have arisen. So far as my experience goes, the best trustees of the British Museum are those who have an earnest desire to promote literature, art and science conjointly, without a devoted partiality to any one of the three. Men of good education and good taste, who love knowledge generally, are too wise to despise any branch of it whatever, and yet endeavour to give to each its due relative importance.

714. In all cases, for the satisfaction of men of science in general, when there was a question of purchasing any collection in any particular branch, would it not be necessary to have recourse to the advice of other persons than the trustees particularly connected with that branch?—Yes; and one great evil arising from the presence of men particularly eminent in any branch of science among the trustees, would be this, that on particular questions they might have too great an influence in the decisions of the board. Another evil to be apprehended is, that

Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

a man of practical science would create jealousy on the part of the officers; he would be likely to carry his interference too far into matters of detail, and so come into collision with the officers, exciting jealousy in the first instance, and ultimately disgust and indifference. He would also be generally a man taken from their own grade in society, and from that very circumstance would make a bad superintendent over them. It is in my opinion a great advantage that the trustees of the Museum are men in a somewhat different station of life from their officers.

715. For instance, if there was an eminent geologist among the board of trustees, as there are so many different branches of geology, some of which are favourites with particular persons, and others are not so; would not there be always a jealousy among geologists that the one geologist among the trustees would encourage collections in that department in which he took an interest, and neglect the others?—I dare say that it would be so.

716. Is not that evil less likely to arise when the board has recourse to the opinions of all literary and scientific men in the particular branch of science, than other considerations?—Yes.

717. Is it not generally the case in most things, that the ultimate decision is formed by men themselves not empirically acquainted with the subject, but having before them the opinions of those who are best acquainted with them?—Yes, and I think it is very desirable that it should be so.

718. Has it not been observed, for instance, that the best lords of the Admiralty have been men who have not been in the naval profession?—I have heard that observation.

719. Will you state to the Committee what offices you hold in the Museum at present?—I am keeper of the manuscripts, and also secretary to the trustees.

720. What are the salaries and emoluments of those offices?—As keeper of the manuscripts I receive 425 *l.* a year, and some trifling emoluments, partly arising from a bequest made by Dr. Birch, partly from fees on producing any book or document in my custody before a court of justice. As secretary I receive 100 *l.* a year.

721. What are your duties as keeper of the manuscripts?—To attend to the preservation, arrangement and description of the manuscripts, and to give every facility to persons who wish to consult them.

722. What persons have you under your directions in that department?—There is an assistant-keeper of the manuscripts, four or five assistants, or employes, and three attendants or servants.

723. How is the assistant-keeper, and how are the inferior assistants, employed?—The assistant-keeper is employed in cataloguing the manuscripts, at least chiefly in this duty; he is also referred to not unfrequently by persons who wish to consult the collections. The clerks or assistants are employed in assisting to catalogue the manuscripts; and they are partially employed in assisting the secretary, but the time so occupied is comparatively trifling.

724. You have stated your salary to be 425 *l.* as keeper of the manuscripts. I observe that in the year 1828, in the parliamentary paper before me, it was stated at 520 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*, and in the year preceding that 350 *l.*; will you explain to the Committee the cause of that difference?—I presume that part of the difference was occasioned by the circumstance of my becoming keeper of the manuscripts in that year, changing my office of assistant-keeper to that of keeper; so that there might be two fragments of salary put together in one year; but I think it was chiefly occasioned by my having been employed during part of the period of my being assistant-keeper six days in the week, in order to endeavour to overcome the great accumulation of business which there existed in the manuscript department.

725. Do you hold any other appointment besides those you have mentioned in the Museum?—I hold no other in the Museum, but I am chaplain to the Foundling Hospital.

726. Have you any other ecclesiastical appointment?—I have no other ecclesiastical appointment.

727. You have no other public duties to discharge but those of the offices you have described?—Nothing that can be considered public. I have had for the last eight or ten months the distribution of a private charity, for which I am allowed 20 *l.* a year; I am entrusted with a considerable sum of money, and I distribute

I distribute it among certain objects. The business takes up a few hours twice in the year.

728. Do you consider that the office of keeper of the manuscripts and that of secretary can be efficiently filled or the duties efficiently discharged by one person, from your own experience?—Yes, at present; otherwise I should not continue to hold both.

729. Has the assistance given you in the manuscript department been increased since you were appointed to the office of secretary?—Very much.

730. Supposing you were no longer secretary, would the same amount of assistance be requisite?—Not quite so great an amount, though I should not be able to do without any individual I have now. The best idea I can give to the Committee is, that services to the amount perhaps of 50*l.* a year are rendered by the assistants to the secretary.

731. Then you think that the duties of the office of keeper of the manuscripts would not fill up the whole time of any one individual?—Yes, certainly they might, very well.

732. Then how do you reconcile that answer with your former one, that the two offices, both of them having laborious duties, can be efficiently discharged by one person?—In this way; although I might fill up my whole time as keeper of the manuscripts, yet I exercise at present a sufficient superintendence over that department for all important purposes.

733. But the duties then are not all discharged by you, you only superintend them?—I superintend the whole business of the department, and perform a part myself. I see the greater number of those who come to the Museum for the purposes of research, and have occasion to make a reference to the officer of the department. I have described not an inconsiderable portion of the catalogues now in progress, with my own hand; I revise the manuscript of the catalogues before it is sent to the printer, and correct the sheets as they are set up; and I give every direction with regard to the business of the department which appears to me to be necessary.

734. Have you seen a publication by Sir Harris Nicolas, intituled "Observations on the State of Historical Literature," &c.?—I did see it at the time it was published.

735. Are you acquainted with the strictures he has there made upon the catalogues of manuscripts in the Museum?—No, I am not. I dare say I remember the substance of them, though I may not remember the particulars.

736. What is the number of volumes of manuscripts in your care?—About 22,500.

737. Now the work of Sir Harris Nicolas states that the catalogues of the Harleian, Lansdowne, and Cottonian manuscripts are often erroneous and generally unsatisfactory, and that is well known to all who have occasion to consult them; have you any observation to make upon that remark?—Yes, I think that it is a very strong expression of opinion. I should be very glad to enter into a detail both of the manuscript collections and also of the state of the catalogues.

738. It is stated in page 75 of that work that the description of all the manuscripts from No. 5,030 to No. 5,511, that is 480 volumes, only occupies six pages?—My impression is that there are no 480 manuscripts which fill so small a space in the printed catalogues as six pages, though I cannot venture to make the assertion, after what has been read to me. The latter part of the catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts is certainly more brief than I would wish it to be; but that catalogue was printed not by the trustees of the British Museum, but by the commissioners of Public Records, and it was printed more than five-and-twenty years ago.

739. How came the commissioners of Records to print a catalogue of manuscripts in the British Museum, and why did the trustees delegate that duty to them?—That is a question which I cannot possibly answer, having had no connexion with the Museum at that time. As I stated before, many of the manuscripts are more briefly described than would be desirable, but at the same time the Committee must not have the impression that this catalogue is essentially a bad catalogue. It is, considering the state of palæographical and antiquarian knowledge at the time it was prepared, a very fair catalogue, and it is as good a catalogue as you have of most foreign collections; a much fuller and a much better one than you have of the collections in the Bibliothèque du Roi. The early part of the catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts was made by Mr. Humphrey

Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

phrey Wanley, librarian to the Earl of Oxford, a man eminently qualified for the employment, and that part is extremely good.

740. Sir Harris Nicolas also states that the defects of the catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts are of a similar kind, the manuscripts being very imperfectly described; is that so?—I consider the catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts to be a very good catalogue upon the whole, but like all other works of that nature, it is capable of improvement. That catalogue was completed by the labour of one individual, the late Mr. Planta, and I consider it is as good a catalogue as the country could then have had, and perhaps as good a catalogue as exists anywhere, considering the extent of the collection, and its nature.

741. Sir Harris Nicolas states that the general index at the end of the catalogue is extremely incomplete; is that so?—I should not apply those words to it. It may be incomplete, but it is not extremely so in my sense of the word.

742. He gives an example, that the highly valuable chronicle of the abbey of Lanercost, which is in the Cottonian collection, is not referred to in the general index?—That may be the case.

743. He also states that there are other omissions which might be easily specified; are you aware of that fact?—I dare say there may be omissions in it; there will be in all catalogues. That catalogue was published many years ago, I think in the year 1802.

744. What printed catalogues have you with indexes?—The catalogues of the Royal collection, of the Harleian collection, of the Cottonian, of the Sloane, of the Lansdowne, and of the Hargrave collections.

745. What printed catalogues have you without indexes?—We have a catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts, printed last year.

746. What manuscript catalogues are there with indexes?—There are none except a brief catalogue of the Burney manuscripts, and one of the charters.

747. What manuscript catalogues are there without indexes?—There is a partial catalogue of the additional manuscripts, and one of the manuscripts in the library of George III.

748. Have there been, or are there now, manuscript catalogues in the reading-room, without indexes?—Yes.

749. How many volumes are there of that description?—I can hardly tell you how many volumes they fill; but the manuscripts described in the catalogue to which there is no index in the reading-room, or which are not described at all, extend from 4,100 to about 9,800, so that you may consider them as forming between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes.

750. Then supposing it to be required to search for the name of any particular place or person, for the purpose of discovering whether there are any documents relating to the object of search among the 22,500 volumes of manuscripts in the Museum, how many indexes would it be necessary to refer to, and how many volumes to peruse?—That depends upon circumstances, but it might possibly be sometimes necessary to refer to most of the indexes which I have mentioned.

751. Would not one general index of places and persons be a great accommodation to the readers in the Museum?—I think a general classed index to all our manuscripts is desirable; but it is a work of so great labour that it could not be accomplished in a few years.

752. Is it not essentially necessary that such a work should be executed?—I do not think it is essentially necessary. I know of no extensive collection of manuscripts to which there is such an index; nor did I ever hear that such an index was contemplated except in this country.

753. Have you always been of that opinion?—I have always been of that opinion.

754. Has that been the opinion of the trustees, in reference to such catalogues? No, I believe not.

755. Was not a general index of all the collections of manuscripts commenced in 1825, and carried on under your direction from 1827 to 1833?—Yes, under my direction from the beginning of the year 1828. The trustees resolved to discontinue it, I think, in 1831.

756. Were you perfectly satisfied with the gentleman so employed in the index, and the manner in which the work was executed, as far as he went?—The individual to whom you refer was, during the greater part of that time, prevented from doing his duty efficiently by the state of his health.

757. But the catalogue was commenced?—It was commenced.

758. Why was it abandoned?—Because the individual who was employed upon it

it was not, as I have stated, efficient; and in the next place, because as he had already gone through those parts of the catalogues which were most perfect, it was better to make our catalogues themselves complete before we attempted a general index. In order to an index of this kind, we must have complete and accurate catalogues of every manuscript in the Museum. Now the individual who was employed upon it was not quite competent to make a catalogue of manuscripts. Supposing he had had an accurate and complete catalogue before him, which would not have required any reference to the manuscripts themselves, he might perhaps have been competent to make an index, but he could not read many of the manuscripts, from the state of his eyes, when his labours were drawing towards a close; and I very much doubt whether the state of his information was sufficient to enable him to read them.

759. Why was the general index abandoned?—Because, as I have already said, the first thing to be done in reference to manuscript collections is to make catalogues; to form a general index is a subsequent business.

760. Is there such a catalogue now in progress?—Yes.

761. Then the trustees discovered that it was better to complete their catalogues before they went on with the general index?—Yes.

762. You presented, I believe, a report to the trustees on the state of the manuscript department?—I made several reports; I do not know to which you refer.

763. Are the reports so made shown to the principal librarian?—Always.

764. And he approves or disapproves of them, as the case may be?—He makes remarks upon them if he thinks fit.

765. Will there be any objection to produce the report upon this subject of the index to the catalogue?—I am not aware that there will be.

766. It contains your reason for thinking that the index should be discontinued until the catalogue was completed?—I am not certain that it does.

767. It is your present opinion that it is expedient to suspend the completion of the index until you shall have completed the separate catalogues to which such index must refer?—Undoubtedly.

768. And it was communicated, of course, to the gentleman employed that the trustees had determined to suspend the work upon which he was engaged?—Yes.

769. What reason was assigned to him for the suspension of the work?—I do not recollect. I wrote him a civil letter I have no doubt, but I do not recollect the terms of it.

770. Was he continued to be employed in making the general catalogue which the trustees are now engaged in?—No.

771. Will you state why?—I have already stated that I did not consider him competent to read the manuscripts.

772. Has any additional person been employed in the manuscript department since February 1831, to assist in cataloguing the manuscripts?—Yes, there have been two or three additional persons since.

773. What part of the catalogue is now complete?—We have printed during the last year the catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts of 550 volumes, which were received from the Royal Society in the exchange to which reference has been frequently made in the course of the evidence. These manuscripts appeared to be important, and that it was desirable to give the public early information regarding them, and, therefore, the trustees lost no time in ordering a catalogue to be made and published; it was published last year. We have also undertaken a catalogue of the Burney manuscripts. I think there are 60 or 70 pages of that catalogue printed off, and I hope the whole will be completed and before the public ere the year is terminated. We have also commenced a catalogue of our Oriental manuscripts, and some sheets of that are struck off, and I think, with the present efficiency of the manuscript department, I can pledge myself that, supposing we have no extraordinary accessions, in the course of six years from this time the country will have printed catalogues of all the manuscripts now in the Museum.

774. As separate collections?—Yes.

775. The gentleman alluded to as employed in the preparation of this index was Mr. John Millard, I believe?—Yes.

776. On his leaving the situation, did you present him with any testimonial in his favour, in which you expressed your satisfaction with his conduct?—He

Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

applied to me, I think, some time previous to his leaving, to recommend him as secretary to a club, and at his request I wrote a note, in which, probably, I said everything in his favour which I could say with a safe conscience, and perhaps expressed myself satisfied with his conduct, understanding the word in its usual acceptation, not with reference to his quantum of information, or the efficient discharge of his duties at the Museum.

777. What was the cost of the work so far as it went upon which he was employed?—That I am unable to state, but I should suppose it amounted to 1,800*l.* or 2,000*l.*

778. Which of course must be considered as a useless expenditure?—By no means.

779. The index being discontinued, and it being necessary hereafter to form a new index to the catalogue when completed, will the labour already expended upon that index be available?—Certainly, because the parts of the collection in which he had employed himself were those which were most perfectly catalogued. The early part of the catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts was made by Mr. Humphrey Wanley, and Mr. Millard, if I remember, had brought down his index to No. 1,000, or thereabouts, of these manuscripts. I look upon the Hargrave catalogue to require no amendment. That was indexed by Mr. Millard, so also was the Lansdowne catalogue, which is a modern and a good catalogue.

780. Do I understand then by your former answer that the index so far as it has been completed is available for the construction of an index generally, whenever by authority such work shall be resumed?—Yes.

781. Who has the charge of the Egerton or Bridgewater collection of manuscripts?—I have, with my colleague.

782. Is there any special librarian, or to whom is that custody committed?—To me.

783. Is there any special librarian appointed for the Egerton or Bridgewater collection of manuscripts?—No other than myself and my colleague.

784. Is there not some property left for the payment of a librarian?—Lord Bridgewater provided for the payment of a librarian.

785. Then who was appointed librarian to receive that salary?—Myself and my colleague.

786. Then you are the librarian?—Yes.

787. What is the salary appointed by Lord Bridgewater's will?—I think it is the interest of 7,000*l.*, invested in the 3 per cent. Consols; the interest amounts to 227*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

788. Have you received any additional emoluments, or have your assistants, for cataloguing the manuscripts in the Egerton collection?—No.

789. Is there any printed catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts?—Yes; I have stated there was one published last year.

790. Who edits that?—I do.

791. Are you paid for that service?—No.

792. Is there any index to that?—There is one in manuscript; but it is very inconvenient to multiply indexes beyond what is absolutely necessary, and therefore there is no index to the Arundel manuscripts printed at present, but there will be one printed when the Burney manuscripts are completely catalogued. We shall unite the index to the two catalogues.

793. Did you receive any extra emolument for the labour alluded to in editing that work?—None of any kind.

794. Can you inform the Committee what is the expense of printing the volumes of the catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts?—I could, by reference to my papers, immediately. Perhaps 500*l.*

795. How many have you given away?—I cannot from memory state the exact number. The trustees may have given away 50.

796. Will you state to whom they were given?—Copies of the Arundel catalogue, with coloured plates, have been presented to the libraries of His Majesty; of the House of Lords (two copies), and of the House of Commons; to the Royal or National Libraries of Belgium, Austria, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Bavaria, France, Prussia, Saxony, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Tuscany, Hanover, America, Naples, Wirtemberg, and Frankfort. Plain copies of the catalogue have been presented to the following trustees: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor (Brougham), The Speaker (Sir C. M. Sutton), the Bishop of London, Sir John Campbell, the Earl of

of Aberdeen, H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, Sir Henry Halford, Sir M. A. Shee, Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Sir John Leach, Earl Cadogan, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord St. Helens, Lord Farnborough, the Duke of Portland, Earl Cawdor, the Marquess Camden, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Eldon, The Marquess of Lansdowne, the Duke of Hamilton, Sir Robert Peel, the Rev. Arthur Annesley, George Booth Tyndale, Esq., Peregrine Edward Townley, Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., Henry Bankes, Esq., Alexander Baring, Esq., the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, the Lord Stowell and Davies Gilbert, Esq. Plain copies have also been presented to the following officers and assistants: Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Forshall, Mr. Baber, Mr. König, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Brown, Mr. Carlisle, Sir Frederick Madden, Mr. Cary, Mr. Children, Mr. Barnwell, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Glover, Mr. Panizzi, and Mr. Ottley: to Mr. Holmes, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Coxe, and Mr. Richards.

The total number of copies given away appears to be 75.

797. Have there been any sold?—I have not yet had an account from the booksellers of the sale, but some copies of it have been sold. I know that seven copies have been sold by one bookseller.

Veneris, 5^o die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, called in; and further Examined.

798. REFERENCE was made at your last examination to some passages in a pamphlet written by Sir Harris Nicolas. In the first passage cited to you, it was stated that 480 manuscripts in the Harleian collection, numbered from 5,030 to 5,510, occupied in the printed catalogue no more than six pages; you gave the Committee to understand that you had never examined into the truth of that statement, and that therefore, upon a general impression, you could not venture to contradict it. Since the last meeting of the Committee have you made any inquiry into the matter?—I have. Sir Harris Nicolas is a gentleman so conversant with manuscripts and their catalogues, and so frequently uses those in the Museum, that I was very reluctant to call in question a statement made by so good an authority, especially when it received confirmation from the manner in which it was brought forward by the Committee; but the representation, perhaps it will be recollected, excited my surprise. I have since examined the catalogue, and beg to lay before the Committee the volume which contains a description of the manuscripts referred to. It will be found that the manuscripts occupy not six but thirty-two pages. The first manuscript, No. 5,030, is described on page 241, and the last manuscript in the series, No. 5,510, is described on page 273.

I beg, however, to observe that the merit of a catalogue of manuscripts cannot be judged of by the space which a particular number of manuscripts occupy. There are cases in the catalogue now before the Committee where 100 volumes might with sufficient amplitude be described in less than half a page. If the Committee will turn to page 515 of the same volume, they will find a series in manuscript of the rolls and journals of the Houses of Parliament, which rolls and journals fill 99 manuscripts. These, I conceive, might be described in six lines, it being sufficient for every purpose of reference and research to state that the rolls and journals extend from such a date to such a date. On the other hand, if the Committee refer to page 256 of the first volume of this catalogue, they will observe the manuscript, No. 433, the contents of which are described with such minuteness that the description extends from page 256 to page 311, filling no less than 112 columns. This description was drawn up by Mr. Humphrey Wanley, with whom, in point of antiquarian knowledge and accuracy, I should not think for a moment of putting myself in comparison, but I esteem the manuscript of so much importance to the illustration of the reigns of Edward V. and Richard III., that shortly after I became keeper of the manuscripts I drew up, partly in my own hand and partly by the assistance of a clever attendant, a supplementary description of the contents of this very manuscript, and the original matter and the supplement together fill no less than 431 pages of writing.

Rev. J. Forshall.

1 June 1835.

Rev. J. Forshall.

5 June 1835.

Rev. J. Forshall.

5 June 1835.

But lest it should be imagined that I am taking advantage of some particular instances, I have caused, since the Committee last met, a careful calculation to be made of the space occupied by the printed matter of the Harleian catalogue, and also by that of the printed matter of the great catalogue of the manuscripts in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris. I must premise to the observations I am about to make, that in the Report made in 1833 by the Board governing the Royal Library at Paris, where imperfections, defects, and wants of various kinds are pretty largely enumerated, (a subject to which I shall probably have an opportunity of referring in detail before the labours of the Committee terminate,) I find this catalogue mentioned apparently as tolerably perfect, and as not requiring, except with regard to the Indian manuscripts, much amplification or amendment. The Harleian manuscripts, 7,639 in number, fill in their descriptions and indexes four volumes, containing together 2,449 pages in folio. This gives an average of little more than three manuscripts to a page. The 16,355 manuscripts described in the catalogue of the French King's Library also fill four volumes in folio, containing together 2,468 pages, being, upon an average, nearly seven manuscripts in a page, so that the comparison is greatly on the side of the Harleian catalogue. But further, the printed matter in a single page of the Harleian catalogue is to the printed matter in a page of the French King's catalogue as 70 to 33. And therefore, on the whole, the Harleian catalogue, in respect of the fullness of the descriptions, is to the French catalogue something like five to one; or, in other words, the Harleian manuscripts are described five times as fully as those in the French King's Library.

799. A passage was cited in the same pamphlet, referring to the Chronicle of the Abbey of Lanercost; have you made any subsequent inquiry upon that head?—I have; but in order to put the Committee fairly in possession of the facts necessary to elucidate the evidence I gave before them upon this point at their last sitting, I ought to enter into it at some length; but as it appears to be the wish of the Committee to postpone any further examination into the state of the manuscript catalogues of the British Museum as connected with the evidence already given, I most cheerfully defer to that wish. I merely beg they will bear in mind that I have several explanations to offer with reference to the three heads of examination which arose out of Sir Harris Nicolas's pamphlet.

800. You have informed the Committee that the question founded on the pamphlet of Sir Harris Nicolas produced surprise in your mind; are you aware that the pamphlet was published in 1830?—Yes.

801. You stated also in your former examination that you were acquainted with the pamphlet?—I believe I stated that I had seen it at the time it was published.

802. Were you previous to the last day's examination intimately acquainted with the contents of that pamphlet?—No, not intimately acquainted.

803. Have you recently had an opportunity, or found it convenient to examine any part of the contents of that pamphlet?—I do not think I have seen the pamphlet, except as to the passages placed before me by the Committee, since its first publication.

804. Were you aware, however, that it contained strictures upon the Museum?—I was aware that it contained some.

805. Did you, or any other officer of the Museum, think it expedient to correct the impression which these strictures were likely to make in the public mind?—I did not; and, I believe, no other officer did.

And here the Committee will be so good as to grant me indulgence to make one remark. Having been led by a sense of public duty to impugn a statement put forward by the Committee on the authority of Sir Harris Nicolas, I am naturally anxious that my observations should not be misunderstood. I speak most sincerely when I say that I believe that gentleman to be a man of great natural endowments, of extensive information, and indefatigable zeal, and that I think the country is indebted to his public-spirited exertions for an increased activity in many branches of our national history and antiquities. I owe an apology to Sir Harris Nicolas for thus publicly expressing any opinion whatever regarding him. A witness has no right to speak either in terms of praise or of censure of those whose conduct, reputation or merits are not judicially under investigation. And I beg the Committee not to make any inference whatever from the future silence I shall observe; I shall endeavour to repress every opinion, sentiment and feeling regarding

Rev. J. Forshall.

5 June 1835.

regarding individuals, however strong may be my admiration of their talents, or however deep my reverence of their character.

806. I think you stated that you were mainly instrumental in making the return to Parliament in the year 1833, containing a general account of all the sums of money received and expended on account of the British Museum, &c.?—At the time the Order of the House of Commons was brought to the Museum, the accountant, whose duty it would have been to enter into all the details of that return, was ill of a fever, and he was confined to his bed, I believe, during the whole period of making up the return, or at least the greater part of it, so that the duty of entering into these details was transferred to me; and if it should appear to the Committee that there are any discrepancies in the return, they will perhaps allow what I have said to be some apology for them. The person who was accountant at the time that return was made is since dead, but the present accountant is in the room, and will answer any questions that may be put to him.

807. Is there any annual report of the receipt and expenditure of the British Museum before the year 1811?—I think that is the earliest printed.

808. That is the earliest printed report, but I presume there are accounts in existence in the British Museum previous to the year 1811?—There are accounts, but I am not aware that there are Accounts in the same form with those now laid before Parliament in existence previous to that time.

809. But regular accounts were kept by the trustees of the money received and expended?—Yes, most certainly.

810. Can you state why they were not printed previous to that time?—No.

811. Is the annual report of the receipts and expenditures ever audited?—Yes, the annual account is examined and audited.

812. By whom?—By the trustees themselves.

813. Who are the trustees that perform that duty?—The sub-committee of finance.

814. Who are the members of the sub-committee of finance?—The present sub-committee of finance consists of the Bishop of London, Lord Farnborough, Lord Ashburton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. Tyndale.

815. Why do not the auditors sign their names to the accounts?—They do sign their names to those accounts which they audit, in the strictest sense of that word, namely, the Expenditor's accounts, but not to the Parliamentary accounts; it is the duty of the accountant to prepare those.

816. How is the annual account authenticated as correct, independently of the signature of the accountant?—By no other means.

817. Do the auditors go through all the items, and compare the orders for expenditure with the vouchers?—So far as the expenditor's accounts are concerned they do, and that most fully; but with regard to all the other accounts, the drafts are given in considerable sums, and those drafts are signed by the trustees themselves, and are in point of fact audited by the chairman of the meeting, who attaches his signature to the account of these drafts.

818. How many trustees are required to sign a draft?—Three.

819. Who are the trustees who usually discharge that duty?—Sometimes one trustee and sometimes another, but there are not above seven or eight who commonly sign the drafts.

820. Who is responsible for the accuracy of the accounts presented to Parliament?—The accountant.

821. I understood you to say you superintended the preparation of the account presented in the year 1833?—Yes.

822. Is it customary to debit the Museum account in the annual report with all the special as well as the annual grants by Parliament?—No.

823. Will you inform the Committee why the special grants are not included?—Because the money never comes into the hands of the trustees of the British Museum.

824. But the produce of the money does?—Yes; but that produce and not the money is given us by the Treasury.

825. Then I am to understand that there is no general account kept at the Museum of all the sums expended on the Museum, and of all the sums received?—Not of all the sums expended on the Museum, but of all the sums expended on the Museum by the trustees, and of all the sums received by them.

826. Independently of the grants of Parliament, can you state to the Com-

mittee

Rev. J. Forshall.

5 June 1835.

mittee from whence the Museum draws any income for its general purposes?—From the dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities, amounting to 900 *l.* a year, from a part of the dividends on 12,972 *l.* 15 *s.*, in the 3 per Cents., bequeathed by Lord Bridgewater, from the rent of a small estate bequeathed by Lord Bridgewater, and from the sale of its publications.

827. Will you state to the Committee in detail the publications sold by the Museum?—To begin with the department of manuscripts, there are the catalogues of the Hargrave manuscripts, and of the Arundel manuscripts. In the department of printed books, the catalogue of the general library, the catalogue of the geographical collections in the King's Library, and the Fac Simile of the Alexandrian manuscript; and in the department of antiquities, the catalogue of the Anglo-Gallic coins, the catalogue of Mr. Payne Knight's coins, and what is called the Gallery of Antiquities. There is also the Synopsis.

828. Will you state the sums received on account of each of these publications respectively in the years 1833 and 1834?—I am not prepared to do that at present, as the necessary books and papers are not here, but I shall be able to do so on a future occasion.

829. Are you aware whether any collection of manuscripts which formerly belonged to Sir Godfrey Webster have lately been refused by any of the officers of the Museum when offered to them for sale?—I have had very frequent conversations with the present proprietor of those manuscripts as to the purchase of them for the Museum. My attention has been called to those manuscripts for perhaps two or three years last past. I have declined their purchase at the price demanded for them.

830. You have stated to the Committee that you are keeper of the manuscripts, secretary of the Museum, and chaplain of the Foundling Hospital?—Yes.

831. Will you state to the Committee what portion of the day is actually occupied by you in the discharge of your duty as keeper of the manuscripts?—That varies very much at different periods of the year. During the autumn, by far the greater part of my time is given to my duties as keeper of the manuscripts, but during two or three months in the busiest time of the spring, perhaps one-half of my time may be given to the business of the secretary, or perhaps not so much as that. The duties of secretary are very uncertain as to the times when they arise. It may happen that there are two or three great purchases to be made by the Museum at one moment, and in that case a very considerable portion of my time is necessarily taken up in attending to the business arising out of the negotiations.

832. Will you now state to the Committee what duties you are called upon to perform as chaplain to the Foundling Hospital, and what portion of your time is occupied in the discharge of those duties?—My prescribed duty as chaplain of the Foundling Hospital, according to the written instructions given to me at the time I was elected, are to read prayers in the chapel of the Hospital on Sunday morning and Sunday evening, on the mornings and evenings of Good Friday and Christmas-day, and of any fast or thanksgiving days ordered by proclamation, and also to baptize the children of the Hospital when they are presented to me; but with respect to that last duty, I have to observe, that during eight years for which I have been chaplain to the Hospital I have had but two, or three at the most, infants brought to me for baptism, except on a Sunday morning. Those are my prescribed duties, but I feel it incumbent on me as chaplain to the Hospital to catechise the children, and to prepare them for confirmation, and for the first receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and to give such other religious advice as a clergyman would do to the young people of his parish; but that instruction has been chiefly given, because it can be most conveniently given, on the Sunday afternoon, when all the senior children can be easily collected together, since on the week days there are many of the oldest and strongest of them employed in the menial occupations of the place.

833. Have you any weekly duty to discharge at the Foundling Hospital?—I have no prescribed duty on the week days, as I have already stated; but I have sometimes, for instance in the case of a confirmation approaching, gone to the Foundling Hospital for the purpose of instructing the children on week days; but I have always endeavoured to do it, and generally successfully endeavoured to do it, on holidays at the Museum, such as the Easter and Whitsun weeks, which fortunately happen at a time when the catechising at the Hospital can be most efficiently administered, confirmations being usually after Whitsuntide.

I ought

I ought also to add that I read a lecture to the children and household once a week during the greater part of Lent. I have always most conscientiously endeavoured to give the whole time I ought to give to the duties of the Museum. Besides, the Committee will perhaps allow me to observe that a very considerable portion of my evenings and of my Saturdays, which I am not bound to give to the Museum, have been devoted to its service ever since I came there.

834. Do you ever find your duties as keeper of the manuscripts and your duties as secretary clash?—I am obliged frequently, at this time of the year, to defer some of my employments as keeper of the manuscripts, in consequence of the pressure of business arising from the secretaryship; but they are employments which can be deferred without the least injury to the establishment; namely, the revision and correction of the manuscript catalogues, and the compilation of those catalogues, which may be as well done at one time of the year as another. It is a rule with me to attend first to that which is the most pressing and the most urgent.

835. Can you state, then, that the interruptions to which you are liable while discharging the duties of either of the offices alluded to, that of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts, are not such as to prevent the successful and speedy completion of the catalogue of the manuscripts?—Yes; these interruptions are not such as to prevent either the successful or speedy completion of the catalogues.

836. Do you mean to say, if you were solely keeper of the manuscripts, that the catalogue of the manuscripts would proceed at no quicker rate?—I think the catalogues would not, or but in a trifling degree, with my present establishment.

837. What additional establishment should you require if you were only keeper of the manuscripts, in order to expedite the completion of the catalogues?—None whatever. In my previous answer I meant to imply that my present establishment was equal to the requirements of the Museum.

838. What additional establishment, in point of qualification, do you think would be requisite for making the catalogue advance more rapidly, provided you were only keeper of the manuscripts?—The more expert the establishment, the more rapidly would the catalogues advance, because there would be less superintendence required.

839. Then if you were solely keeper of the manuscripts, and had no other duties to discharge, the cataloguing of the manuscripts would advance more rapidly than it now does?—I do not perceive the exact force and inference of this question and those immediately preceding it; but I answer, yes, to a small extent, just so far as the actual labour and time which in that case I might be tempted to employ in describing the manuscripts go; not, so far as my superintendence is involved in the question. I use the word tempted, because I believe firmly that if I could make an accurate calculation of the time and labour which I have devoted to the duties of the manuscript department since I first came to the Museum, it would amount to considerably more than that which I was bound to give, and for which I have been paid.

840. Can you superintend all the work that can be done by the present number of assistants?—Yes, I can.

841. Have the offices of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts been held by one person before?—Yes, by Sir Henry Ellis.

842. At the time Sir Henry Ellis was secretary and keeper of the manuscripts were the duties as onerous, and the manuscripts as numerous as they now are?—The duties, I think, of keeper of the manuscripts might be considered nearly as onerous then as they are now.

843. Has there been any addition to the manuscript department since Sir Henry Ellis's time?—Great additions; but I would make a distinction between additions and accumulations of business. I think there is no greater accumulation or arrear of business now than when Sir Henry Ellis quitted the department, perhaps not so great.

844. Are not the numbers of persons using the manuscripts much more numerous than they were?—Yes.

845. Does not that necessarily increase the duties and responsibility of the keeper of the manuscripts?—To a limited extent; but that extent must depend, as in all other establishments, on method, and on the arrangements with regard to the subordinate assistants and attendants.

Rev. J. Forshall.

5 June 1835.

846. Then I understand you to say, that in future it will not be necessary to have two officers in the Museum, that of keeper of the manuscripts and that of secretary, but they may be united successfully in one?—I think their duties may be efficiently discharged by one person at present; I do not speak of any distant future. The whole business of the Museum, and the whole establishment, have been increasing very rapidly of late years. But with respect to my duties as keeper of the manuscripts, I have put the department into that state of preparation and efficiency, that I look forward to a decrease rather than an increase of anxiety and trouble. If the Committee wish, I will enter into a little explanation on that head.

A catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts in the Museum, which had never been attempted, with any accuracy at least, before my time, I have executed not to an inconsiderable extent, with my own hand, so that we have now a catalogue, much more imperfect certainly than I could desire, but still a catalogue of almost every Oriental manuscript in the collection. There may be some few manuscripts remaining undescribed, but these are in the Indian dialects, or in languages with which we are not conversant. The trustees have begun to print this catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts, commencing with those in the Syriac language; and I beg to lay before the Committee some of the proof sheets, which will enable them to judge, even from the bare inspection of those sheets, that there has been a good deal of trouble in bringing the work forward to its present point. The arrangement of the mere typographical part of a catalogue of Oriental manuscripts is a work of great nicety and tediousness; and I really believe that two or three months of the last summer were taken up in getting the printing press, and what immediately relates to it, for this Syriac catalogue into proper condition. Now, that is a labour which I shall never have to undergo again.

Further, I have now in my department assistants who are competent to discharge their duties. Dr. Rosen, for example, who assists me in the Oriental catalogue, is professor of Oriental languages in the University of London, and one of the best qualified persons to give such assistance in this country; and I think that in future we shall go on with three times the rapidity in that catalogue that we have done, and with less than one-third of the anxiety and trouble to myself.

The Committee will also allow me to put before them the catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts, which were received in exchange from the Royal Society. These manuscripts are troublesome to catalogue; several of them are Greek manuscripts, and Greek printing is exceedingly troublesome; many of them are fragments, many of them works of obscure authors of the middle ages. I have revised every word in that catalogue myself, and for which I am indebted to the information and attention of the gentlemen who assisted me, it is as fair a catalogue as you could reasonably expect.

I would refer to a further instance, to show that in future my labour and anxiety will be less, and the superintendence necessary will be less.

The catalogue of the Burney manuscripts is another troublesome undertaking which I have entered upon, and there are at this moment somewhere about 60 or 70 folio pages of that catalogue printed. It is entirely corrected and revised by my own hand. Many of these manuscripts are Greek, and the chief part of our Greek manuscripts which were not previously described are in these two collections, the Arundel and Burney. We shall go on with greatly increased rapidity when we come to the additional manuscripts, for they chiefly relate to English literature. The description of such is much more easy, not only from the nature of the subject, but because it is given in English, not in Latin, and most of us do not write Latin with as much facility as we do English.

I beg also to state that the young men, assistants in my department, had all of them, to a greater or less extent, to be instructed in their duties, most of them to be trained up to the reading of manuscripts, which can only be acquired by patience and experience. Those young men are now greatly more efficient than when they first entered the department, and, therefore, on this account again my future labours will be less than they are now.

847. From your experience in cataloguing manuscripts, do you think any better arrangement can be made as to the number of officers in that department?—I think not, taking a comprehensive view of the subject.

848. Was the catalogue of Oriental manuscripts of which you have spoken composed

composed before or after you were secretary of the Museum?—Partly before and partly after, but I think chiefly after.

Rev. J. Forshall.

5 June 1835.

849. And you conceive that the preparation of that catalogue and the other catalogues to which you have alluded, and the difficulties and the labours of which you have spoken, do not at all interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of the office of secretary?—I conceive not. Both offices are, I hope, discharged efficiently; if they were not, I should feel it my duty to make a representation to the trustees upon the subject, in order that I might give up one of them or have more assistance. I have always found the trustees willing instantly to adopt any plans which I could show to be for the improvement and greater efficiency of the Museum, especially when they related to my own particular department or duties, and if I felt that any additional assistance or other alteration would enable me to discharge the duties of either of the offices I hold more efficiently than at present, I should go at once to the trustees and ask for their interference.

850. How do you reconcile that with your answer to the previous question, that the duties of the two offices were perfectly compatible, though those duties had, by your own admission, considerably increased?—I do not perceive any discrepancy between the answers.

851. You have more assistants in the manuscript department at this time than any preceding keeper of manuscripts?—Certainly, several more.

852. You have also, I believe, more assistance in the secretarial department than any preceding secretary?—Yes.

853. Is not that somewhat inconsistent with the statement, that two offices can conjointly be filled with advantage by one person?—By no means.

854. Would it not lead to this, that were the duties to increase to a degree in which one person should find it perfectly impossible to discharge them, that then assistance must be given to him to enable him to do it?—I do not see the inference; I should say in the case put to me, that the two offices must be separated immediately.

855. Then could you without the additional assistance you have had granted to you in both your departments have continued to discharge the duties of both?—No, nor the duties of either perhaps, with proper economy of the public money. Supposing, for instance, I were only secretary, and had no assistance whatever in that office, a great deal of the work of the secretary might be more economically done by persons of inferior acquirements to myself; the mere transcribing of letters and the sealing and folding them, for example, and the transcribing the minutes, and preparing returns and accounts, all which belongs to the office of secretary, must be done by the secretary himself; but I have always thought it an economy of the public money not to waste my own time in such occupations, but to confine myself to those higher descriptions of duty to which I was competent.

856. But has the expenditure upon the office of secretary been equally economised?—Certainly; I think so.

857. The salary remains the same?—Yes, but the duties are increased.

858. And additional assistance has been given?—Yes, to a limited extent, as I stated in my last day's evidence, but not in proportion to the increase of the duty.

859. Does the increase of assistance in each or either of the offices which you hold arise from want of your personal exertion?—No; not at all.

860. Are the duties you perform as secretary and keeper of the manuscripts duties of superintendence or of immediate and personal occupation?—They are of both descriptions.

861. The direct duties, then, are not so extensive as to preclude the possibility of your performing them with justice to the public?—Not at present; but looking to the very rapid increase of the collections of the Museum, and of all business connected with it, I do not say that it may not be fitting at some period, perhaps not very remote, to make some alterations in regard to these offices; but I am quite sure that whenever that opportunity does occur, the trustees will do their duty; and I beg leave to add, that a fitting opportunity can only be judged of with reference to many particular considerations, which it would be improper and inexpedient for me to enter into here.

862. In reference to what you stated relating to the Syriac, Greek and other catalogues, I wish to ask whether the names of the gentlemen who composed

Rev. J. Forshall.

5 June 1835.

them are affixed in any way to the book, in order to give to the public a guarantee that they are authentic?—Yes, my name is affixed to all catalogues published under my superintendence, and I hold myself responsible for their accuracy and sufficiency.

863. Is that the case with reference to other catalogues which you have not superintended?—Yes, it always has been.

864. Who has the appointment of the assistants in your department?—The appointment to all offices in the Museum is in the Three Principal Trustees.

865. Who recommends the assistants in your department to the principal trustees?—In vacancies that have occurred in my department since I have been secretary, the Archbishop of Canterbury has encouraged me to lay before him the whole circumstances of the case. The Committee will recollect that it is my duty, by the statutes of the Museum, to point out to the Principal Trustees the necessary qualifications for every office that becomes vacant, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has always encouraged me to be particularly explicit upon that head; and he has frequently permitted me to lay before him the names of such persons as I know to have the requisite qualifications for the peculiar duties of my own department. The range of persons well qualified for many offices in the Museum is not extensive.

866. Then, in fact, you recommend the subordinate assistants in your department to the Archbishop of Canterbury?—I do not say so; that would be a wrong expression; but I say that I never knew the Principal Trustees make an appointment, either in my department or in the Museum generally, until the Archbishop of Canterbury had permitted me to speak my mind freely with regard to the qualifications necessary for the discharge of the office, and also to lay before his Grace all that I knew, upon good authority, with regard to the qualifications of those who appeared to be candidates for it.

867. You are accustomed, then, to speak to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as you state that it is your duty to point out the qualifications which a person ought to possess to fill the vacant offices in your department, and generally in all departments of the Museum?—Yes; I have frequent personal communications with his Grace.

868. Now, at the time you were made keeper of the manuscripts had you the requisite knowledge to read with facility the various manuscripts that must come under your attention, with a view to form a catalogue?—When I was made keeper of the manuscripts, certainly.

869. When you were appointed keeper of the manuscripts, you would have found no difficulty in deciphering a manuscript of the reign of King John, or any manuscript anterior to the time of Elizabeth?—No.

870. I understand you to say that you are not only responsible in form for every page of a catalogue that is printed, but each page goes through your own revision?—Yes, it does; a very careful and thorough revision.

871. I believe the qualifications requisite for a good reader of manuscripts in general are very peculiar?—Yes, they are peculiar; because, in the first instance, the person must understand the language in which the manuscripts are written, and in the next place, he must understand the several abbreviations and contractions, which have been in use in all ages and countries more or less, but which are very abundant indeed in European manuscripts of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries.

872. But beyond these qualifications, is it not necessary, to make a good catalogue, that a gentleman should be acquainted generally with the literature of the language, and also the history of the nation with which it is connected, that he may be able to observe what is most worthy of note to guide any person who would consult the catalogue?—Undoubtedly, to give it its true importance; but I understood that the question previously put to me referred to the mere reading of manuscripts.

873. How do you secure to the Museum the best qualified persons to give assistance in your department when a vacancy occurs?—I generally take that course which I think a prudent man would take with regard to any assistance he wanted in his own private affairs; which is, to make as extensive inquiries as I possibly can among my friends, and those who are acquainted with the subject, as to where I shall find a fit person. But with respect to most offices in the Museum, there is little necessity for any such inquiry. The very vacating of an office

office of any importance gives sufficient publicity to ensure a large field of candidates.

Rev. J. Forshall.

5 June 1835.

874. Do you know Mr. Thorpe, who is a Saxon scholar?—Yes, I do.

875. Did he translate Rask's Saxon Grammar?—Yes.

876. Is he a man distinguished by his knowledge of Saxon literature?—Yes, I think he is a man much distinguished as a Saxon scholar.

877. Did Mr. Thorpe ever apply to be employed in your department?—Never, so far as I recollect.

878. Not during the time you have been keeper of the manuscripts?—Never, I believe.

879. When you wanted an assistant have you ever applied to Mr. Thorpe?—No.

880. Is he not a gentleman whose learning would be very desirable in your department?—I think he would be useful there, as I have no doubt he would make himself in any situation where he might be placed.

881. Has no vacancy for an officer occurred in your department since your appointment?—None for an officer, except the one made by myself.

882. Did you when you rose from being assistant-keeper of the manuscripts make any application to Mr. Thorpe?—No; nor was I secretary at that time.

883. Then it is in your function of secretary that you hold communication with the Archbishop of Canterbury?—Yes.

884. Is the salary given to the assistants in your department such as to ensure the procuring of the best qualified persons for the duties they have to discharge?—I hope to see them better paid. I do not think any of the officers of the Museum are too well paid.

885. Do you think the salaries are such as to induce men of learning and ability to apply for situations there?—I believe the present officers to be men of learning and ability. In public establishments there is evil to be apprehended from paying too largely, as well as from paying too meanly. If officers are extravagantly paid, there is a danger of undue influence with regard to the appointments; if they are only paid liberally, every good purpose is answered.

886. Do you think they are liberally paid in the Museum?—No, I think not.

887. Is it your opinion that the country ought to bestow more liberal grants, for the purpose of advancing the salaries of the assistants in your department, or increasing the salaries of the officers and servants of the Museum?—It is my opinion that the country ought to bestow, and would very wisely bestow, much larger grants on the Museum than at present; and if that were the case, I do not doubt that every person in the establishment would be more liberally paid.

888. Do you mean by being more liberally paid, that they would be paid more in conformity with what they ought to be paid for the duties they have to discharge?—Yes, and in conformity with what I think they ought to be paid, with reference to an increased utility to the public on their part.

889. Has there been an increase of assistants in other departments proportioned to the increase in the number of assistants in your department?—No, not of assistants. There has been an increase of assistants both in the department of printed books and in the department of natural history, but not equal to the increase in the department of manuscripts. The reason is, that the department of manuscripts when I first came to it had a very incompetent establishment in point of number. If the Committee desire, I have no objection to go into a detailed statement of the relative duties and force of the several departments in the Museum, from which they would see that the duties of the manuscript department generally are very nearly as onerous, if not in some respects more so, than the duties of any department in the Museum, and that its expense is by no means disproportioned to the services required from it.

890. Take now the department of which Mr. König is at the head; do you conceive that that department has been furnished with adequate assistants for the labours imposed upon the principal of the department?—I have already stated, in the evidence given before the Committee at their last meeting, that the department of natural history has not had the assistance generally which I should otherwise have desired to see bestowed upon it, on account of the limited space in the Museum buildings for the exhibition of its collections.

891. As a matter of fact, has not the head-keeper of the mineralogical department been obliged to write with his own hand the labels, and affix them to the different minerals?—He has not been obliged to do so.

Rev. J. Forshall.

5 June 1835.

892. Has he not done so, in point of fact?—I believe he usually does so; but he does this by choice. I have suggested to him on one or two occasions the willingness with which the trustees would certainly give him any such assistance as he might require for that purpose. He preferred, however, to do the work himself, stating that it was absolutely necessary that he should write out in rough the technical description of the minerals, even if it were copied after, and that, with very little additional trouble, he could write out the description at once on the label to be affixed to the minerals and exhibited, which he does with remarkable neatness.

893. Has he ever applied for any additional assistance in his department?—No, so far as I recollect.

894. Supposing he had so applied, and his application had been granted, would he have had to appoint those assistants, or must they have been appointed by the Principal Trustees, under your recommendation?—Undoubtedly he would have been consulted as to the qualifications of the individuals to be employed under him. The appointments, I have already stated to the Committee, are in the three Principal Trustees, and the course generally taken with respect to those assistants, of whom, I presume, the Committee are inquiring, is this: that on a vacancy occurring, I, as secretary, consult in the very first instance with the officer of the department, and ask him what are the particular duties of the place, and whether he knows any individual whom he conceives to be particularly well qualified for it; and I make known all he states to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and through his Grace to the other Principal Trustees.

895. In stating your preceding answer, you let fall the expression, that in the event of a vacancy occurring, you should think it your duty to give every officer fair information; will you explain what you mean by that?—I meant that in case, from any circumstance, I had previous information to the officer presiding over a department of the probability of a vacancy in it, I should give him all the notice that I thought might be conducive to the appointment of a proper person, and to the public service.

896. But suppose the officer had in his eye persons whom he thought perfectly qualified, should you recommend those persons on his responsibility to the trustees, or should you allow what you conceive your own responsibility to interfere, and recommend independently of him?—I should not allow my responsibility to interfere any further than this: there might be a case, which however has never occurred in my experience, where I thought the officer was decidedly wrong in his selection; in that case, I should feel myself bound to state most fully to the Principal Trustees his notions of the qualifications of the individual he wished to recommend, the name of that individual, and everything relating to him, though I might feel it incumbent upon me to qualify the statement by a representation of facts within my own knowledge.

897. In the event of such a case occurring, would the head of the department from whom you differed in opinion have an opportunity of maintaining his own opinion and views before the trustees?—I have no doubt that he would, because the Archbishop of Canterbury would, immediately on the representation I have supposed, send for that officer, and have a personal communication with him.

898. But in the case of Mr. König, I understand you to say that he has not made any representations to you of the want of assistance in his department?—I do not recollect that he has ever done so.

899. And if he has written the labels of every specimen within the trays of the mineralogical gallery, he has done so of his own free will?—Yes.

900. Do you know whether, in point of fact, Mr. König has written all the labels of the minerals?—I do not know the fact, but I believe he has; I know that he has written the greater part of the labels.

901. Are you aware of the circumstances connected with the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's collection?—I am acquainted with the circumstances attending the purchase of Mr. Thomas Hawkins's collection of fossil remains.

902. Can you state to the Committee whether Mr. König was consulted as to the propriety of purchasing that collection before they were actually so bought by the trustees?—Yes, he was.

903. Are you confident of that?—Quite confident.

904. Do you know what he stated before the purchase was complete?—There is an entry of his statement upon the minutes of the trustees.

905. Can you furnish us with that entry?—At the moment I can only furnish you

Rev. J. Forshall.

5 June 1835.

you with the substance of it. So far as I recollect, Mr. König stated that he thought the collection of Saurians to be disposed of by Mr. Hawkins was such as would render our own collections of Saurians unique, and that it was a very desirable acquisition for the Museum.

906. Are any of the persons employed in the different departments of the British Museum permitted to make private collections of objects in their respective departments?—Yes, there is no prohibition against that.

907. Mr. König, for example, would be permitted to make a private collection of minerals?—Yes.

908. Is there any report on the state of the manuscript department for the year 1831?—I think there must be. There are many reports of the year 1831 from the manuscript department, but whether there be that general and comprehensive report to which the question applies, I cannot answer from recollection; but if there be, it shall be produced at the next meeting of the Committee.

909. Should there be no general report, but monthly reports, will there be any objection to extract from the monthly report, the general tenor and tendency of the reports in respect of the manuscript department of that year?—There will be no objection to put these reports in detail before the Committee, if they wish it.

910. Do you accompany the trustees in their periodical visitations of the Museum?—I do generally in their annual visitation.

911. What is the nature of the visitation and examination made by the trustees on these occasions?—It is very general.

912. Do they on these occasions rely on the heads of the respective departments, rather than on their own examination?—They have already, before they commence what may be formally considered the visitation of the collections, informed themselves, by means of sub-committees or of their officers' reports, or by other means, of the state of the collections generally, and they look into such points as they conceive to be most important.

913. How long does the visitation occupy?—The annual visitation may occupy one or two hours after the trustees have heard the reports of their officers, and dispatched the other business of the day; but the intention of that visitation is rather to see that all things in the Museum are in good order and arrangement than to enter into any minute detail or examination.

914. Then, in point of fact, are the reports of the officers audited at all, or does anybody compare them?—The trustees do undoubtedly compare them occasionally, but the principal librarian is the person to whom that duty is confided by the arrangements of the Museum.

915. Then Sir Henry Ellis is the person who is responsible for the correctness of the reports?—Yes, certainly.

916. Do they ever call to their assistance scientific men to accompany them round the Museum in the course of their investigation?—No.

917. Are the trustees proper judges on many of those points which are supposed to come under their consideration: for instance, those who visit the mineralogical department, are they likely to have an accurate knowledge on the subject? are they good judges of whether the descriptions of the minerals are correct?—Certainly not such an accurate knowledge as you speak of, nor do I consider it necessary that they should.

918. Then what good do you think can arise from the visitation of the trustees?—The greatest good. It induces the officers to have their collections in proper order, and open for the inspection of the trustees; and the trustees have an opportunity of looking into any defect in arrangement, or other imperfection which may have been brought to their knowledge.

919. Are they competent to judge of any defective arrangement, in the mineralogical department, for instance, without the assistance of the head of that department?—Not of minute defects; but if a defect of importance were to occur in any of the departments of the Museum, I am quite confident it could not be concealed from the observation and knowledge of the trustees for any length of time. In this country there are always persons enough to spy out defects, especially in what is public and national; and the Museum is, of all establishments which we have, that which is most exposed to criticism. Every man supposes he knows something of one or other branch of its collections, and there are few points of its internal arrangement which are not open to the inspection and scrutiny of two or three hundred persons every day, most of whom, be it remembered, have ready means of putting their opinions and observations before the public.

Veneris, 12^o die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*; further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall.*

12 June 1835.

920. WILL you inform the Committee whether there be any bye-law which directs that the accounts of the Museum shall be audited, and if so, by whom?—I am unable to answer the question at this moment as to whether there is such a bye-law or not; I know the practice of the trustees is to audit their accounts.

921. Will you inform the Committee by whom those accounts are audited?—By the Sub-committee of Finance.

922. Will you state the names of the sub-committee of finance?—The Bishop of London, Lord Farnborough, Lord Ashburton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. Tyndale, form the present sub-committee of finance.

923. Do they audit the general annual accounts once in the year, or do they audit quarterly accounts?—They audit the general annual accounts once in the year.

924. What time is occupied by that committee in auditing the annual accounts?—I should think it might take three hours perhaps, as near as I can calculate.

925. Will you describe as nearly as you can the mode pursued by the sub-committee in auditing the accounts?—They go through all the expeditor's vouchers, the vouchers for the payments made by him; every single receipt and voucher of every kind is looked at personally by the trustees. Having satisfied themselves as to the balance that remains in the expeditor's hands, they then look to the balance remaining in the general account with the Bank of England, and they see that that balance corresponds with what it ought to do, with the payments and receipts of the year.

926. Is the expeditor present at the annual examination of the accounts?—Of his own accounts he is, and generally, I think, of all the accounts, but there may be an exception to this; so far as regards his own accounts he is always present.

927. What is done by the committee to authenticate the examination of the accounts?—Two or three members of the sub-committee put their names to the foot of the expeditor's accounts for the year.

928. Is there any account kept by the expeditor or by the secretary, or directed to be kept by the committee you have spoken of, of all the special grants made by Parliament for the general purposes of the Museum?—None whatever of monies not granted to the trustees.

929. Is there any account in the Museum which would furnish this Committee with a statement of the various special grants made by Parliament since the foundation of the Museum?—They are all stated in the Miscellaneous Estimates of the House of Commons, and are therefore all to be found in the library of the Museum. They have been very few in number, and probably it would not take more than an hour to extract them from the printed papers.—[See Appendix, No. 2.]—The money to which you are now referring does not usually come into the hands of the trustees of the British Museum, as I endeavoured to explain to the Committee at their last sitting. The Treasury do, in point of fact, with regard to these special grants, make us a present of the thing purchased, and do not transmit the money to us at all; we have nothing to do with it, generally speaking.

930. Are there any exceptions to what you have now stated?—I am not aware that there are.

931. Are there not some special grants made by Parliament, the proceeds of which you have only received, and yet you have stated the amount of the particulars of the expenditure of the grant in your annual account?—I am not aware that there are.

932. I refer

932. I refer now to the annual account for the year 1817?—I have not prepared myself with regard to the year 1817; I really am not aware what did take place in 1817.

Rev. J. Forshall.

12 June 1835.

933. Have you got any Parliamentary Returns of the year 1817 before you?—Yes, I have. (See Appendix, No. 1.)

934. On referring to those Returns you will find an account of a Parliamentary grant of 35,000 *l.*, and you will find the receipts as well as the payment described. I presume, in that instance, the grant is not paid into the hands of the trustees, but that, in point of fact, the Treasury expended the money, and gave the trustees the proceeds?—I should presume not, from seeing it in this account; but I have never looked into the accounts of the year 1817, and I have no knowledge regarding them.

Mr. Mawer Cowtan, Accountant to the British Museum; Examined.

935. DO you produce the account books of the Museum?—I do.

Mr. Mawer Cowtan.

936. Have you any account which will give to the Committee the particulars of that grant of 35,000 *l.* for the purchase of the Elgin marbles in 1817?—No.

937. Have you the account book of the year 1817?—Yes.

938. Is there any entry in that book of the sum of 35,000 *l.* received for the purchase of the Elgin marbles?—An entry of the usual Parliamentary grant only.

939. In the same year, will you state to the Committee whether there was any Parliamentary grant on account of the Alexandrian Manuscript Fund?—On the 15th of August 1817, there is an entry of the receipt of a Parliamentary grant of 2,000 *l.*

940. Is that entered as received in money by the trustees on account of the Alexandrian Manuscript Fund?—It is on the credit side of that special account.

941. Will you give me from that account the particulars of the expenditure of 2,000 *l.* in that year upon the Alexandrian manuscript, confining yourself to the principal items in the account?—£.496. 19 *s.* 6 *d.* was paid that year to Mr. Baber, in the month of January, to discharge sundry bills, and in the month of June in that year 484 *l.* 4 *s.* was paid to Mr. Baber for similar purposes.

942. Have the trustees any account of the expenditure of those sums by Mr. Baber?—They are entered here, and I presume the vouchers are in existence.

943. I wish to know whether there be any account kept of the expenditure, and whether that account was audited?—The entry of the items composing the first sum is as follows:

		£.	s.	d.
1817. June 17.	Printing 26 sheets	105	6	—
—	Extra for red ink lines in six sheets	9	—	—
—	Alterations	10	18	—
—	Tracing and cutting in wood 25 fac-similes	7	2	—
—	Cutting 10 matrices and casting 21 lbs. of type	33	11	6
—	Hot-pressing 26 sheets	3	5	—
—	250 labels	—	6	—
—	Binding 99 copies	24	15	—
—	Copper-plate printing	11	6	—
—	Mr. Mentor, half year, to Christmas	50	—	—
—	Mr. Baber, for editing 23 sheets	241	10	—
		£.	496	19 6

944. What steps did the trustees take to see that those sums were properly applied?—I suppose they examined the vouchers.

945. In the account rendered to Parliament in that year I perceive a sum of 1,085 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* borrowed from the Alexandrian Manuscript Fund; will you state to what account that is carried, and how it is applied?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the accounts to explain that.

Sir Henry Ellis; further Examined.

Sir Henry Ellis.

12 June 1835.

946. I PERCEIVE in the account of the Alexandrian Fund in the year 1817, that various sums have been borrowed from that Parliamentary grant; will you state under what authority the Trustees apply a Parliamentary grant for specific purposes to the general purposes of the Museum?—I only know the fact that the sums were applied to the general purposes of the Museum.

947. Will you inform the Committee whether there be any minute made by the Trustees of the grounds on which they so apply money voted by Parliament for one purpose to another?—I have no recollection of any such minute; I conceive that by stating in the Return in the next year that they had applied that money to general purposes, they considered they had given due notice of it to the House of Commons.

948. Can you point out in any of the annual Parliamentary Returns the repayment of those various sums so borrowed from the Alexandrian Manuscript Fund?—I cannot.

949. In the printed account of the year 1819, under the head of Alexandrian Manuscript Fund, I perceive the Parliamentary grant of 920*l.*, and that there was expended in the year 1819, 474*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, leaving, as stated in the printed account, 445*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* applied to general purposes; can you favour the Committee with any explanation of that circumstance?—I am unable at this moment.

The Rev. J. Forshall; further Examined.

Rev. J. Forshall.

950. I WILL now turn to the Returns rendered to Parliament in the year 1833. —[See Appendix, No. 3.]—I perceive in those Returns, under the years 1831 and 1832, that two sums were received, the one amounting to 956*l.*, and the other to 1,087*l.*, which sums are not accounted for in the annual accounts for those years respectively; will you explain that circumstance to the Committee?—I have already stated, that these sums are no additional assets to the Museum; they are merely the representatives of a certain quantity of assets which were interchanged. The assets of the Museum were not increased at all by means of the transaction with the Royal Society, to which these sums refer. The Trustees have neither parted with any property nor acquired it, and therefore they did not deem it necessary in their annual accounts submitted to Parliament to make any mention of these sums; but they did mention in the accounts, both of 1831 and of 1832, the fact of the exchange with the Royal Society having taken place.

951. Will you point out the statement to which you allude in the year 1832?—Looking at the estimated expenditure from Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832, you will find in the account, headed “Accounts of the British Museum, 1831,” at page 3, “To make good deficiency in the value of Duplicates exchanged with the Royal Society for the Arundel manuscripts, 900*l.*” In the account for the following year, which is headed “Accounts of the British Museum, 1832,” you will find this entry: “Treasurer of the Royal Society on account of the Arundel manuscripts, 865*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*,” there having been a small sum provided in the estimates of the year more than proved to be necessary for the payment.

952. Both these items relate to the expenditure; I want you to show me the item in which the receipt of the proceeds of the books which were sold by Sotheby and Son, by public auction, is acknowledged by the trustees?—I have already stated, that that receipt did not increase the assets of the Museum, and could not, properly speaking, be considered as a receipt by the trustees, because that money was immediately transferred, with certain understood additions or deductions, to the treasurer of the Royal Society.

953. By whom was the money received on account of the sale of those books?—By Sir Henry Ellis, the expeditor.

954. (To Sir Henry Ellis.)—Did you receive 2,042*l.* 17*s.* from the sale of books in the years 1831–1832 on account of the Trustees of the British Museum?—My memory will not serve me as to the exact sums I received, but I certainly did receive some large sums from Sotheby and Son, and paid them into the Bank to the Trustees’ account.

955. (To Mr. Forshall.)—By whom are the drafts in that account at the Bank signed?—By the trustees.

956. Did they draw out these sums by a fresh draft, and who was the party who paid the money to the Royal Society?—I cannot state that at the moment.

So

So far as my immediate recollection serves, I should have said they never went into the general account.

Rev. J. Forshall.

957. (To Mr. *Mawer Cowtan*.)—Is there any entry in the accounts for 1831 and 1832 of the receipt of that sum?—I find these entries in the cashier's accounts: 1831, June 11, received of Henry Ellis, Esq., 700 *l.*; June 17, 256 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.*; and 1832, June 15, 573 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*; Oct. 19, 350 *l.*, Nov. 9, 164 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

12 June 1835.

958. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Will you inform the Committee, as these monies were received by the Trustees and carried to the account of the Trustees, why they were not acknowledged in the annual Parliamentary accounts of those years?—I have already given all the information I can to the Committee upon that subject, namely, that the assets of the Museum were not affected by these sums; there was no acquisition by these sums; though, in point of fact, it appears that they were received by the Trustees, they did not increase the assets of the Museum in any way whatever.

959. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—Will you have the kindness to inform the Committee whether you can give any explanation of the fact of monies so received by the Trustees not being accounted for in the annual accounts to Parliament?—I cannot.

960. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—In the Return rendered to Parliament in the year 1833, which I understand you to have stated you superintended in consequence of the illness of the accountant, you were desired to return an account from the 16th of February 1831 to the 25th of March 1832, of the number of librarians, officers and other persons, etc., and you have only rendered an account of two years instead of for each year respectively; will you inform the Committee why the trustees deviated in that respect from the Return ordered by Parliament?—It was thought it would be troublesome and expensive to make the precise Return ordered by The House, and that all useful information was furnished by the Return in its present form. There was no other reason for the omission.

961. Would there be any objection to the annual accounts being authenticated by the names of the auditors, or by the name of the principal librarian in the Museum?—None whatever, I conceive. The authentication by the accountant has always been considered sufficient. There is a minute made that the accounts have been examined, and that minute may answer to a certain extent the purpose of authentication by the trustees.

962. Was the grant made by Parliament for the purchase of the Rich collection of manuscripts accounted for in the annual accounts of the year in which it was received?—No, not in the annual accounts, but in the Return of 1833 made to Parliament, which is a return of money expended *for* the British Museum, not *by* the British Museum, you will see an item of 7,500 *l.* as a special grant, but there is no statement of that sum in the annual accounts submitted to Parliament, and the reason I presume is, that the money was not expended by the Trustees, and never came into their hands.

963. Why is that included in the Return rendered to Parliament in the year 1833, and not in the annual accounts; the general account required by Parliament being of all sums of money received and expended on account of the British Museum, and the annual account rendered to Parliament professing to inform the House of Commons of all monies received and expended by the British Museum?—The annual account is a statement to Parliament of the mode in which the Trustees have expended what they have received from Parliament. The Return of 1833 is a special return made for the purpose of giving the House of Commons, and those particular members at whose instance the order was made, all the information which they sought.

964. The Trustees having accounted for the expenditure of the sum voted for the purchase of the Elgin marbles in 1817 in their annual account, and having omitted to account for the money voted on account of the Rich manuscripts purchased in 1825, will you inform the Committee why the Trustees in the latter case did not render the same account to the public which they did in the former?—I am not sure, looking at the papers before me, that the Trustees did account at all for the payment for the Elgin marbles. The entry in the annual account of 1817 seems to me, on the momentary consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, to be merely a note added to their account, but to be no account by them. The greater part of the second page of the annual account, generally, is to be taken as a note or set of notes for the better information of Parliament, but is no material part of the account.

Rev. J. Forshall.

12 June 1835.

965. In the year 1817, there is an account headed "An Account of the Elgin Marbles;" why, in the year 1825, was there not an account headed "Account of the Rich Manuscripts?"—I really cannot give any explanation of the reason for inserting the note regarding the Elgin marbles, except that the purchase was a very important one, and attracted very general attention.

966. Did you, or have you, as secretary, received any instructions to omit from the annual accounts rendered to Parliament the appropriation of these special grants?—No; the annual accounts are not prepared by me, and therefore such instructions would not be directed to me. They might probably go through me to other officers; but I have never received any such instructions to deliver to any one.

967. Then you cannot inform the Committee why the practice of 1817 was deviated from in 1825?—I cannot.

968. (To Mr. *Mawer Cowtan*.)—In the accounts of the Museum of the years 1813, 1814, 1818 and 1825, are there any particulars given of the expenditure of the various sums granted by Parliament, amounting on the whole to 52,200 *l.*, on account of the Hargrave library, the Townley bronzes, the Phigaleian marbles, the Townley marbles, and the Rich collection of manuscripts?—The accounts I have before me begin in 1814, and there does not appear to be any entry in that year of any sum on account of the Townley bronzes or the other purchases you mention.

969. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Can you inform the Committee where an account can be found of the appropriation of those grants?—At the Treasury. So I should presume. When the Treasury spend the money, the Treasury keep the accounts; when the Trustees spend the money, the Trustees keep the accounts.

970. There is no similar account in the books of the Museum to that of the expenditure on account of the Elgin marbles?—I believe not; and the statement on account of the Elgin marbles must have been borrowed, I presume, from the Treasury papers. The Museum could have no original account of that if they never received the money. It is a mere note, I should suppose, tacked on for the better information of Parliament.

971. In pages 14 and 17 of the Returns to Parliament for the year 1833, the preparation of which you superintended, there is an account of the salaries, etc. of the various officers; how much of that is composed of salary and how much of extra-service money, as it respects each individual, taking, for instance Mr. Baber?—In the year ending 25th of March 1831 you will find a sum of 350 *l.* opposite the name of Mr. Baber; that 350 *l.* is made up of two sums, one of 200 *l.*, which is his ordinary salary, and one of 150 *l.*, which was his extra-service money.

972. For what is the extra-service money granted?—That was for two days' service in each week throughout the year.

973. Take the case of the principal librarian in the same year?—The principal librarian has no extra-service money whatever; his payments are considered as entirely salary.

974. Take the case of the keeper of the manuscripts?—The answer I have given in Mr. Baber's case will apply exactly in the case of the keeper of the manuscripts in the year ending 25th March 1821.

975. In the former answer that you gave to the questions with reference to the emoluments you derive from the British Museum, did you include the amount of extra-service money?—Yes, certainly.

976. In the case of the additional assistant-keeper, Mr. Panizzi, will you state what proportion of his salary of 243 *l.* 15 *s.* is for extra-service money?—The assistant-keeper of the printed books in 1821, the year to which you refer, was Dr. Noehden; 200 *l.* was his salary, and 43 *l.* 15 *s.* extra-service money.

977. Why is not the extra-service money distinguished from the salaries in this account, which was required by the order of Parliament?—I believe the account rendered will answer to the terms of the order.

978. Will you point out in the account the head under which I can find the amount of extra-service money received by any one individual officer of the Museum?—I did not understand the terms of the order to imply that the House wished them to be distinguished; but if you look to the notes which are appended, you will find an account of the quantity of service given. Mr. Baber, for instance, gives five days in every week of service to the Museum; two of these days are days of regular duty, and three are days of extra attendance. Every officer of a department

department except two, the extra assistant-keepers, gives two days every week as the amount of his regular duty ; the extra assistant-keepers give five days in the week.

Rev. J. Forshall.

12 June 1835.

979. Do I understand you to say that no officer, generally, is required to give more than two days' attendance at the Museum for the salary he receives?—No, not for that part of his remuneration which in these accounts is called salary, limiting my answer to the officers to whom I presume the question refers—the officers having custody of the different departments—with the exception of one who has been more recently appointed. The trustees have within the last three years changed their system, and intend in future to abolish entirely anything like extra service. Extra service money arises out of the ancient constitution of the Museum. When the Museum was first founded, two days' service in the week were supposed to be quite sufficient for its purposes ; that an officer could not employ more than two days in a week in the Museum with profit to the public ; and from the year 1757 or 1758, when the establishment first began to work, until a very late period, perhaps 1807, or about that date, the officers did not give more than two days' service in the week, except upon extraordinary emergencies.

980. Then, in point of fact, the sums granted to the officers under the head of extra-service money have been intended by the trustees as one means of increasing the salaries of the officers in consequence of the great increase of their labours?—Exactly so, and of the increased time given by them to the public service.

981. Will you explain to the Committee the principle upon which this extra-service money has been dealt out to the different officers?—Each officer has, I believe, been allowed 75 *l.* a year for every day of extra service given weekly throughout the year.

982. Will you explain to the Committee what occasions the discrepancies between the accounts in page 2 and 16 of the Returns to Parliament in 1833, and the annual Parliamentary accounts, as respects the gross amount of salaries to the officers for the years 1821, 1823, and 1832?—Comparing this first total of the year 1821 in the Return with the annual account rendered to Parliament in that year, the totals appear to agree exactly, but there may be small differences between the totals in the account No. 5, and in the account No. 1 of the Returns of the year 1833, from the circumstance that some persons may be considered as officers in the account No. 1, who are not so considered in the account No. 5, and from some other circumstances. The object of the respective accounts appears to be different.

983. You have stated that there may be small differences on account of the difficulty of distinguishing precisely between officers and those who are not so termed?—Yes.

984. Will you turn to the year 1830, and state to the Committee the amount of the difference between the annual account of 1830, and the general account in the Returns of the year 1833, and the detailed account in the Returns of the same year?—There appears to be no difference between the annual account of 1830 and the general account in the Returns of 1833 ; but there appears to be a difference of 250 *l.* or something of that kind, between the general account and the detailed account in the Returns of 1833, and so there probably may be in many of the years, because the accounts appeared to have different objects and were made upon different principles.

985. Will you state the difference in the year 1828?—I think it is less than 200 *l.*

986. Can you inform the Committee from the accounts of the year 1833 the amount expended for subjects of literature, art, and science in the year 1825?—It appears to be 8,755 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*

987. Will you turn to the annual Returns of that year, and state the amount there said to be expended on literature, art and science?—It is not necessary for me to refer to the papers ; I think it will probably amount to 1,255 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*

988. Will you inform the Committee what occasions the difference between the amount stated to be expended under those heads in the general account rendered to Parliament in 1833 and in the annual account of the year 1825, comparing the two years?—If you will carry your eye up the same column, you will find the special grant that has been before referred to, of 7,500 *l.* ; this sum makes up the difference.

989. Then in the general account you have added the special grant, but in the annual account you have withheld the special grant?—I have already stated to the Committee that there is a distinction between the terms of this order

Rev. J. Forshall.

12 June 1835.

and the design of the annual account rendered by the trustees of the Museum to Parliament. The terms of this order seemed to me to be more comprehensive than the design of the Trustees in their accounts. The object of the Trustees in their accounts to Parliament is, to give the House of Commons an account of every shilling they receive and every shilling they expend; the object of this Return is, to give the House the precise information for which it asked.

990. Have there been any special grants for any specific purposes within the last two years?—There have been two last year, one for the purchase of a collection of Egyptian antiquities, and another for the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's fossil organic remains.

991. Was that money paid to the Trustees and expended by them, or was it expended by the Treasury?—Expended by the Treasury, I believe.

992. Is there any account of the receipt of that money in the books of the trustees?—No, the Treasury receive those sums, and we have no account of them whatever.

993. In the Return to Parliament in 1833, page 18, it is stated that in the year 1832, 300 *l.* was paid to Mr. Millard as employed on a general index of the manuscript collections; was that the only sum that has been paid to Mr. Millard for that purpose, and if not, under what head in any other account is that sum included?—It is not the only sum, as I have already stated in evidence, but I imagine that Mr. Millard's salary is to be found always under the head of "Officers' Salaries" in the accounts sent in to Parliament.

994. Taking the year 1832, are you prepared to state that it was included under the head of officers' salaries in the accounts rendered to Parliament?—I believe so; but to be quite certain, it would be necessary to refer to the accounts, and it would take some time to do that.

995. My question was, whether under the head of officers' salaries any entry could be found of the payment of 300 *l.* to Mr. Millard in the year 1832?—In the accountant's books I find this entry, "March 28, Mr. Millard 75 *l.*"

996. Under what head is that to be found?—Under the head or ledger account of salaries and wages.

997. Was it actually paid as part of the officer's salary, or was it paid as part of the wages of the attendants and assistants of the Museum?—The accounts are not kept distinct.

998. If they are not kept distinct, why are they rendered distinct to Parliament in the annual accounts?—I cannot give any other reason than that it has been done with a view to give Parliament more full information; the distinction is made at the end of the year. Though the salaries of the officers and those of the assistants, etc. as entered in the ledger at the time of their payment, are not kept distinct, there is a distinction and a division made at the end of the year.

999. Then at the end of that year will you state under what head is to be found the payment to Mr. Millard?—Upon examination I find that it is included under the head of officers' salaries.

1000. Is that considered as money paid on account?—No; not as money paid on account, the payment is complete, for his services for that year. The heading of this account is "Salaries and Wages;" salaries to the officers, and wages, salaries or remunerations to the assistants, attendants, and servants of the Museum. All these payments are in one account in the ledger. Why, I do not know, except as I have stated before, but ever since the accounts were first submitted in their present form to Parliament, the Trustees in rendering their accounts attempted to give the House of Commons more information than was necessary for the purposes of their own ledger, by making a distinction between the officers and the assistants, attendants, and servants of the Museum, and thus showed to Parliament what proportion of the sums taken from the general account in our ledger was paid to officers, and what sum was paid to the assistants, attendants and servants.

1001. Can you tell us at all when the Trustees came to make that distinction?—I cannot; it was long before my time.

1002. You never heard that any special occasion ever arose when they found it necessary to draw a distinction between salaries and wages?—No.

1003. Was that distinction made from the beginning of the accounts?—Yes; I have no reason to think otherwise.

1004. Then the Trustees drew the distinction from the beginning?—I suppose so.

1005. It appears by the Return that has been made of the account of 1817, under the head of "Alexandrian Manuscript" that money has from time to time been borrowed from the fund granted by Parliament for the purpose; will you state whether the Trustees have ever borrowed from other funds specially appropriated, either by Parliament or by will, to different purposes?—Never, in my time; nor have I any knowledge of such a fact.

Rev. J. Forshall.

12 June 1835.

Sir Henry Ellis; further Examined.

1006. WILL you have the goodness to inform the Committee whether that is so or not?—There is a fund which the Trustees formerly possessed, which has disappeared from their accounts; Major Edwards's fund.

Sir Henry Ellis.

1007. That is one of the funds undoubtedly to which I allude, and I should be glad to know the grounds upon which the Trustees have presumed to borrow from that fund, or as you state, to annihilate it altogether?—I do not recollect in what year, but previous to the foundation of the Museum, Major Arthur Edwards left a sum of 7,000 *l.* towards the support of the Cottonian collection, and the additions which might afterwards be made to it. It was contingent, after the decease of a lady of the name of Milles, who died in 1769, and at that time the sum was paid to the trustees' account. It was not a legacy of stock, it was a legacy of money, placed at the disposal of the trustees for the increase of the Cottonian library. It was left as a sum of money to them, and they considered they had a right to dispose of it in any way they pleased, in making additions to the general collection. Two out of the old Cottonian trustees were members of their body.

1008. Did not Major Edwards, by his will, specifically appropriate the proceeds of the money which he left to the Museum?—I do not recollect the words of Major Edwards's will, but I am confident that the legacy was derived from different sources forming the residue of his property. It came in the form of money, because the cashier of the Bank announced to the Trustees that he had received such a sum, and had given a discharge for it.

1009. I now quote from the recital of the Act of the 26 Geo. II. so much as relates to the will of Major Edwards, where it is stated, "that he did give, devise and bequeath the aforesaid sum of 7,000 *l.* to the said trustees, to be employed in purchasing such manuscripts, books, antiquities, ancient coins, medals and other curiosities, as might be worthy to increase and enlarge the said library. And did also thereby give to the trustees of the said library, to be placed in some by-room or corner thereof, all his books, and the cases in which they were then placed, and also his pictures, in his said last will and testament described, which books, book-cases and pictures he did desire and direct might be delivered and given so soon after his decease as might be, to be placed in the said library."

Now it appears, therefore, from this extract of the will, that the sum of 7,000 *l.* was given specifically for the purchase of manuscripts, books, antiquities, coins, &c.; why has the money so given and bequeathed been diverted from the purposes of the testator to the general purposes of the Museum?—It was not diverted; it was expended upon such objects as are named in Major Edwards's will.

1010. Will you state how it was expended, and when?—It was expended in the year 1815, in the purchase of Baron Moll's library of books and a small collection of minerals, at Munich.

1011. Will you turn to the account of the year 1815, and give the Committee the particulars of the expenditure of Major Edwards's fund?—It was not entirely expended at that time; there was a surplus of 500 *l.*, or thereabouts.

1012. Then will you account in any way for the expenditure of that surplus?—It was transferred to the general fund.

1013. Then, in point of fact, a bequest of money has been diverted from the original purposes of the testator by the trustees of the Museum?—The Trustees, at the moment of its coming, gave the Standing Committee power, if it should be invested, to apply the proceeds to purchases, and determined that a general meeting had the power to dispose of the capital. That was the understanding when the legacy came to the trustees.

1014. Will you state upon what that general power you speak of was founded, whether on a bye-law, or upon any Act of Parliament?—Upon a decision of a General Meeting of Trustees, I suppose.

Sir Henry Ellis.

12 June 1835.

1015. Have I not understood you to say, in reference to collections bequeathed to the Museum, that the Trustees never diverted them from the original purposes of the testator?—That was a legacy of money, expressly left to increase the collection, and the Trustees considered they might keep it by them as long as they pleased, until some opportunity occurred when they thought they could expend it to advantage in some considerable purchase.

1016. In the manner they expended it, did they strictly pursue the objects of the testator?—Completely so.

1017. Is there any account of the receipt of that 7,000 *l.*, and any detailed account of its expenditure, which you can lay before the Committee?—For a considerable time there was a separate account kept of it, which is no doubt in the accountant's possession; a separate account was kept of the fund as long as the money remained with the trustees.

1018. I understand you to have informed the Committee that the whole of Major Edwards's fund, with the exception of its surplus of 500 *l.* more or less, has been specifically applied to the purchase of manuscripts, &c., according to the will?—Books, manuscripts, coins and curiosities.

1019. According to the terms of the will?—Yes.

1020. If that be so, how does it happen that in the account rendered to Parliament in the year 1812 I find an entry of this description, "Profit on a loan of Major Edwards's fund of 3,140 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* Old South Sea Annuities replaced"?—For a considerable time the Trustees invested that money in Old South Sea Annuities, and on several occasions they borrowed capital from it; and I think in one or two Parliamentary Returns you will see that they applied to the House of Commons to repay the sums so borrowed; but they still considered that they had a right to dispose of that accumulation in the purchase of any collection which should come before them, and I am certain the Cottonian trustees gave their consent.

1021. Would it not appear from this borrowing and repaying of Major Edwards's fund that the Trustees at that time considered it a fund sacred to the purposes of a will?—It was at a very late period, and I think they only borrowed twice from it; they certainly did not borrow very often from it.

1022. In 1814 and 1815 the sum of 1,625 *l.* 10 *s.* was borrowed from the fund, and in 1815, 1,879 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*; making the sum of 3,504 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* The first, which was stated to be lent, they applied to general purposes; but both are also expressly mentioned among the receipts as borrowed. How do you reconcile that with your statement that the sum has been *bonâ fide* expended, according to the will, with the exception of a surplus of about 500 *l.*?—I had nothing to do with the making up of the account at the time, but I acted as secretary; and I certainly was present when it was announced to the meeting that the Cottonian Trustees were quite satisfied that a general meeting of trustees had the power to dispose of that fund, and had given their consent to the disposal.

1023. On looking over the annual accounts, from 1816, 1817, to 1833, there does not appear to be any further entry respecting the fund in question; may it not therefore be presumed that the sum of 500 *l.* odd is still due to this fund?—I should think not, because it was a legacy of money left for the purpose of increasing the collections by purchase, and the trustees disposed of the money in the way directed.

1024. Then, by the next meeting of the Committee, will you have the goodness to lay before them the items of expenditure under the head of Major Edwards's fund, so as to account for the employment of the money left by him for the purposes expressed in his will?—The books are in Mr. Forshall's keeping as secretary. (*See Appendix, No. 19.*)

1025. Major Edwards also bequeathed to the Cottonian trustees all his books, and the cases in which they were then placed, and also his pictures, and, in the terms of the will, they were to be placed in some bye-room, or corner thereof, or of the Museum; will you state whether the books, pictures and cases, pursuant to the directions of the testator, are to be found in some bye-room or corner of the Museum?—The books were for a considerable time kept together. It was some time after the year 1787 that our library was arranged into classes, and then Major Edwards's books, being a very small collection, were distributed in their respective places in the general library. The pictures are all safe, and have lately been cleaned, and are hung up in the mineral gallery. As to the book-cases, there are some old ones in the garrets which may have contained his books,

Sir Henry Ellis.

12 June 1835

books, but they are of a primitive shape, and would not suit the Museum now. I have no doubt that Major Edwards's cases are about our house, if they have not been disposed of among refuse furniture.

1026. Having stated that it is not the practice of the Trustees of the Museum to break up collections that have been bequeathed, why have the trustees in this instance deviated from the practice which you stated to exist?—Major Edwards's books came in at a very early period, before the Trustees thought it necessary to keep bequests made to them together, and they were distributed in the general classification of the library at the same time that the old Royal library, the Sloane library, and other collections were mixed; such as Dr. Birch's, Mr. Tyrwhitt's, Sir William Musgrave's, since, and various others.

1027. Hence, should it be necessary at any time to re-arrange and re-classify the collection of books in the Museum, there would be a precedent by the acts of the trustees for breaking up and distributing the collection of books given by George the Fourth?—I should be sorry to see such a precedent acted upon.

1028. Can you state whether the books left by Major Edwards are all of them now to be found in the British Museum?—It is impossible for me now to say; but I think it probable that there may be a manuscript catalogue which accompanied the collection when it came; of this, however, I am quite uncertain.

1029. Can you state in what year that reclassification of the library took place when the collection was broken up?—It was after the year 1784; the whole had not been replaced upon the shelves when I came to the Museum in 1800; the floors of several of the rooms were then covered with books sorted in classes.

1030. Can you give the Committee any assurance that among the sale of duplicates none of Major Edwards's books have been so sold?—I cannot.

1031. You are aware, of course, of the oath which is taken by the librarian of the Cottonian library with respect to the alienation or disposition of the books?—I never heard of any oath being taken.

1032. Is not such an oath imposed upon him by the Act of Parliament?—It may have been formerly.

1033. Is it or is it not enacted in the 5th of Anne, c. 30, that the trustees of the Cottonian library shall nominate and appoint a good and sufficient person, well read in antiquities and records, to have the immediate care and custody of the said library, which person shall, before he takes upon him the said employment, give security to the value of 500 *l.*, and he shall assent to take the following oath before the Lord Chancellor in open Court:—"I, A. B., do swear that I shall and will, during my continuance in the office of keeper of the Cottonian library, use my utmost care and endeavours for the preserving of the same, and will not willingly or wittingly permit or suffer the same, or any of the said books, parchments, papers, or records, or any particulars contained in the said library, to be given away, aliened or otherwise disposed of or dispersed. So help me God"?—The Act of the 26 Geo. II., which transferred the Cottonian library to the British Museum, makes no mention of such an oath, nor does that Act continue the appointment of librarian to the Cottonian trustees.

1034. But does it repeal that part of the Act of Anne?—I conclude so, by the omission. The librarian now is the librarian of the trustees generally, and not of the Cottonian trustees.

1035. Will you look at the 26 Geo. II., and see whether any part of the Act of Anne is repealed?—There is no mention of the oath in that Act.

1036. Will you inform the Committee who at present is the Cottonian librarian?—I have no notion, except that the manuscripts are in the custody of Mr. Forshall; the printed books are in the custody of Mr. Baber; they have merged into the joint custody of the keepers of the books and manuscripts.

1037. In fact, the Act of Anne is now considered obsolete by the trustees?—I should think the trustees never considered it as an Act which concerned them.

1038. With reference to that part of your evidence which refers to the bequest of Major Edwards, are you aware whether or not it was ever made a question by the Trustees that there was an injunction placed upon them to keep that collection together?—I am not aware.

1039. Are you aware whether or not there was any discussion on the part of the Trustees as to the necessity of keeping that collection together, with a view of conforming to any injunction of Major Edwards?—I am not, because it was broken up before my time.

1040. Have you ever examined the will to ascertain whether it contained any such

Sir Henry Ellis.

12 June 1835.

such injunction as that it shall be kept together?—I have no recollection of the words.

1041. Then if it should turn out that he never gave any such injunction, you are not aware of the fact?—No.

1042. Have you any doubt that the whole of Major Edwards's books, bookcases and pictures are still in the possession of the trustees, and lodged in the Museum?—The books and pictures are undoubtedly still in the possession of the trustees.

1043. And in the Museum?—I cannot be quite certain whether some few of them may not have been sold as duplicates, unless by referring to the early sale catalogues; there were one or two early sales of duplicates, in which it is possible that some may have been sold, but I am not aware of the fact; I am not personally aware of a single book having been sold.

1044. Was there any rule or regulation made by the trustees with reference to keeping together the bequests or donations of individuals?—No distinct rule was made as a minute. I mentioned in my evidence on a former day, that the noise which Lord Fitzwilliam's supposed intention made, of leaving his collection to the British Museum, had, as I considered, induced the Trustees to use great caution in parting with duplicates.

1045. When was that?—Lord Fitzwilliam died in 1816. When Mr. Crache-rode's library came to the Museum, in 1799, it was placed in a room by itself. I do not think the Trustees have entertained any other intention, but that any such great bequest should be kept entire.

1046. Where it was requested by the donor?—We have never had a collection bequeathed on those distinct terms, that I remember.

1047. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Do you suppose the Act of Anne to be superseded by the Act of the 26 of Geo. II.?—Entirely so.

1048. On what grounds do you found that supposition?—On the ground that the Cottonian Trustees who were there created are not in existence. By the Act of 26 Geo. II. a new trust was organized; and I consider that the old trust which existed under the name of the Cottonian Trustees, and was limited, if I recollect, to five or six individuals, was done away with wholly. The best mode of construing a statute is to look to the practice which has taken place immediately on its first passing, and the interpretation put upon this statute, beyond all doubt, was that the old trusts had passed away. I presume there are no longer any Cottonian Trustees whatever, though there are among the Trustees of the British Museum those who represent the Cotton family.

1049. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—Is that your opinion?—Two of the Cottonian trustees of that period were retained as trustees of the British Museum by the Act of 26 Geo. II., which enacted "that whenever either of the said two trustees should die, the nomination of their successors should be vested in Frances Han-bury, the then heir-general of the Cotton family, and in her heirs afterwards in perpetuity.

1050. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—You are aware of this clause in the 26 Geo. II., "And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that within the cities of London or Westminster, or the suburbs thereof, one general repository shall be erected or provided, in such convenient place, and in such manner as the trustees hereby appointed, or the major part of them, at a general meeting assembled, shall direct, for the reception not only of the said Museum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, but also of the Cottonian library, and of the additions which have been or shall be made thereunto by virtue of the last will and testament of the said Arthur Edwards, and likewise of the said Harleian collection of manuscripts, and of such other additions to the Cottonian library as with the approbation of the trustees by this Act appointed, or the major part of them, at a general meeting assembled, shall be made thereunto, in manner hereinafter mentioned, and of such other collections and libraries as with the like approbation shall be admitted into the said general repository, which several collections, additions and library so received into the said general repository, shall remain and be preserved therein for public use to all posterity."

Do you not suppose that the words of that clause give an authority to the trustees for merging those collections together in this general repository?—I have no doubt about it.

1050 *. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—I find in the early accounts of the British Museum, particularly that of 1812, that the accounts were signed by the secretary of the then trustees; can you inform the Committee why that practice was adopted?

—I do

—I do not know whether you may not find one or two signed by the principal librarian. Whoever presented the accounts to the House of Commons signed them, I believe, at that time.

1051. In the year 1814, I find an account signed, "H. Ellis, Acting Secretary"?—Yes; the secretary at that time was in ill health in Devonshire, and I presented the account for him.

1052. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—In the annual account to Parliament for 1834, it is stated that the sum of 354*l.* 17*s.* has been received by the sale of the Synopsis and the Museum publications; how much of that money has been received on account of the Synopsis?—I am prepared to make that distinction accurately for all the years between 1821 and 1833.

1053. In the year 1833, it is stated that the sum of 462*l.* has been received by the sale of the Synopsis and other Museum publications; will you give me the amount received for each item respectively?—In my former answer I meant 1833 exclusively. In the year 1832, it appears to have been 148*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The sum received on account of the Synopsis in 1832 was 19*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; on account of the description of the antiquities and catalogues, &c. 129*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

1054. Now, in the Returns to Parliament for 1833, it appears that 1,000 copies were printed of Part 5 of the Gallery of Antiquities, and only 96 copies sold; the same number, 1,000, was printed of Part 6, and only 32 copies sold; how many have been printed of Part 7, and how many have been sold?—Part 7 is in the press at this moment.

1055. What is the object of printing such large editions, when by experience so limited a sale is obtained?—The chief object of the Trustees has not been to make money by their books, or to sell them. This is a book, I presume, which will be useful for many years, which will not soon, if at all, require any second edition; and I should imagine that the number of copies printed is not more than necessary, with a view to the sale and distribution of the next half century, especially when one considers the rapid increase of the demand of late years for every description of literature.

1056. In the account in 1833, I observe an account of a publication of *Outlines of the classification of the library*, which is not printed for sale; will you state by whose authority it was so printed, and what was the object in view?—Every Museum publication is printed by the authority of the trustees.

1057. What was the object of that?—The object of that was to point out the method which was thought most desirable of classing the Museum library.

1058. How many copies were printed?—One hundred and five copies.

1059. How were they disposed of?—I am not sure whether any of them were sent to the public libraries or not; I suppose not; they were distributed among the Trustees and Officers, and some few were retained for the use of the Museum library; but the greater part of the 105 must have been distributed among the Trustees and Officers.

1060. What object had the trustees in view in printing that work?—The object of the Trustees was, I presume, to submit that plan to more general criticism than could well have been obtained if the plan had been confined to manuscript.

1061. Were any means then taken to give it a general circulation, so as to obtain that criticism?—The circulation that was intended; it was not, properly speaking, a general circulation, but a circulation by the Trustees among those persons whose judgment they would value in such matters.

1062. Then why is nearly half the number now retained in store?—I suppose the Trustees considered they had sufficient information with regard to the merits of the plan, and that it was not necessary to distribute it further.

1063. Do you speak, as secretary, from your own knowledge?—No, I have no official knowledge upon that point, because the publication as to the classification of the library was published before I became secretary.

1064. In the accounts rendered to Parliament in 1833, there is one showing a sum paid on account of the publication of a *Catalogue of Maps, topographical Prints and Drawings* in the library of George IV., and referring to the period between the 16th February 1821 and the 25th March 1833; will you state how many were printed, and how many sold?—Seven hundred and sixty-three appear to have been printed; 308 appear to have been distributed, according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, as presents, and to be retained for the use of the Museum, and 11 appear to have been sold between the time of the publication and the termination of the period of which this is a return.

Sir Henry Ellis.

12 June 1835.

1065. Do the Trustees obtain estimates for printing?—They did so with reference to the Arundel catalogue, which was printed two years ago, under my superintendence.

1066. Do they take pains to ascertain whether or not their printing, which is very extensive, can or cannot be done at a lower rate?—Yes; I took considerable pains on that point.

1067. Will you state what was done with a view to ascertain that?—I think the proposals were submitted to three of the principal printers in London.

1068. Will you mention the names of the printers to whom the proposals were made?—Mr. Woodfall, the King's printer and Mr. Nicol.

1069. Was the lowest tender taken?—Yes.

1070. Who was the person?—Mr. Woodfall.

1071. Can you state the prices and the particulars at which he undertook the printing?—I cannot from memory.

1072. Perhaps you can furnish the Committee with the prices and particulars at their next meeting?—I will give them all the information I have on that subject; I went very minutely into the matter.

1073. Will you submit to the Committee the last account delivered in by the printer of the Museum to the trustees?—We have no printer of the Museum; there are three printers employed for the Museum. Of late years, Mr. Woodfall has been employed for part of the work, the King's printer for part of the work, and Mr. Nicol for part of the work.

1074. Have the trustees ever taken any public steps with a view to obtain their printing at the lowest possible rate?—No; understanding by public steps, advertising. The trustees have never advertised to obtain a cheap printer.

1075. There is also an account of the publication of a catalogue of Anglo-Gallic coins; will you state how many were printed, and how many were sold?—Two hundred and fifty were printed; 91 distributed, according to the provisions of the Copy-right Act, as presents, and retained for the use of the Museum, and 37 appear to have been sold up to the termination of the period included in that Return of 1833; but probably copies have been sold every year since, more or less.

1076. Will you state how many copies of the catalogue of Mr. Payne Knight's collection of Greek coins were printed, and how many were sold?—Two hundred and fifty were printed, 82 distributed in the manner I have already stated in my former answer, and two were sold.

1077. The number distributed, I see, varies; will you state why?—It probably varies just as the number of any publication whatever sold will vary, according to the period during which the publication has been offered for sale. If it has been on sale for 14 years, you would expect more copies to be sold than where it has been on sale for only seven years, or three or one.

Lunæ, 15^o die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, called in; and further Examined.

Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

15 June 1835.

1078. I BELIEVE you have some further observations to make in reference to the printing of the Museum, which was one point under examination at the last meeting?—The Committee desired to have laid before them the estimates for the printing of the catalogue of the Arundel MSS. Those estimates were sealed up at the time, and were not opened until Saturday, and I hold them now in my hand. I stated to the Committee at their last sitting that the estimates were received from Mr. Woodfall, from the King's printer and Mr. Nicol; and I am ready now to answer any questions that may be put to me with regard to the amount of those estimates.

1079. Will you state the amount of the estimate which was accepted?—It was Mr. Woodfall's, the lowest estimate, and for printing the catalogue above referred to it is as follows; the paper to be at least equal to that of the catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS.:

	£.	s.	d.	
For 500 copies -	-	3	2	6 per sheet.
- 750 -	-	3	17	6 —
- 1,000 -	-	4	12	6 —

It

It is dated November 26, 1832. I lay before the Committee at the same time the estimates of Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, the King's printer, and Mr. Nicol. I beg also to produce Mr. Woodfall's bill for printing this catalogue. The total amount is 268 *l.* 2 *s.*; the printing is charged 2 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* per sheet; the paper is charged at 1 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per ream, that being the cost price to him. He has no profit on the paper. There may appear, at first sight, a little discrepancy between the estimate and the charge; it arises from this circumstance, that the estimate was made on a paper equal to that of the Lansdowne catalogue, as being the only method I could adopt to ensure an accurate judgment by each of the persons making the tender, but it was thought the paper should be a little better than that of the Lansdowne catalogue, and the catalogue was actually printed on better paper. The difference amounts to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per ream, or 5 *s.* per sheet; 1,000 sheets being reckoned equal to two reams.

1080. Had the other parties information of your intended change in the quality of paper?—Yes, of an intended change, but not of the precise quality of the paper; that was determined after the tender had been accepted.

1081. Have you any other observations to make in reference to the examination of the last Committee on the subject of the accounts of the Museum?—I have none at present, but I believe the accountant is ready to produce a statement of Major Edwards's fund.

Mr. *Mawer Cowtan*, called in; and further Examined.

1082. MR. FORSHALL has stated that you are ready to produce a statement in reference to Major Edwards's fund; will you produce it?—I produce a statement of the receipts and expenses from January 1812 to June 1815.

1083. Does that include the particulars of Major Edwards's fund in the year 1811?—Merely the balance of that year.

1084. By the account delivered in, I perceive 527 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.* carried to the general fund; do I understand that that sum has been applied to the general purposes of the Museum?—I am not prepared to say to what purposes the money was applied, as the entry merely states that the sum was carried to the general fund.

1085. It appears that on the 11th of October 1813, the trustees bought 1,000 *l.* stock, for which, as appears by the account, they paid 578 *l.* 15 *s.*?—Yes.

1086. That 578 *l.* 15 *s.* forms, of course, a part of Major Edwards's fund?—It is shown in that general statement.

1087. What is the present balance of Major Edwards's fund?—The balance was paid over in 1815 to the general fund, 527 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.*

1088. Will you prepare a detailed account of receipts and expenditure on account of Major Edwards's fund; not alone an account showing to whom the money was paid, but an account showing for what the money was paid?—Yes.—[See Appendix, No. 19.]

Sir *Henry Ellis*, called in; and further Examined.

1089. I PERCEIVE in this account one entry, "To Mr. Baber, for Munich, 1,009 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.*;" can you give the Committee any information upon that point?—It was, I conceive, a portion of the money advanced for the purchase of Baron Moll's library; it was the first portion of the money, I believe, advanced for that purpose.

1090. Did Baron Moll's library contain manuscripts and coins, which alone ought to have been paid for out of that fund?—I believe no manuscripts or coins, but books and minerals.

1091. Did not Major Edwards leave this fund for the purchase of manuscripts and coins?—For the purchase of books, manuscripts, coins, medals and other curiosities.

1092. Can you inform the Committee what proportion the minerals bore to the library purchased on that occasion?—As far as I remember, a very small one indeed.

1093. Was Mr. Baber sent by the Trustees for the purpose of making that purchase?—Mr. Baber and Mr. König went together, the one to examine, and report upon the books, and the other upon the minerals.

1094. Will you state to the Committee the amount of the expenses incurred by those gentlemen by order of the trustees?—No, I cannot at present; but I have no doubt there is an account of them preserved.

Rev.
Josiah Forshall.
15 June 1835.

Mr.
Mawer Cowtan.

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.
15 June 1835.

1095. Will you take an opportunity of laying that account before the Committee?—It is in the keeping of the accountant.

[*Mr. Mawer Cowtan was directed to prepare and lay before the Committee the account referred to.—See Appendix, No. 12. (2.)*]

1096. Major Edwards appears to have left his money for the purchase of manuscripts, books and antiquities, ancient coins, medals and other curiosities which might be worthy to increase and enlarge the said library; do you think that fairly comprehends the purchase of minerals?—I think it does.

1097. You think it comprehends the purchase of minerals, when manuscripts, books, and other articles could be found for purchase, which would be strictly and literally within the terms of Major Edwards's will?—Here was a complete purchase of books and minerals. In all probability the trustees would not have purchased a collection of minerals singly, but this collection of mineralogy formed a part of Baron Moll's general collection, which they thought it desirable to purchase.

1098. (To Mr. Forshall.)—In the accounts laid before Parliament in the year 1835, being the accounts of the year 1834, it is stated that 656*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* have been received for the sale of duplicate coins; were any of these donations or bequests?—I believe not.

1099. Have you any ground for your belief? what steps did the trustees take to prevent the sale of coins, which may have been presented or bequeathed?—I have already stated in evidence, that it is a general instruction of the trustees, and I believe is well understood throughout the Museum by every officer, that nothing which has been bequeathed or presented to the Museum should be parted with without the express authority of the trustees.

1100. On that occasion, can you state positively whether there were any steps taken to insure such coins as might have been bequeathed from being sold?—I think not; I believe no special directions were given.

1101. Then how are the trustees assured that in a sale of this description coins which have been bequeathed or presented are not sold?—The only way that they are assured is from the general understanding which prevails in the Museum on the subject, and the orders which have been given on similar occasions.

1102. Then there is no accurate inventory or catalogue of coins, by which the trustees could see that the collection remained perfect and entire?—Yes, I have no doubt, there is such an accurate catalogue; but you may obtain more correct information on that subject from Mr. Hawkins, the keeper of the department of antiquities and arts.

1103. It is stated in the same account that 228*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* has been paid for unrolling and framing papyri, and repairing charters, and so on; how much of that sum has been paid for repairing charters?—I cannot answer that question, because the distinction was not made. The same individual who unrolled the papyri repaired the charters, being particularly well qualified to do so; and on the same day, perhaps, he was partly employed upon papyri, partly upon charters; and being paid by the day, it was impossible to make the distinction.

1104. Will you state who that was?—A Mr. Hogarth, who was recommended by Messrs. Colnaghi.

1105. Are there not many volumes of manuscripts in the Cottonian collection much injured by the fire which originally occurred in Cotton House, and in such a state as to require flattening, repairing and binding?—There are very few volumes, I think, which can be said to require that. In many cases there is great risk of doing more injury by any attempt to repair a manuscript that has been damaged by fire than if it is left in its damaged state.

1106. Are there any of these manuscripts at this moment unrolled?—There are a few crusts or fragments unopened, but no volumes that I conceive to require reparation.

1107. They are all, I understand you to say, in as perfect a state as they can now be made?—If you are speaking of volumes, I think that is so; that they are in the best state.

1108. But speaking generally, with a view to elicit a full state of the case, will you give the Committee such information as you can as to the state of those manuscripts?—There were in the year 1824 a great quantity of crusts or fragments of manuscripts remaining unopened. When I speak of crusts, the Committee will allow

allow me to explain that a vellum manuscript, when it suffers from fire, becomes a solid mass, from the circumstance of the edges melting and forming glue, so that it is only the interior part that can be separated. Some few of these manuscripts remain in their original condition, because I have looked over them very carefully, and I have not thought them worth the trouble and expense of opening; but many have been washed and opened during my time.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

1109. Up to 1824, do I understand you to say, they remained in the same state in which they were left by the fire?—If I recollect, immediately after the fire a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the state of the Cottonian library, and several steps for the preservation of the burnt fragments and relics were taken by direction of that Committee; but I think the Cottonian fragments, as they were left after the year 1735, remained pretty much in the same condition until the year 1824. That is my impression.

1110. Unexamined and uncatalogued?—These fragments of which I speak, so far as I know, were never strictly examined, and remained uncatalogued.

1111. Then of course their value was perfectly uninquired into until the year 1824?—I am not able to answer that question so satisfactorily as it would seem to require. It must be remembered that a catalogue of these manuscripts had been published in the year 1696, and that a very full and detailed report upon the condition of the manuscripts damaged by the fire, and as to those which were destroyed by the fire, was printed by order of the House of Commons in the subsequent year, the year 1732.

1112. But as far as you know, for more than 80 years these manuscripts, that were thought worthy of being bought by Parliament for the nation, were allowed to remain in the state in which they were left by the fire which took place at Cotton House?—I only speak of the fragments and relics left by the fire, namely, the remnants of about 130 volumes, which were damaged to a considerable extent, and perhaps much more than one half of them, being those manuscripts that were very much damaged, remained in the same condition until the year 1824. At the same time I thought them, when I came to the Museum, of so much value, that I spent a great deal of pains in washing and opening them. The operation took up much time, and occasioned some expense.

1113. Are there any other stores in the Museum at this moment unknown to the officers of the Museum?—I presume there never were any stores unknown to the officers of the Museum.

1114. Do I not understand you to say that these 130 volumes, or portions of these 130 volumes, have never been examined after the fire?—Though not accurately examined, except by the Committee of the House appointed to view the Cottonian library, it does not follow that they were not known.

1115. I presume the contents were not known?—Not accurately, perhaps.

1116. Does not the value of the manuscript depend on its contents?—Yes, but the value of the manuscript must decide whether it is worth the opening.

1117. How can you ascertain that until it is unrolled?—You cannot ascertain it in all cases perfectly, but you may ascertain it in most cases from bare inspection; and that more readily in regard to the Cottonian manuscripts by help of the catalogue, which had been printed previously to the fire.

1118. Then you say that there were 130 volumes which remained unrolled and unexamined until 1824?—Yes, a considerable number remained unopened.

1119. Did you ever hear of cases of natural history being left for a considerable period in the stores of the Museum unopened and unexamined?—I do not know that I have. There may have been cases of zoological specimens that have remained for two or three years unpacked, because it is better that they should so remain until we have an opportunity of exhibiting them, being sometimes less liable to injury in that condition than when taken out and exposed to the air. That may have been the case in times past.

1120. I think you say you examined the internal parts of these Cottonian manuscripts sufficiently to satisfy yourself that the contents of them were of no great value, not worth the expense of unrolling?—Certainly that is so, confining my answer to those crusts that now remain unopened.

1121. Have you any means of knowing whether the person who preceded you in the superintendence of the manuscript department had also examined these fragments?—I suppose he might; but Sir Henry Ellis, now present, who preceded me, will answer any question that may be put to him on that subject.

1122. In the account to which I have just referred, it is stated that 402 l. 3 s.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

has been paid for drawings and engravings for the Gallery of Antiquities ; how long is it since a volume or part has been published ?—I do not recollect accurately, but I think four or five years.

1123. When may the next volume be expected ?—It is now in the press, and will be before the public in the course of a month or two.

1124. Can you state to the Committee the estimated cost of each volume ?—I cannot ; but it is considerable.

1125. Will you direct the accountant to prepare such an account, and lay it before the Committee ?—Certainly.—[See Appendix, Nos. 11 and 12.]

1126. Will you state why so great a delay has taken place in the publication of this work ?—I hardly know whether I can give a satisfactory account to the Committee of the delay. In the first place, the drawings and engravings of the several objects which are illustrated in this publication, require a great length of time to prepare them. Perhaps in one volume there may be 20 or 30 plates, and only a portion of those plates are finished in the year. The trustees do not consider it expedient to expend any great sum of money each year on the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, but prefer to distribute the expense over a series of years.

1127. Then the delay is rather attributable to the exercise of that discretion on the part of the trustees than to any neglect of the officers of the Museum ?—I think the delay in the particular case to which the question refers might perhaps be attributed to particular circumstances, or at least a part of the delay.

1128. Will you explain those circumstances to the Committee ?—I must go back for a considerable period in order to do so. At the time when the sixth part of this publication was in preparation, the keeper of the department of antiquities, Mr. Taylor Combe, was exceedingly ill of a disease of which he afterwards died, and in consequence of his illness some delay took place in the preparation of the letterpress of that sixth part. When Mr. Combe's illness appeared to be of such a nature that he was not likely to recover from it, the Trustees put the preparation of the work into the hands of Dr. Noehden. He also died after a short time, and before the letterpress was prepared, and the Trustees then applied to Mr. Cockerell to prepare that part ; and the cause and delay of the present part may be in a great degree attributed to the peculiar circumstances under which the two last parts have been issued to the public.

1129. Do you imagine that the Trustees conceived it to be unimportant whether the work proceeded rapidly or slowly ?—I look upon it as a very important publication, but I do not think it is very highly important that any very large sum of money should be spent upon it by the country each year.

1130. But having commenced the publication, do you think it is desirable that that delay should be allowed to continue ?—I do not think there is generally any improper delay or any inexpedient delay, though this last part, owing to peculiar circumstances, to which I have adverted, has been longer in preparation than might have been desirable, if those circumstances could have been avoided.

1131. Is it your opinion that a work of that kind must, in the nature of things, be perennial and perpetual, inasmuch as the stores from which it is to be prepared are increasing year by year ?—Yes, undoubtedly.

1132. In other words, do you mean that the work could by any possibility be rendered complete, under any expenditure of money, within any given space of time ?—No, not complete, because our collection of antiquities, that is, of statues and marbles, and such things as are included in this publication, are continually on the increase, but still it must be confessed that our collections of marbles have not been increased very greatly of late years ; there is however another reason why we cannot go on very fast, or why it is inexpedient to go on very fast : we should have to employ a great many engravers, and engravers, as many members of the Committee must know, are very tedious persons. If you employ an engraver of eminence it is very difficult to induce him to finish his work speedily.

1133. Is it not a very important consideration in the mode of finishing a work of this kind to have something like unity of design and execution in the preparation of it—a volume of the fine arts ?—Of very great importance indeed.

1134. Will you state to the Committee the names of the artists employed as designers, and the artists employed as engravers in this work ?—Mr. Henry Corbould has been the chief person employed as a draftsman of late years. The engravers have been very numerous, including Messrs. Devonport, Moses, Bacon, Finden, Englehart, Fitler, Horsburgh, Watt, Greatbach, &c.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

1135. Have there not been other artists employed as draftsmen?—Not within the last three or four years.

1136. You stated the period of four or five years had elapsed between the publication of the last volume and the publication which is about to take place of the present volume; do you conceive that that delay is at all attributable to the desire for employing the best artists, or arises out of the delay consequent upon employing the best artists?—I think it does partly, but only partly. This delay is chiefly to be attributed to the particular circumstances which I have before stated to the Committee.

1137. Then unity of design in the completion of the work does not necessarily involve a delay of five or six years between the publication of the respective volumes?—No; but the Committee will allow me to observe, that it was more important to proceed rapidly when the Trustees first began this work than it is now, inasmuch as the greater part of the best and finest things, as models and examples of art, have been already put before the public and circulated. What remains is not so important, I think, as that which has been already executed.

1138. Is it not desirable that any work of this description, or general descriptive catalogue, should always be kept up even with the contents of the Museum?—I think not; I think it is scarcely possible with a due economy, in the strict sense of the words of your question.

1139. As far as possible?—It depends upon circumstances; supposing, for instance, that my catalogue of manuscripts was at this day quite complete, and that there was nothing further to be done, I might be three months without any acquisition, and all the establishment of my department would have nothing to do, or very little to do, for those three months; that would be an evil arising if the catalogue were quite complete, in the sense of your question. It is enough to keep it on a general level with our acquisitions.

1140. May we not infer from that answer, that you conceive the making of a catalogue is rather for the purpose of employing the officers than for the information of the public?—By no means.

1141. Is it a matter of any importance whether the officers of the Museum be employed or not in making catalogues, provided the catalogue be complete?—I think it is of the highest importance that the public should always have in readiness officers to whom they can entrust any work that is necessary to be accomplished; and to make these officers skilful and worthy of public confidence, they must be experienced, and the only way to attain that object with economy is to go on gradually.

1142. But if the catalogue is complete, and there is no duty of that sort to be performed by the officers of the Museum, the consequence would be that the establishment would be reduced by so much?—Certainly; and upon a new acquisition you would have to seek for new officers, at a great loss of expertness and a great increase of expense.

1143. Then why should that catalogue not be completed with a view to its usefulness, and not merely be kept in progress with a view to employing the officers in doing it?—I am only speaking of a thorough and exact completion. In all public establishments, where expedition immediate upon the emergency is not of great importance, it is more expedient that the business should be a little ahead of the establishment, than that the establishment should be ahead of the business. This last alternative might induce supineness, and other evils. And so it is with regard to catalogues: it is better to be a little in arrear; I am not, of course, speaking of a great arrear.

1144. It is stated by the accounts that 375 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* has been paid for printing a catalogue of manuscripts, with engraving, colouring plates, &c.; will you state what catalogue that is?—That is the Arundel catalogue.

1145. Why is it not stated in the account by name?—I do not know why that specific description has not been given; it seems to be a matter of no importance; perhaps it might as well have been.

1146. Has that catalogue been published?—Yes, the whole.

1147. Then this is the last charge for the expense of publishing that catalogue?—I believe so, the complete charge.

1148. It is stated that 216 *l.* 2 *s.* has been paid for printing the Synopsis; how many copies were printed of that edition?—(By Sir Henry Ellis.)—3,000 copies, I believe, of that of 1834.

Sir *Henry Ellis* ; further Examined.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir *Henry Ellis*.

15 June 1835.

1149. IS that the usual number ordered by you?—The numbers vary ; for instance, if any great change in the arrangement of the Museum should be expected, I have printed a small edition, just enough as I conceived to feed the demand ; but I now keep the press standing. I save considerably by that, and make alterations as they occur.

1150. I perceive the Museum gains by the publication of the Synopsis ; do you think it desirable that the Trustees should continue to derive any income from that publication, or rather that they should throw that gain against the cost, and so reduce the price?—I think it is a matter of very little concern to the Trustees one way or the other. The profit is extremely small ; I think, upon an average of eight years, 55*l.* per annum.

1151. What is the price of the Synopsis?—Two shillings. Thirteen editions or reprints of the Synopsis have been published, comprising 39,290 copies, of which almost the entire number have been sold. The total cost of printing, &c. appears to be about 3,898*l.* Since I have been principal librarian there have been five editions or reprints of the Synopsis. In 1827, the 25th edition, of 2,000 copies, produced in favour of the trustees 61*l.* 16*s.* ; in 1828, the first reprint, of 1,000 copies, produced a profit of 27*l.* ; in 1829, from 2,000 copies, 70*l.* 12*s.* ; in 1832, from 1,000, 19*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* We ceased to print the Synopsis from 1829 to 1832, on account of the very great changes which were going on in the house, almost one-half of the contents of the old house being removed into a new building. In 1832–33 the profit was 73*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* ; in 1833–34, 48*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1834, 85*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* ; making a total of 386*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, yielding, as I have already stated, an average profit of 55*l.* for eight years.

1152. Looking to the class of persons frequenting the Museum, do you not think it desirable that the price of such a catalogue should be reduced as low as possible?—I do not think that is necessary ; for the persons who form the great mass of the purchasers are families of good condition in life, and sometimes one family will buy three or four copies of the Synopsis.

1153. Do you not think a very large class of persons go there to whom it would be an object to obtain a catalogue of the Museum as cheap as possible?—Certainly, and if it were reduced to 1*s.*, I have no doubt that many persons of a humble class would buy it.

1154. Do you not, therefore, think it desirable that some reduction should take place, rather than that the Museum should derive an income from the sale of the catalogues?—It would be more useful to the public in all probability.

1155. Have you never heard complaints of the price of the Synopsis?—I have seen persons apply for it who have declined taking it because the price was 2*s.*, who would have taken it if it had been sold for 1*s.*

1156. Could it be sold at this time for 1*s.* without loss?—It could not.

1157. Do you not think that the quality of the paper might be reduced so as to enable you to publish the Synopsis at 1*s.*?—I think not, unless the paper were reduced to a very inferior quality, and then the visitors to the Museum would not like their purchase.

1158. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—It is stated in the same account that 702*l.* 9*s.* has been expended in the purchase of objects of natural history ; how much of that money has been devoted to increasing the collection of objects of natural history ; insects, for instance?—Very little of it to the purchase of insects ; but I cannot answer the question accurately without referring to the accounts.

1159. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—You stated in the former part of your examination that there were very few objects under the head of natural history preserved in spirits?—At the present moment there are two rooms furnished with serpents, fish and various other animals in spirits, and there are 200 or 300 vegetable substances in spirits in the botanical department.

1160. It appears there is a charge in the account of 221*l.* 10*s.* for tray-stands, bottles, spirits of wine, camphor, &c.?—Yes.

1161. The Museum keeps up and continues its collection of objects in natural history preserved in spirits?—Yes, there is a considerable expenditure for spirit of wine ; it evaporates.

1162. In this account, it is stated that 79*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* has been paid for clearing goods at the Custom House, for freight, &c. ; will you state what goods the trustees imported

imported for which this sum was paid?—Chiefly books; the greater number of the packages came from Paris; books and minerals, and different articles.

1163. Under whose superintendence were these purchases made?—I believe Mr. Baber purchases the books; I do not know whether any minerals have been purchased, but minerals have been sent over to us; the greater part of that charge is for the carriage of books.

1164. Can you state what books were paid for in this charge?—No; Mr. Baber will be able to answer that question.

1165. Were any of them donations?—I do not know; I should think not.

1166. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—It is stated in this account that the sum of 400 *l.* is required for Drawings and Engravings of the Athenian marbles; for how many years is it intended to ask for a similar sum for that purpose?—I presume until all the objects worthy of being engraved are put before the public.

1167. Can you state in what time that is likely to be?—I should think that three-fourths, or perhaps four-fifths of the expense necessary to the publication of the gallery of antiquities has been already incurred; there is not, I conceive, one-fifth more of objects at present in the Museum collections to be engraved; that is as nearly as I can calculate at the moment.

1168. In what year is it likely to be finished?—I can hardly state in what year; perhaps in seven years' time, at the present rate of preparation.

1169. The sum of 200 *l.* is asked for printing the description of the Athenian marbles; is there any part of that work now going on?—Yes; that is the work to which you have referred, forming No. 7 of the Gallery of Antiquities.

1170. Have the monies so asked from Parliament been annually applied strictly to the purposes for which they were voted under the estimated expenditure laid before the public?—No, it is evident from the accounts that they have not.

1171. Then do I understand you to state, that an estimated expenditure has been annually laid before the public on account of certain works, which expenditure has not taken place on those works?—It is very evident from the accounts it is so; and it must happen in all such accounts that the estimate and the expenditure will not accurately tally.

1172. But year after year these sums have been asked for specific purposes, and I understand you to say that the sums so annually asked for have not been appropriated according to the printed statement of the estimate?—They have not been entirely appropriated according to the estimate; but where the sum has not been appropriated according to the particular item of estimate, it has been included in the balance returned to Parliament at the end of the year. The reason is, that the accounts are kept, as I believe all large public accounts are kept in this country, with a view to the necessity of returning to Parliament, at the end of the year, the balance in our hands.

1173. I understand in that answer, that the sums asked from Parliament for specific purposes have been appropriated to the general purposes of the Museum?—That does not follow by any means.

1174. Can you direct the accountant to prepare, and lay before the Committee, an account of the sums annually asked from Parliament on account of the Athenian marbles and the Gallery of Antiquities, and the annual appropriation of the sums so asked for the last 10 years?—It appears to me from the printed statement that those accounts are given at the close of each year.

1175. Will you show me in the printed statement how the sum of 600 *l.*, for instance, asked from Parliament in the year 1834, on account of drawings, engravings, and printing, for the illustration of the Athenian marbles, in the year 1834, is accounted for in that statement to which you refer me as an explanation?—(By Mr. *Maver Cowtan*.)—The estimate is, for drawings, 130 *l.*; for engravings, 270 *l.*; for printing, 200 *l.* The actual expense was 402 *l.* 3 *s.*, leaving a surplus of 197 *l.* 17 *s.*

1176. How was that surplus appropriated?—To the general purposes of the Museum, or perhaps returned to Parliament in the balance.

1177. That 197 *l.* 17 *s.* which is described as the surplus not expended, was money asked for by the trustees, and voted by Parliament to be expended in drawings, engravings and printing, for the Athenian marbles, was it not?—Yes, for drawings, engravings and printing.

1178. Now, were these sums of 130 *l.*, 270 *l.* and 200 *l.* for drawings, engravings and printing respectively, in the account of 1834, actually paid for drawings, engravings and printing in that year?—No.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

1179. Can you show me the vouchers of that year for the payment of the 402*l.* 3*s.*?—Yes.

1180. (To Mr. Forshall.)—The balance which remains at the end of the year is of such sums as have not been appropriated by the trustees, and so stated to Parliament?—Yes.

1181. Is it applied by the trustees, without the authority of Parliament, to the general purposes of the Museum?—No.

1182. Will you state the authority under which it is appropriated?—I presume the vote of the next year, and the understood nature of all estimates, is a sufficient authority.

1183. Do you mean that 197*l.* 17*s.* will be expended for these particular purposes in the following year?—No, I do not mean that. It is rendered back to Parliament, provided the expenditure does not exceed the estimate in something else, for it will always happen in a public establishment that sometimes particular expenses will go a little beyond the estimates, and other particular expenses fall a little short of the estimate, but an honest estimate is always given to Parliament with regard to the Museum; and I believe, if any Member of the Committee will take the trouble to look into it, he will find that our estimates and expenditure have been of late years as nearly balanced upon the whole as those of any establishment in the country.

1184. There is no balance appropriated by the Trustees of the British Museum to other purposes than that for which they were voted by Parliament, without that appropriation being acknowledged in the following year?—No, certainly not.

1185. Suppose in one year, under an estimate delivered in, the grant by Parliament has been 1,000*l.*, and the appropriation for which that grant was made turns out to be only 800*l.*, and supposing the estimate to be given in in the next year to amount likewise to 1,000*l.*, is the surplus of the first year considered to be part of the grant of 1,000*l.* in the year following?—Yes, so far as it forms a part of the general balance returned to Parliament, and, therefore, would necessarily be so.

1186. Will you state the date of the last sum paid for printing on account of the Athenian marbles?—I think it was in December 1830. I am not quite sure at the moment. I find here, 11th December 1830, "Printing marbles, Part 6, 50*l.* 12*s.*"

1187. How do you reconcile that with the charge for printing in the year 1834, in the annual expenditure account?—I believe the sum of 402*l.* 3*s.*, to which reference is now made, was entirely spent in the drawings and engravings, and no part of it was spent on the printing.

1188. Then there has been nothing spent on the printing on account of the Athenian marbles since 1830?—That is my impression.

1189. And yet there has been an annual estimate laid before Parliament on account of printing, which has been appropriated to other purposes than those stated in the annual Parliamentary account?—It has not been appropriated to printing; I cannot say it has been appropriated to other purposes, unless I knew that our expenses on other items, of the particular years referred to, had exceeded the estimates. The Trustees have always looked forward each year to be able to print this description, and their expectations have been disappointed from those various causes which I have already explained to the Committee.

1190. Then the sums asked under these heads have been appropriated, under the direction of the trustees, to other objects of expenditure?—Under the direction of the trustees, and with the sanction of Parliament, as I have before explained, on the supposition suggested by my last answer.

1191. When the money is asked from Parliament for a specific purpose, and appropriated by the trustees to a different purpose, do you conceive that is fairly to be considered as receiving the sanction of Parliament?—I do certainly, when the fact is stated to the House of Commons the very next opportunity.

1192. What is that opportunity?—The printed accounts of the next year.

1193. Are there any other sums so asked and differently applied?—I am not aware that there is any other instance of late years similar to that of printing the description of this No. 7 of the Gallery of Antiquities.

1194. Turn to the sums asked on account of the Alexandrian manuscript; have they been all exclusively applied to the purposes for which they were asked?—I was not referring in my previous answer to a period so distant.

1195. Do you know whether the sums asked from Parliament on account of the Alexandrian

Alexandrian manuscript were or were not strictly applied to that purpose?—I think they were not, in the same sense which we have already established.

1196. In fact, then, the estimated expenditure laid before Parliament by the trustees does not contain the items upon which the sums of money voted by Parliament are expended?—Yes, it contains more.

1197. Do the items of the estimate and the items of the expenditure exactly agree?—No, with reference to this particular instance they do not agree; there may be some other instances, but I do not recollect that there is any other instance of late years.

1198. In fact, then, there are some deviations from the estimate; but the explanation follows as soon as it possibly can?—I presume that our estimates are as accurate as they possibly can be. In the instance which has been put we have looked forward every year to printing the description of the Athenian marbles; we have therefore taken money for the printing of that work. I have already gone very much into detail into the circumstances which have prevented us from printing the description of the Athenian marbles.

1199. Is it considered that there is a debt due from the trustees towards printing a description of the Athenian marbles; namely, the sum of all the items included in the annual estimates professing to be appropriated to that purpose?—Certainly not. It has been already explained to the Committee that this sum is included in the annual balance returned to Parliament.

1200. You have defended this change of appropriation on the ground that it is explained in the annual accounts; do you think that the public were at all aware of the fact which has now been elicited, that for a series of years monies have been asked from Parliament for one purpose and appropriated by the trustees to another?—I cannot answer for the public being aware of any fact of that kind, but I think the House of Commons ought to be aware of that fact.

1201. Is not that stated every year?—Yes, in the most explicit manner possible.

1202. Is not the public led to suppose, by the money being asked for, that certain works are going on progressively, while, in point of fact, they are at a stand-still?—I beg to say, that I do not admit that they are at a stand-still.

1203. You have stated that no money has been paid on account of printing a description of the Athenian marbles for four years, and yet money has been annually asked from Parliament for that purpose; would it not be a fair inference that the work was progressing?—Certainly; and the work is progressing, not in printing, but preparing for printing.

1204. But the money has been asked for printing, and would it not be the fair inference that the printing has been progressing?—Not when it appears in the accounts of the next year that we have paid no money for printing.

1205. Will you point out in what items in the printed statement laid before Parliament it is stated that no money has been laid out for printing?—It is certainly not expressly stated in the paper that we have paid no money for printing, because we never do make such statement. I believe such statements are altogether unusual in any account; but it may be concluded, I presume, from no item appearing with regard to printing in the next year's payments, that the money has not been so applied.

1206. Would it be a legitimate inference from the items in this printed paper that no money had been expended for printing, when a detailed estimate is given for drawings, engravings and printing, stating so much for each of these three items as referred to in the estimate, but in the expenditure a total sum of 403*l.* only is given for the expenditure?—I am not prepared to defend it by a mere reference to the page of the accounts now cited, but looking over the payments specified on the other side of the leaf, you will find we are extremely particular in our accounts of expenditure for printing; for instance, for printing rules, statutes and so forth, printing catalogue of manuscripts, printing Synopsis, all under separate heads; and I do think that, under these circumstances, it is a fair inference, that if we had spent any money for printing the description of the Athenian marbles, that would have formed a specific item in the next year's payments.

1207. Suppose that Parliament were no longer to sanction that practice which you have already adopted, of applying the surplus on one estimate to make up the deficiency on another, should you not be obliged to prepare your estimate on a different scale?—Certainly; we should be obliged to ask for a larger sum.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

1208. When you prepared these estimates, in which you included the estimate for printing which has been already referred to, has there not been at the time of the preparation of the estimate such an intention of printing that work as justified you in asking Parliament to make provision for the printing of it, supposing it is to be carried into effect?—Undoubtedly, the annual estimates would otherwise be dishonest; and I beg to add, that so far as I am responsible, no estimates to which any dishonesty attaches should be presented to Parliament. I should not suffer any sum to be put into the estimates which was not intended to be spent, or when there was not a probability of its being spent for the purpose for which it was asked.

1209. Can you state to the Committee generally why you have made in four successive years that provision for the printing, when it has never been carried into effect in either of the years for which you have made provision?—There has been a considerable delay in preparing the letterpress for this work, owing to the change of officers in the department of antiquities. We first lost Mr. Taylor Combe; he became very ill, his illness continued a long time, and when he was unwell it was impossible to make any arrangement for printing the letterpress of that work. The writing of the description was then referred to Dr. Noehden; he became very unwell, and not long after died, and that was the cause of another delay. The Trustees, I believe, while Dr. Noehden was unwell, begged the assistance of Mr. Cockerell, and he wrote the descriptions of the marbles in Part 6, but when we had an officer of our own who was able to take the responsibility upon himself, the Trustees desired that officer to prepare the descriptions in Part 7. There has been a good deal of delay in preparing that part, from various causes, connected with great acquisitions and great operations or changes in the department; but if you require further explanation of the causes of that delay, the officer at the head of the department of antiquities will give such explanation more fully than I can.

1210. Had you any fair anticipation that you would be able to carry on the printing in the course of the year for which you applied to Parliament for a grant?—Undoubtedly.

1211. Is the money granted by Parliament for the drawings, engravings and printing of the Athenian marbles, and other objects, spent in drawings and engravings of those particular objects, when no money is spent on the printing?—No, not the whole of it. We cannot exactly calculate, with regard to the drawings and engravings, what money will be wanted. Engravers are sometimes very troublesome, and it is impossible to calculate when some of them will produce their work; they will take six months, and I have known them take two or three years, if they are engravers of eminence, to finish their plates.

1212. But the money for those plates would be paid in those particular sums if the accounts were brought in during the year?—Yes.

1213. In the account of the estimate for expenditure for the year 1833, it is stated that the sum of 2,500 *l.* is required for the purchase of books and manuscripts?—Yes.

1214. Will you point out in the account of payments for 1834, the appropriation of that grant?—I find for the purchase of books 1,974 *l.* 9 *s.* 11 *d.*, and for the purchase of manuscripts 528 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*; if you add these together, they will amount as nearly to 2,500 *l.* as can be expected, considering the nature of annual estimates.

1215. There is 450 *l.* asked for printing the catalogue of manuscripts?—Yes.

1216. Will you point out the corresponding payment?—I find for “printing catalogue of manuscripts, engraving, &c., 375 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*”

1217. That is the same catalogue referred to in the estimate?—The same catalogue.

1218. You stated in your answer, No. 576, relative to Sir George Beaumont's pictures, that the Trustees of the British Museum had the power of taking away those pictures from the National Gallery if they thought fit; do you imagine they have such a power?—Yes.

1219. Were not the pictures given to the Trustees of the British Museum under the specific trust that they were to be transferred to the National Gallery?—Yes, I think so; to some place which should contain the national collection of pictures.

1220. Did not Sir George Beaumont overlook the hanging of them up himself?—I have understood so.

1221. Did he not bequeath them to the Trustees of the British Museum in trust, because at that time the trustees of the National Gallery were hardly a recognised body?—Yes, probably he did.

1222. Was it not perfectly understood that Sir George Beaumont and Mr. Holwell Carr meant to leave their pictures to the National Gallery, whenever it was erected, and not to the British Museum?—I think it was perfectly understood, from a time previous to Sir George Beaumont's death, that these pictures were to be placed in the National Gallery and not in the British Museum.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

1223. But you still hold that the legal property is in the Trustees of the British Museum?—I have no reason to think otherwise, from an examination of the papers.

15 June 1835.

1224. Have you ever taken a legal opinion upon it?—Never; nor have I ever seen Sir George Beaumont's will; but I have always considered that the gift of his pictures was complete to the trustees of the British Museum, and required no confirmation by will.

1225. But you admit they had no option of placing them anywhere else but in the National Gallery?—No, certainly not; it would have been much to be regretted if Sir George Beaumont's pictures had been placed anywhere else.

1226. They had no option you say?—No moral option.

1227. Had they any legal option?—Yes, I conceive so.

1228. Do you conceive they might have hung them up where they pleased?—Legally they might, I think.

1229. Do you mean by the words of the will?—No; there was no bequest by will, it was a gift; there was an understanding that the pictures were to be placed in the national collection.

1230. In what manner did you arrive at that understanding?—I arrive at my opinion chiefly from the letter of Sir George Beaumont.

1231. And from any conversation?—No, but from his letter, coupled with the actual delivery of the pictures by himself.

1232. Is it from the letter, in addition to a conversation with Sir George Beaumont, that you arrive at the understanding of what his intentions were?—No, I never had any conversation with Sir George Beaumont, though some of the trustees had, upon the subject. I have always understood that he wished the pictures to be in the National Gallery; but I think his letter and the delivery of the pictures would be quite sufficient to found an opinion upon similar to that which I have expressed.

1233. Does he state in that letter that they are to be placed in a National Gallery?—Yes, I think he does, in a gallery to be built.

1234. Supposing then that the Trustees of the British Museum were to suspend them elsewhere than in the National Gallery, do you consider that the trustees might be proceeded against for breach of trust?—I cannot suppose for a moment that the Trustees of the British Museum would do anything they were not authorized to do, or that they were not directed to do, in a case of this nature; but if you force upon me the supposition of their capriciously taking away those pictures from the National Gallery, I do not think a court of justice would interfere to prevent them.

1235. Would you regard the communication of Sir George Beaumont as a direction or condition; as a direction guiding the trustees, or as a condition, for the noncompliance of which their right to the property would cease?—Certainly as a direction, not as a condition.

1236. You admit they had no option in hanging them in the National Gallery?—No moral option; there is no question that it was their duty to do so, and that it will be their duty to retain them there, so long as the pictures are carefully preserved.

[*The Witness was directed to produce at the next meeting of the Committee a copy of the letter of Sir George Beaumont, with a list sent with his pictures, and any minute in the books of the Museum relating thereto.—(See Appendix, No. 23.)*]

1237. In the printed annual account of 1834, there is an item of expenditure on account of the classed catalogue of printed books?—Yes.

1238. Is any other catalogue progressing, namely, a catalogue or index of the manuscripts?—Catalogues of manuscripts are always progressing.

1239. Where are the payments entered on account of the index of the manuscripts?—Under the head of officers' salaries; the officers and assistants of the department are employed in that service; it is part of their duty to make these catalogues.

1240. How is it there is an estimate of the expenditure in respect of the catalogue of printed books, and no estimate of expenditure on account of the index of

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

the manuscripts?—The reason is that the catalogue of printed books is a special service requiring supernumeraries, and that portion of the expense incurred by the supernumeraries is entered as a special item; but the catalogue of manuscripts requires no supernumeraries.

1241. But at the same time it is a source of annual expenditure?—Yes.

1242. Then why is it not to be found under the head of estimated expenditure?—Because the persons who are employed on the catalogue of manuscripts are employed on various other duties connected with the manuscript department, and it could not be fairly entered in the estimate under such a head.

1243. What is the annual expense of the index to the manuscripts?—We have no index to the manuscripts; the catalogue of the collections of manuscripts is continually in progress. If you inquire what is the expense of the whole department of manuscripts, salaries of officers, assistants and attendants, I can state it by reference to my papers; but I think it is about 1,500 *l.* a year.

1244. I want to know why so important an item of expenditure is not to be found under the head of estimated expenditure?—It is included under another head.

1245. Are the persons who are now employed on the catalogue of printed books in the receipt of salaries, which salaries are paid out of the sum voted under the head of officers' salaries and extra services?—Not the persons employed on the services for which the 500 *l.*, to which reference is made, was taken.

1246. Will you state the number of persons employed and their salaries, to account for the estimated expenditure of the 500 *l.*?—There are two; Mr. Horne is one, and Dr. Schier is another.

1247. Will you state their salaries?—Mr. Horne has 300 *l.* a year; Dr. Schier's salary until Saturday last was 10 *s.* a day for every day that he was actually employed; it is now 12 *s.* a day for every day that he is employed.

1248. Is that salary of Mr. Horne paid out of that 500 *l.*, or is it paid out of 2,500 *l.* odd, asked on account of salaries?—So far as I understand the question, it is paid out of the 500 *l.*

1249. Will you state in what respect the question is not intelligible?—The sum of money granted in the year referred to is 17,796 *l.*, making one total, out of which we pay whatever the expenses of the year may be.

1250. The question was, whether Mr. Horne's salary was paid out of the 500 *l.* voted for the formation of the catalogue of printed books, or whether it was paid out of the sum voted on account of officers' salaries?—When the Treasury give a cheque for 17,796 *l.* I cannot tell out of what part of that cheque any particular sum comes.

1251. But the expense of the general catalogue of manuscripts is paid out of the sum voted for salaries and extra services?—Yes.

1252. But the expense of the catalogue of printed books is intended to be paid out of the 500 *l.* specifically voted for that purpose?—The expense of part of the catalogue; the expense of the supernumeraries employed on that catalogue.

1253. Ought it not rather to come under the head of salaries and extra expenses than under the head of catalogue of printed books?—I think not; the distinction is adopted for the purpose of giving more explicit information to the House of Commons.

1254. Do you arrange your accounts in your books under different heads?—Yes, we keep distinct accounts in the ledger, but we do not arrange our estimates separately, at least not generally so, in the ledger. We do not arrange the estimates under distinct heads, though we do arrange the expenditure under distinct heads.

1255. Certain sums are granted by Parliament for specific objects; are they invariably applied to those objects, or do you take the sum *en masse*, and appropriate it to different objects as it may happen?—We receive the whole grant in one sum, at least so far as the present point of inquiry is concerned; but as nearly as we can we appropriate it in proportion to the specific objects for which the estimates were framed.

1256. The grant is not applied specifically to those objects?—No; we strike a balance at the end of the year, and one estimate may be a few pounds over, and one estimate a few pounds under.

1257. You apply for a certain grant, say 17,000 *l.*, and you show to Parliament your reason for requiring that sum of money by the division you make in your estimate

estimate of so much for officers' salaries, so much for stationery, and so on?—Yes, and in the following year we show how that money has been expended.

1258. Would not the better way be to credit each particular head with the sum received, and to debit it with the sum expended?—The account would be more easily comprehended, but the difference between that and the present method is chiefly in regard to juxtaposition.

1259. In the annual account for 1833, the sum of 3,918 *l.* is charged for "salaries and board-wages of assistants, attendants and servants;" what amount of board-wages is paid to the assistants?—No board-wages are paid to the assistants and attendants, but only to the servants.

1260. Where is there any charge for that in the estimates?—It is put in under one head; the term board-wages applies to the servants, the terms salaries and wages apply to the assistants, attendants and servants.

1261. Would it not be better to put each separately?—I can hardly see any advantage to be derived from a more accurate specification.

1262. (To Sir Henry Ellis.)—Will you state what is about the amount of board-wages for 1834?—The housemaids have 17 *l.* per month board-wages; that is for seven housemaids; and the three men servants have 10 *s.* a week board-wages, making a total paid in 1834 of 299 *l.*

1263. (To Mr. Forshall.)—Now what class of officers are comprehended under the term Assistants?—All those, generally, who, though employed in the literary or scientific business of the Museum, have no custody whatever; that is the best distinction that I can make.

1264. Will you also define the class comprehended under the term of Attendants?—I do not know that I can do so accurately at the moment. The Attendants are those who are not employed in the literary or scientific occupations of the place, and yet are not either household servants or labourers.

1265. In the Returns to Parliament in 1833, I find the term "Clerks;" are they the same persons who are described in the previous accounts under the term of Assistants?—Yes.

1266. What class of persons are they who are comprehended under the term "Assistants;" what other qualifications and duties have they, generally speaking; of your own department, for instance?—They assist in making the catalogues.

1267. Are they men of learning and standing?—Not always of great standing; some of them are young men. In my department they are men of from 23 to 35; none of them younger than 23, or, perhaps, so young; none of them older, I think, than 35.

1268. There is a charge of 200 *l.* for transcribing catalogues, with a view to removing the library to a new wing; will you explain that item to the Committee?—Mr. Baber, the keeper of the Printed Books, can give a better explanation upon that point than I can.

1269. From the examination of to-day, should you be disposed to think that the mode of keeping the Accounts in the British Museum can be improved, or otherwise?—I think it might perhaps be improved, but not to any extent; we might enter a little more into detail than we do.

1270. Do you not think some portion of the confusion in the accounts laid before Parliament is attributable to the secretary having so much other important duty to discharge?—I cannot admit, in the first place, that there is any confusion whatever in the accounts; and in the next place, I do not think, if there be any confusion in the opinion of some persons, that it is attributable to the secretary.

1271. Are any persons allowed to view the Museum in the month of September?—Yes.

1272. Who are they?—Any foreigner who applies is immediately admitted, and any person who can make out a good reason for seeing it then; but we do not show its contents to the public in general, because we take that opportunity of whitewashing or cleaning, or rearranging whatever may require it.

1273. I perceive in the account of the year 1834, that no persons visited the Museum in the month of September until the year 1832; and in September 1833, the number was 207; and in 1834, it was 485?—It does not follow that no person visited the Museum because no persons were returned to Parliament as having visited it. It was not thought worth while until lately to keep an account of the number of persons who came to the Museum in that month.

1274. Can you state to the Committee any good reason why the Museum should not be opened in the month of September?—I have already stated that it is con-

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

5 June 1835.

venient to have one month in the year to make repairs and fresh arrangements. There are very great alterations and arrangements which have been made within the last seven years. I think I have stated so already in evidence. Almost the whole collections of the department of antiquities and of natural history, and the manuscripts, and a large portion of the printed books, have all been transferred and re-arranged within ten years from the present time; the greater part within five years from the present time. We take advantage of the month of September to make these re-arrangements, the month of September being presumed to be that in which the public are least anxious to see the Museum. Still foreigners, and persons of literary and scientific distinction, are at all times welcome at the Museum.

1275. In point of fact, for some years past has the month of September been employed in arranging, cleaning and making the repairs you describe?—Yes; last year, for instance, the whole collection of Egyptian antiquities was removed into the new gallery; the galleries which contain the Townley marbles were repainted throughout; and I have scarcely known any September since I have been at the Museum in which some great alteration or new arrangements have not been effected.

1276. Could not those arrangements go on while the public were admitted?—Certainly not, with convenience.

1277. Formerly the Museum was closed for two months in the year; why has a change taken place lately?—Because it was thought we might do all that was necessary in the way of cleaning, whitewashing, and re-arranging in the space of one month.

1278. Then you think the general admission of the public in the month of September would prevent your making those beneficial arrangements in the Museum which takes place in consequence of your having the Museum closed?—I think it would impede them much.

1279. Are you prepared to say that during the last 10 years that month has been really and *bonâ fide* employed in improving the arrangement of the collections?—Yes, I think it has, speaking generally.

1280. Do you not think that, without inconveniencing the public by so long an exclusion, particular parts of the Museum might be shut up at times, in order to carry into effect the repairs that are wanted, and, upon the whole, it would be a great benefit?—I am not sure that such additional accommodation might not be granted to the public, when we had once got our collections into the proper localities; but I think inconvenience would result from the adoption of that plan just at present, while our collections are *in transitu*. When our collections are once deposited in their destined localities in the new buildings, the labour and anxiety of the officers will be comparatively little, in regard to the operations now particularly adverted to.

1281. You close the reading-room in September, do you not?—No; only during the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks.

1282. Do you not think that great discontent would be created by persons coming to the Museum at any time and finding a particular part closed?—I think there might be some.

1283. Do you think that would be more unsatisfactory than the present mode?—I hardly know.

1284. Do you not think in the summer the Museum might be kept open till five o'clock?—That is a point which I would rather leave to the judgment of the public. I think the trustees would be very willing to adopt that period of the day for exhibiting the Museum which is most commodious to the public. I understand the question to imply, that the Museum would, in that case, not open until eleven in the morning. It could not, I think, be open more than six hours in the day without a considerable increase in the establishment.

1285. Have you not a return of the different numbers of persons entering the Museum at different hours of the day?—Sir Henry Ellis, I think, has a statement of that kind.

(By Sir Henry Ellis.)—I have already put it before the Committee, as relates to the reading-room. The students fall off in number at the later hours.

1286. (To Sir Henry Ellis.)—And the visitors of the Museum generally?—They continue to come to the last moment of the Museum being open; but the greater number come at earlier hours.

1287. (To

1287. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Would there be any objection to opening the reading-room in the evening?—I think there are great objections.

1288. Will you state what the objections are?—I conceive that the library of the Museum is at present sufficiently open for the purposes for which it is designed. It is not intended to be a library of education, but a library of research; and its use must ever be confined, or ought to be confined, chiefly to persons of literary or scientific pursuits, who have some serious object in view in coming to consult its collections.

1289. Are you not aware that by closing the reading-room in the evening you virtually close it to a number of gentlemen who are occupied in business during the morning?—I am perfectly aware of that; but I do not think that such persons would be debarred from coming to the reading-room of the Museum whenever they had really a serious and important object. If it were a library of education, I should agree with what I presume to be the notion in the question now put to me.

1290. Are you not in that answer supposing that there are no gentlemen who are engaged in morning occupations who can possibly have a serious literary undertaking; how do you apply that to Mr. Roscoe of Liverpool, for instance, a gentleman known to have been engaged in business, yet to have undertaken and completed various important and literary works?—I think Mr. Roscoe, when he had really a serious object, would have provided sufficient time to consult the Museum library.

1291. Would he not have found many more opportunities to consult it if the library had been open to him during those hours when he was not necessarily occupied in business?—Undoubtedly.

1292. Do you not think there are many such persons; lawyers, for instance, in London?—I think there may be many who desire, with a view to their own greater accommodation, to see the Museum open in the evening; but I do not think the convenience that would result from such an alteration of the arrangements can be fairly balanced against the inconveniences.

1293. What are the inconveniences?—The inconveniences are, first, that we must have an extended establishment.

1294. To what amount?—It is very difficult for me to say to what amount, for that would depend on how long the reading-room was kept open, and during what period of the year it was kept open. Through the depth of winter it is at present open during almost the whole hours of daylight, and it would be utterly out of the question to keep it open after daylight.

1295. Why?—Because it is a library of such immense value, so absolutely irreplaceable if it were lost, that you ought to protect such a library against all the risks that you can; and there would, I conceive, be great risk of accident from the introduction of candles, or other artificial light.

1296. The room in which persons actually read is separated from the library itself, is it not?—Yes, or rather the reading-room will be so, but under the same roof.

1297. Might not such a room, which is not required to be of very large dimensions, be made separate from the actual room in which the collection of books was deposited, and made fire-proof?—Yes, it might be if we had space to do so.

1298. More light would not be necessary in the room in which the books are deposited than to enable the attendant to find the books?—No, but there must be some light.

1299. Do you not conceive that that light would actually be placed in the room where the books are in such a way as to make it completely secure?—I think not. Perhaps you are hardly aware of the great extent of our library; it takes nearly one-third of a mile to go from one part of the library to another, supposing you, being in one particular spot, want a book, and that book is to be brought back to you again.

1300. Supposing there were a regulation of this kind, that if a person has required a book to be delivered to him in the evening, it should be deposited in the reading-room during the day time, and the room in which the persons actually read should be open till a certain hour of the night; would not that obviate the difficulty of carrying lights into the rooms in which the books are actually deposited?—To a certain extent it would, but that plan would involve much more trouble than you are at present aware of. Suppose you give notice the morning before that you want a book in the evening, that book might possibly be wanted by half a

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

dozen other persons in the interim, and a good deal of trouble must in that case be incurred in providing the book. But this is a trifle; I do not mean to dwell upon the objection; because it is, after all, little more than one of expense.

1301. Then supposing this regulation were adopted, that if a book were asked for during daylight, it might be provided in the reading-room, the sole difficulty is from the necessity of an extension of the establishment, and of having servants in waiting during the hours that candle-light is required, and preventing all risk from fire in the rooms where the persons actually read?—We must have an extension not merely of the establishment of servants, but of some one to superintend those servants.

1302. Is that the sole difficulty?—We must have a room detached from the Museum.

1303. Suppose, in the opinion of the Committee, it were considered desirable that the library should be made accessible in the evening, what would you suggest as the means of maximising the security of the books, and maximising the public convenience?—I am not prepared to answer the question; my own opinion is, that the Museum library is rather too much used than too little used, taking a comprehensive and prospective view of what might conduce to the public good.

1304. Does any light now enter any of the rooms?—Never, but in a lantern, and that only once in the evening, to see that no person is concealed about the buildings, and that every thing is safe.

1305. Do you understand that the new rooms for the King's library have been rendered fire-proof?—So far as rooms can well be rendered fire-proof; great provision has been made against accidents by fire.

1306. Are you aware that some years ago the Museum was kept open till eight o'clock in the evening?—I think I have heard so.

Sir Henry Ellis; further Examined.

1307. I FIND, in a little work published in 1771, being a description of London, the following is given as one of the rules: "that at all other times (that is, save and except Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks,) the Museum shall be open in the manner following: that is, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, from Monday to Friday, between the months of September and April, inclusive; and also at the same hours on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, in May, June, July and August; but on Monday and Friday only from four o'clock to eight in the afternoon during those four months?"—Yes, it continued so until about 1801.

1308. Will you state then to the Committee on what grounds the Trustees thought proper to alter that regulation and restrict the public in that respect?—I had myself been a reader at the Museum for several years previous to that, and the reading-room rarely held above three or four people in the evening, while a very large number of persons came in the day time. The consequence was, that the Trustees thought they were performing their duty to the public more advantageously by altering the hours, and making Mondays and Fridays, in the summer half-year, like the other days. It was a complaint from those who visited the reading-room at that time that the opening the reading-room on those evenings was almost useless.

1309. The book I refer to having no title page, I believe is Newbury's Description of London?—Its title is "The Curiosities of London and Westminster described;" published in four little volumes by Newbery of St. Paul's Church-yard; I have a copy of a later edition at home.

1310. Do you think that if these regulations were restored it would not lead to a great number of persons using the reading-room so late as eight o'clock in the evening?—Not the description of persons who at present use the reading-room generally.

1311. The motive which led to the cessation of those rules does not seem to have been any apprehension of danger, but the consideration of the convenience?—It was only in the summer half-year that the reading-room was opened from four until eight o'clock; there was neither light nor fire in the house at that time.

1312. What do you conceive would be the objection to continuing the open hours of the Museum in the manner stated till eight o'clock?—I do not think that men of research would wish to have it so open; three or four years ago, after several letters had been written in the newspapers, the trustees thought it might be an accommodation if they kept the reading-room open till five o'clock; they therefore

fore altered the hours from ten to four to eleven to five. The clamour in consequence, among the readers, was so great on the second day of the reading-room being so open, that I was obliged to go to the Archbishop of Canterbury and ask his sanction to break through the rule which the trustees had established only a day or two before; and we again opened at ten o'clock.

1313. A clamour arising from what?—The readers were discontented at the room not being opened at ten, the usual hour, and they did not care for its being kept open till five. There was a memorial signed by a very large number of persons within an hour or two, requesting the trustees to go back to their old hours. The trustees immediately acquiesced; they thought the readers were the best judges of what suited them. The truth is that men of research are glad to come to our house the moment they have finished their breakfasts, and they work in the early part of the day; they carry the materials home which they have gathered, and work them up for their publications in the evening. I believe the Committee will find that a different class of readers would come to the Museum in the evening, a class of persons for whom it would hardly be necessary to provide such a library as that of the British Museum; they would be lawyers' clerks, and persons who would read voyages and travels, novels, and light literature; a class I conceive the Museum library was not intended for, at least, not for their principal accommodation.

1314. A merchant's or lawyer's clerk might have a literary taste?—Yes, but the main intention of a national library is to assist research: to aid those who are more professionally devoted to knowledge. Circulating libraries provide most of the books which merchants' clerks would want.

1315. Would there be any objection to opening the Museum at nine o'clock in the morning, as it was in the year 1771?—I cannot, at the present moment, give a decisive answer to that question. I must add another circumstance: I shall be able, perhaps, at a future meeting of the Committee, when the consideration of the reading-room is renewed, to show an instance of a gentleman asking for 55 books in one morning. There is much time employed in putting books away; the attendants are engaged in that work at present from nine to ten.

1316. Did he get his 55 books?—He had his 55 books. This was on the 20th of May: on the 26th of May the same gentleman wrote on a piece of paper, "The undersigned will feel particularly obliged by any gentleman favouring him with as many works as he conveniently can on the following subjects; Government; Political Liberty." The requisitionist was accommodated to the utmost power of the librarians. There are a great many readers who have a large number of books and many manuscripts besides at the same time.

1317. Do you think that is a sufficient objection to opening the Museum at nine o'clock?—I think so; we have our servants there at nine o'clock, and as I have mentioned, they are busied in putting the books of the previous day in their places.

1318. Do you think there would be any difficulty in the summer months in opening the Museum from nine o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening?—Yes, I should think insurmountable difficulty.

1319. What objection is there to opening the Museum during the Easter holidays?—It gives us an opportunity of cleansing the place and making a variety of arrangements, for which we want the aid of the attendants. I will mention in particular Easter week: the Stamp-office at that time always gives us a year's town and country newspapers; we are obliged to send a certain number of our servants there, and they not only bring away the newspapers, but during that week collate and arrange them for the bookbinder, so that by this collective exertion, a year or two years' newspapers, as the case may be, are assembled, bound, and brought into immediate use, an effort which could not be accomplished in so short a time without such holidays.

1320. Do you think that is a sufficient reason for excluding the public at a time when so large a portion of the people are at leisure?—I think the most mischievous portion of the population is abroad and about at such a time.

1321. Do you think that any mischief would arise to the Museum provided sufficient attendants were present?—Yes, I think the more vulgar class would crowd into the Museum.

1322. Do you not think that one object of the Museum is to improve the vulgar class?—I think the mere gazing at our curiosities is not one of the greatest objects of the Museum.

1323. Do you think that pictures or statues are made for any other purpose than being

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

Rev. J. Forshall,
Mr. M. Cowtan,
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

15 June 1835.

being gazed at, speaking always of the great mass of the people?—I think those weeks are weeks of judicious exclusion.

1324. Do you think there would be any difficulty, supposing the Committee thought that the Museum should be open during the Easter and Whitsun weeks, in accomplishing such a wish?—I think the exclusion of the public is very material, inasmuch as the place otherwise would really be unwholesome. The great extent of cleansing which they enable us to undertake, renders those weeks very necessary to us.

1325. Then you think the ventilation of the Museum is imperfect?—I can only say that after the Easter week I said to several of my brother officers, "Only observe how wholesome the Museum smells to what it did before the holidays."

1326. That has occurred on the ordinary days of cleansing?—No; the cleansing in the Easter, Whitsun and Christmas weeks is a very thorough and extensive one.

1327. Would it not be desirable, with reference to the great mass of the people, that that cleansing should take place at some other part of the year, and that the Museum should be open during the great public holidays?—I think the inconvenience, generally speaking, is less on those great public holidays than it would be at any other time.

1328. Are there not more people about whom you should be anxious to instruct and amuse during those holidays than at any other portion of the year?—I think the more important class of the population (as far as we are concerned) would be discontented at such a change as the former question contemplates.

1329. Will you describe what you mean by the more important part of the population?—People of a higher grade would hardly wish to come to the Museum at the same time with sailors from the dock-yards and girls whom they might bring with them. I do not think such people would gain any improvement from the sight of our collections.

1330. Did you ever know an instance of a sailor bringing a girl from the dock-yards?—I never traced them to the dock-yards, but the class of people who would come at such times would be of a very low description.

1331. You have been at the Louvre at Paris?—Yes.

1332. I believe that is open every day to the public?—No, it is open to the public only on Sundays.

1333. Sunday is a great festival in Paris?—Yes.

1334. Do you know of any evil arising from the collections in the Louvre being exhibited to the mass of the people on public holidays?—The collections are open to the public, as I have mentioned, on Sundays only, and the police are very strict and always on the watch, and they order the people about and handle them in a way which our attendants would not dare to do.

1335. Then do you mean to say that if you had a more strict police, your objection to opening the Museum on great public holidays would be at an end?—I have never considered the opening of the Museum to the public at any time in that point of view.

1336. You know of no inconvenience arising from the collections at Paris being open on the Sundays?—M. Van Praet told me in 1828 that the secret police sat in the rooms of the Royal Library at Paris; but I apprehend our readers would be very averse, or might even refuse to sit in the Museum reading-room, if they knew that a Bow-street officer was officially planted there.

1337. Your servants and attendants are there, are they not?—Yes, the attendants.

1338. What difference is there between attendants employed to watch the readers, and the secret police of Paris?—There would be something repulsive to Englishmen in knowing that they were watched by the police.

1339. It is known to the public that they are watched in your reading-room?—I do not know that it is; it is merely that our servants are there.

1340. You do watch them without their knowledge?—Our servants watch against harm, certainly.

1341. What is the difference between that and the secret police at Paris, to which you feel such repugnance?—In the case of the secret police, I presume the man is a constable, without any visible badge of office.

1342. If your attendants saw a man improperly employed, they would take him instantly into custody?—No, they would in all probability make the case immediately

mediately known to me, and if a police officer were in the house, I should desire him, if the case justified it, to take the person into custody.

1343. You would detain a person you saw injuring a book or a manuscript, by your own authority?—I should scruple to do that, unless the person had proceeded to such length as justified the calling in of a police officer.

1344. I ask, whether seeing that a person was injuring a book or manuscript, you would not feel it your duty as principal librarian to take that person into custody instant?—I should use a sound discretion in that respect; the case has never occurred.

Veneris, 19^o die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Mawer Cowtan*, called in; and further Examined.

1345. DO you produce any accounts?—In compliance with the order of the Committee at their last sitting, I produce an account of the sale of the several Museum publications for the years 1833 and 1834, also an account of the expenditure for the Alexandrian Manuscript from 1814 to 1828.—[*The above accounts are given in. (See Appendix, No. 11.)*]

1346. Will you be so good as to give me from those accounts the gross sum asked from Parliament by the trustees on account of the Alexandrian manuscript?—The gross sum is 10,198 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

1347. Will you state also the sum expended on account of the Alexandrian manuscript?—£.9,286. 6 *s.*

1348. What balance remained in the hands of the trustees?—The balance of that account is 911 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.*

1349. How has that balance been appropriated?—I presume to the general purposes of the Museum.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, called in; and further Examined.

1350. YOU have heard the statement made by the accountant?—Yes.

1351. Will you state on what authority the trustees appropriated the balance of the Alexandrian manuscript fund, which was voted by Parliament expressly for the printing of that manuscript, to the general purposes of the Museum?—I know of no authority beyond their own act.

1352. Do you conceive that it is competent to the trustees to ask for money for one purpose, and to expend it on another, even though they account for it in their annual accounts?—It often happens that more money is required for purchases in one department in the Museum than means have been taken for, and on such occasions I believe we have sometimes taken money from the sum intended for another department.

1353. And on other occasions they have asked for sums of money for special purposes, which they have not expended in the course of the year at all?—I never knew any sum taken for a special purpose which was not ordinarily devoted to that purpose.

1354. You were present, I believe, at the last examination of Mr. Forshall?—Yes.

1355. It was then stated that a certain sum had been asked for printing on account of the Athenian marbles, and it appeared from the accounts that no such money had been spent on account of the Athenian marbles for some years past?—Precisely so; that was an accidental thing.

1356. But that is a case in point?—It is to a small extent.

1357. It is a case in point to the whole extent of the money so asked and not expended?—Yes.

1358. Was that balance of 911 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* applied to the general purposes of the expenditure on account of the Museum?—I conclude so from the appearance of the accounts, but I have no actual knowledge of the expenditure of that particular sum.

1359. If it was not so expended, what became of it?—It was accounted for to Parliament, and went towards the supplies in the following year.

Rev. *J. Forshall*,
Mr. *M. Cowtan*,
and
Sir *Henry Ellis*.

15 June 1835.

Mr. *M. Cowtan*.

19 June 1835.

Sir *Henry Ellis*.

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, called in; and further Examined.

1360. HAVE you brought with you any extract from the will of Mr. Holwell Carr, or any documents which refer to Sir George Beaumont's gift of his pictures to the Museum?—Yes; I have in my hand what the Committee at their last sitting desired I should produce, viz. in the first place, copies of the minutes of the Trustees relating to Sir George Beaumont's gift of his pictures. The first minute is dated 12 July 1823.—[*It is given in and read.*]—I have also a list of the pictures referred to in that minute; they appear to be 16 in number. The next minute is dated 21 July 1823.—[*It is given in and read.*]—At the following general meeting there is a minute stating that the Archbishop of Canterbury had so returned the thanks of the trustees to Sir George. I have also a letter from Sir George Beaumont, dated Grosvenor-square, 17 July 1823, addressed to the trustees of the British Museum.—[*It is given in and read.*]—Then in May 13, 1826, there is another minute.—[*It is given in and read.*]—I have also a copy of a letter from Sir George Beaumont to Sir Charles Long, dated Grosvenor-square, 18 April 1826.—[*It is given in and read.* (See Appendix, No. 23.)]

1361. Is there any mention of this collection of pictures in Sir George Beaumont's will?—I never saw his will; I am not aware.

1362. Sir George Beaumont states, in his letter of July 17th, 1823, "I shall be ready to deliver the pictures to the Museum whenever the gallery about to be erected is ready to receive them." Was the erection of any gallery in the British Museum in contemplation at that time, or could he have referred to anything but the National Gallery?—I am not sure that he might not have referred, at the time he made use of this expression, which was in 1823, to a notion which was then prevalent of having a national collection of pictures at the Museum itself; but Sir George Beaumont lived long enough after that to be perfectly aware that that idea was abandoned.

1363. Did Sir George Beaumont attend himself to the hanging of the pictures up in the National Gallery?—I believe he did; I have no doubt he did.

1364. Did he place them there at once?—Yes; he refers to that fact in a letter which I have seen in some written document in my custody.

1365. Have you any extract from the will of Mr. Holwell Carr?—Yes, I have.

1366. Read it?—I have in my custody an authenticated copy of the will, but the extract I now read, which is a correct extract, is contained in a letter from the Rev. Edward Holwell, executor to Mr. Holwell Carr, dated Plymtree, March 10, 1831, addressed to Henry Ellis, Esq.—[*It is given in and read.*]—I have also the minute of the trustees of March 12, 1831, stating the receipt of that letter, and reciting the extract from the will and codicil of Mr. Holwell Carr.—[*It is given in and read.*]—I may add that there was a good deal of correspondence on the subject of this collection of pictures, from some hesitation on the part of the executor to deliver the pictures immediately, and that led to a long correspondence between him and me on the subject. (See Appendix, No. 24.)

1367. Do you conceive that, from the extract you have just read from the will of Mr. Holwell Carr, the trustees of the British Museum have the power, if they so wished it, to take away the pictures from the National Gallery?—I conceive that they have legally a power to do so, as I stated to the Committee at their last sitting.

1368. Taking your last answer into consideration, I wish you to refer to the Returns presented to Parliament in 1833, cap. 3, under the head of Rules relative to Officers and Servants, where you will find this rule: "On the day of annual visitation the catalogues and inventories of the several collections of the Museum shall be laid before the trustees, and the secretary shall particularly bring to their notice the inventory of the pictures presented through them to the National Gallery, in order that the trustees may appoint a day for the visitation of those pictures;" and I wish you, therefore, to inform the Committee whether, by the term "presented," the trustees consider they have parted with the property in those pictures or not?—Certainly not; the terms "presented through them to the National Gallery" refer unquestionably to the act of the original donors, not to any act of the trustees; but if it were otherwise, such terms in a rule of this nature, made merely to regulate their own proceedings, could not, I presume, be taken to imply that the trustees had made over the property in any way whatever. It will be observed that the words are, "to the National Gallery," not "to the trustees of the National Gallery." That is a distinction I would not dwell upon, but

but it is a distinction. I conceive it means that the pictures were placed in the national collection for the benefit of the public, in compliance with the intentions of the original donors. The property there may belong to more parties than one.

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

1369. Have you ever taken any legal opinion upon the subject?—Never.

1370. Have you ever heard any opinion expressed by Lord Farnborough, Sir Robert Peel, or any individual who is a trustee both of the British Museum and the National Gallery, as to the right?—I never heard the right doubted by any one until this Committee assembled.

19 June 1835.

1371. Have you never heard that upon Mr. Holwell Carr expressing his intention to give his collection to the Museum, he used the words that you have read from the codicil expressive of his intention to give the whole collection to the National Gallery, not to the Museum?—I have always heard that those precise words were suggested to Mr. Holwell Carr by one of the existing trustees of the British Museum, for the purpose of giving to the public a proper security with regard to these pictures, the trustees of the National Gallery having at the time when that suggestion was made no recognised existence. Mr. Holwell Carr decidedly intended that the collection should be placed in the same building with Sir George Beaumont's and Mr. Angerstein's pictures, as indeed he expresses it in his will.

1372. You are quite aware that the trustees of the British Museum have nothing to do with Mr. Angerstein's pictures?—Nothing at all.

1373. But the distinct understanding was that they were to accompany Sir George Beaumont and Mr. Angerstein's pictures?—Undoubtedly.

1374. The witness will understand that in the question about to be put no objection is taken to that mode of appropriating the pictures of Mr. Holwell Carr and Sir George Beaumont, but the principal librarian of the British Museum having stated, as an invariable rule, that the trustees never parted with anything that had been bequeathed to them, I ask you now to inform the Committee whether the extract read from the rules and regulations does not state that they have parted with these pictures, which are clearly bequeathed to the Museum?—No, I think not. I am of opinion, as I have already stated to the Committee, that the trustees have the legal custody of these pictures.

1375. Would it be competent to the trustees to place the King's Library in any other part of the metropolis, should a more eligible building be found for it?—I should conceive so certainly, if it would be for the benefit of the public to do it.

1376. And place it in the custody of other persons having only a general control over it?—Yes; exercising so much control as with reference to the intention of the individuals who made the gift, is, at the same time, most conducive to the public good.

1377. Suppose it should be thought most conducive to the public good to place the Royal Library at Oxford, do you conceive that the trustees of the British Museum, who are the guardians of that library, have the power to remove it to Oxford?—Undoubtedly; if I understand what is meant by being conducive to the public good, which would have reference of course to keeping good faith with testators and donors.

1378. Then you conceive, in opposition to the opinion of the principal librarian, that the trustees ought to exercise a sound and equitable discretion over any articles bequeathed to them, and that they should not rigidly confine them within the walls of the British Museum?—I am not aware that I am at all in opposition to the opinion of the principal librarian; we are speaking upon a hypothetical case; but I should have no doubt that they might do so. I do not conceive that the powers of the trust are at all limited to the space of ground occupied by the Museum.

1379. In question 436 of the third day's examination Sir Henry Ellis is asked, "whether it is to be understood that the stipulations made in the wills of persons bequeathing collections to the Museum are always literally and strictly adhered to," and the answer is, "I do not recollect any instance to the contrary;" do you think that in the case of Sir George Beaumont's pictures the stipulations in the bequest have been literally and strictly adhered to?—Yes.

1380. Will you explain that answer, considering that the pictures have been presented to the National Gallery?—I do not consider that the pictures have been presented to the trustees of the National Gallery. Sir George Beaumont directed that they should be placed in the gallery.

1381. Now then, I refer you to the paragraph I have quoted from cap. 3, of the Rules, where it is distinctly stated in terms that they are so presented, and I again ask whether you are prepared to state that in this instance Sir Henry Ellis is

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

correct in stating that there is no instance which can be given of an exception to the rule that articles bequeathed are never parted with by the trustees of the Museum?—I think so; I cannot see that this collection of pictures has been absolutely parted with by the trustees of the Museum.

1382. Do you not regard the circumstance of Sir George Beaumont himself placing the pictures in the National Gallery as a full justification of the conduct of the trustees of the British Museum?—Certainly. I think they are perfectly justified in every step they have taken with regard to these pictures.

1383. Do you really think the Trustees of the British Museum have the same control over the pictures of Mr. Holwell Carr as over the King's Library?—In both cases they are bound, in the first place, to regard the intention of the testator or donor, and in the next place, to regard what would be most conducive to the general good. There can be no doubt that the collection of Sir George Beaumont and that of Mr. Holwell Carr are very properly placed in the National Gallery, under the immediate superintendence of the trustees of that gallery; but still I do not think that the Trustees of the British Museum would be justified in giving up all custody and all power with regard to the control over these pictures. I do not think they can do so without an Act of Parliament.

1384. Is there not, in your opinion, a considerable difference between those pictures and the Royal Library, in the way in which they were given, the library being a full gift, and the pictures only a qualified one, under certain restrictions, even under your own construction of the bequest?—Certainly, there was a direction accompanying the one, and no direction, so far as I recollect at the moment, accompanying the other.

1385. Have the goodness to state, upon whose suggestion Sir George Beaumont's pictures were transferred to the National Gallery?—They were actually transferred by Sir George Beaumont himself, in his lifetime.

1386. On his personal request to the trustees?—No; it was the original stipulation of his gift, and the act was superintended by himself.

Sir Henry Ellis; further Examined.

1387. YOU were asked on a former examination whether you were deputed by the trustees to proceed to Pomard, in France, to examine a collection of manuscripts belonging to the Baron de Joursanvault, and you stated you wished to have time to look at your papers, in order to give such information as might be satisfactory. Can you state the result of that examination of your papers?—I was not deputed by a meeting of the trustees, nor by any written minute, to go to Pomard. It was in the summer of 1829, just as I had intended a short excursion to Paris, that illness in my family delayed me for some days, and in the interval a note came from the present Lord Canterbury, then Speaker of the House of Commons, the original of which I hold in my hand. It is dated, Palace Yard, August 7th, 1829, and is as follows: "My dear Sir, Mr. Nicolas is very anxious that a certain collection of manuscripts, now in the possession of some French gentleman at Pomard, near Beaune, I believe, should be bought by the Museum. Mr. Nicolas is aware that much more information about them is necessary, and is ready to be employed himself for that purpose, if the trustees think fit. I have communicated with the Archbishop, and now nothing remains but to wait till the trustees shall decide whether it is expedient to take further steps. I am, dear Sir, your faithful obedient servant, C. Manners Sutton." The Speaker's note was accompanied by a paper also, sent to him by Mr. Nicolas, now Sir Harris Nicolas, and which Sir Harris had received from his friend Sir T. E. Croft. This is a copy of it:

"In the chateau of M. le Baron de Joursanvault, at Pomard, near Beaune, there is a magnificent collection of historical documents, illuminated manuscripts, on vellum, and genealogical books.

"The historical documents, illustrative of French and English history and manners, were formerly in the Chateau de Blois; they relate to the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The greater portion belong to the 14th and 15th centuries, and consist of muster-rolls, agreements for service, treaties, and letters to and from the most important persons of England and France.

"The illuminated mss. consist of splendid missals, and amount to 100 volumes or more, but I did not examine them minutely.

"The genealogical books are partly printed and partly manuscript, and relate to the families of France generally, but among them are some English pedigrees.

"The

"The price asked for the whole collection is 60,000 francs, which is about 2,400 *l.*, and the proprietor will not separate one part from another."

A note book also accompanied this paper, containing the particulars of a catalogue of the whole collection of charters, in five folio volumes, preserved at the chateau.

It will be right for the Committee to keep in mind the stress which is laid in this paper upon the collection containing letters of an early period to and from the most important persons of England and France; for it was in consequence of that passage only that I was requested to make the visit to Pomard.

Immediately upon the receipt of the note and paper which accompanied it, I waited on The Speaker; I told him I was going on my own account to Paris; that, as far as I could judge from maps, Pomard was about 250 miles beyond Paris; that having been keeper of the Museum manuscripts for a number of years, I considered I could give an opinion upon this collection just as well as any other person; that I would receive no reward for going, but that the trustees should pay the expenses of my journey from Paris to Pomard, and back from Pomard to Paris. He requested I would see the Archbishop of Canterbury, which I did the same morning, and they both expressed their thanks to me for undertaking the inspection of the collection at what was likely to be a very moderate charge to the trustees. I went to Paris, and I went from Paris to Pomard and saw the collection. I reported my opinion of the collection to the Archbishop of Canterbury as soon as I got back to Paris, having received at Beaune the Baron de Joursanvault's terms in writing, which I will explain hereafter. I returned to England. The trustees received a report from me, similar in contents to the letter which I had written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and they finally determined not to purchase the Pomard collection; but they made an offer to the Baron for the purchase of everything in it which illustrated English history; and the British Museum possesses at this moment, at a charge of little more than 160 *l.*, every article I believe relating to English history which was preserved in the chateau, with some documents which do not relate to it. I have to observe, and a very important remark it is for the notice of the Committee, that the above memorandum stated that letters between the English and the French nobility for several centuries were contained in the Pomard collection, whereas there was not a single letter of correspondence in it in any language whatever. I beg now to be permitted to lay before the Committee an extract from the pamphlet of Mr. (now Sir Harris) Nicolas, which the Committee I see have before them, and which, I presume, has given rise to the inquiry respecting the Pomard manuscripts.—[*It is read by the Witness. See Appendix, No. 25. (1.)*]

The Committee will please to observe that the first charge contained in this extract is, that the head librarian of the Museum was selected to examine these manuscripts, and the purpose of his visit announced to the British ambassador, that he might receive official aid in the mission; that, not contented with this injudicious and useless developement of the objects in view, the learned gentleman himself pompously announced wherever he went that he was the chief librarian of the British Museum, sent specially to treat for these manuscripts; and that, long before the chief librarian reached Pomard, the French newspapers expressed their indignation that historical muniments should be sold to the British Government; the effect of all this parade upon the owner of the manuscripts being the natural one, that he fancied he had erred in his estimate of their value, and that he had become so enlightened about his treasures as to expect, not merely double the price he originally asked for them, but certain honours. In answer to these charges, I beg to say, in the first place, there was no occasion for me to announce myself in Paris as principal librarian of the Museum, or to make parade. I was well known to Baron Cuvier, M. Van Praet, M. Jomard, M. Buchon, (who had been the inspector of the national archives,) M. Abel Remusat, and innumerable other persons of literary and scientific character. The passport which I received at the time, and which I beg to exhibit to the Committee, will show that I went as an English gentleman, accompanied by his wife. I was not noticed in my passport as principal librarian of the Museum, but as "M. Ellis, gentilhomme Anglois, avec Madame son epoux." Upon my arrival in Paris, I applied to Lord Stuart de Rothesay (our ambassador), to whom I was also known, to procure me a letter of introduction, from any one he pleased, to M. de Joursanvault. I dined with Lord Stuart the next day, and he put into my hands a letter from Prince de Polignac to M. Paul de Fontenay, the brother-in-law of the Baron de Joursanvault,

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

and in M. de Fontenay's house at Beaune I found the Baron. This letter was given to me under flying seal, and I fortunately kept a copy of it, written on the blank leaf of the very note which conveyed it to Lord Stuart.—[*It is given in and read.* See Appendix, No. 25. (2.)—Prince de Polignac describes me in it as “M. Ellis, attaché au Museum Britannique.” It was at my own request that I was not mentioned in it as principal librarian. I did not go in that capacity; I went merely as a person belonging to the Museum. It is, moreover, stated that I did not go to treat for those manuscripts, but only to look at them. That letter will show at least there was no endeavour at parade on my part. At the time of my examining the manuscripts the Baron did not know that I was the principal librarian of the Museum. I beg also to add, that throughout the communications which took place between the Baron de Joursanvault and myself, and between the Baron de Joursanvault and Mr. Forshall, in all the letters which were written for above two years, I was never in any one mentioned as the principal librarian. I hope this is sufficiently satisfactory, that there is no proof at least of my having made the parade I am charged with, and that the interests of the trustees were not compromised by any such display of weakness on my part. Then as to the paragraph in the French newspapers, which is so confidently relied upon as having reached Pomard before my arrival there, I have an answer to that as direct as it is incontrovertible. I left Paris on the evening of August 31, 1829, I arrived at Beaune at 10 o'clock in the morning of September 3d; on that day I examined the Pomard manuscripts, and having received from the Baron, in writing, the terms proposed for the purchase of his collection at my hotel at half-past 10 o'clock at night, I went to Dijon the next day, and from thence to Paris by the malle-poste, where I arrived in the forenoon of the 6th of September. It was on that very day, and not before, that the paragraph in question appeared in the *Courier des Electeurs*. I beg to ask, then, how could that paragraph, which was not printed till the 6th of September, influence a price which had been speculated upon by the Baron de Joursanvault at a place 250 miles distant from Paris on the 3d of September? The paragraph in the *Morning Journal* of September 12, 1829, the acknowledged foundation of Sir Harris Nicolas's strictures on my journey to Pomard, declares itself to have been translated from the *Courier des Electeurs* of the preceding Wednesday. [Appendix, No. 25. (3.)] I have also a letter in my hand which I received in Paris from Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, dated Rue Berbissey, Dijon, September 5, 1829, in which that gentleman, as the Baron's friend, in answer to a remonstrance from me that there were no letters illustrative of English history in the Baron's collection, says, “With respect to the letters I mentioned, I merely repeated what M. de Joursanvault stated to me, as I did not see them; but you must have perceived that the Baron is totally ignorant of everything concerning his treasures, and most probably did not intentionally deceive me.” He adds, “The Archiviste of Dijon, the Baron's friend and adviser, on my mentioning this morning that the price was raised to 100,000 francs, told me he would undertake to arrange matters for a considerably smaller sum; and added, that in all probability the price had been augmented because M. de Champollion de Figeac is desirous of purchasing them.” Here Sir Thomas Croft, on the 5th September, gives me, from Dijon, the real reason why the price was raised.

There is a further charge, that on my arrival at Pomard I spent two or three hours only in examining the collection. Now, I beg to say that I spent between five and six hours in the examination; and even that, till explained, may possibly seem to be a very short time; but as the Committee have already observed, from the statement I have delivered in, there was a catalogue of the charters at Pomard, in five folio volumes. I found the collection was in two parts; one a little collection of manuscripts in the Baron's private study, joined with a small assemblage of black letter and other printed books; the other consisted of the the great collection of charters and original muniments forming the archives of the Earls of Blois, with heraldical and genealogical manuscripts, chiefly relating to France. The charters were arranged in two rooms,—in two garrets of the chateau,—in cartons, or pasteboard boxes. I found the catalogue; I tried about 30 or 40 cartons, and I found the charters in them all conformed to the catalogue. It was utterly impossible, if I had stayed three months, to look over every charter carefully; and it would have been of no use, for I found they answered to the catalogue, and I had nothing to do but to run my finger down the pages and see whether any related to English history. To my utter astonishment, I found there was not a single charter relating to English history in the whole catalogue. I did that

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

that in six hours, and I could have done no more if I had remained six weeks. From Paris, on the 7th of September 1829, I wrote this letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which will give the Committee a very full notion of the examination I made of the collection. I beg to add, first, that when the Baron de Joursanvault gave me his terms, at half-past 10 o'clock at night, it was in a note, which I hold in my hand, [Appendix, No. 25. (4.)] in which he demands, first of all, 100,000 francs for the charters, and 10,000 more for the printed books and other collections, subject also to some reservations. He adds, too, what he calls a "clause verbale," that the Duke of Wellington, in addition, should interfere with the crown of France to make him a count, with the title hereditary in his family; or, if that could not be obtained, that he should be allowed to import 500 pipes of Burgundy free of duty into England, he declaring them to be of the growth of his own estates. I will now read the letter I wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 7th September.—
[*It is read by the Witness. See Appendix, No. 25. (5.)*]

Another attack upon me in Sir Harris Nicolas's pamphlet (the contents of which I never answered), is, that the chief librarian discovered that the Baron could speak little English, and the Baron, as he has since asserted, discovered that the chief librarian could speak less French. In answer to this, I beg to say that I speak French sufficiently for every purpose I require; and I believe no one will dispute my power to judge of the value and condition of the Baron's manuscripts. I did not go to Pomard to talk to the Baron, but to look at his manuscripts and charters.

1388. You are aware that the Baron de Joursanvault has stated, in a letter which he addressed to The Speaker, as appears from a note in the pamphlet published by Sir Harris Nicolas, as follows: "Très malheureusement M. Ellis et moi ne pouvions pas nous entendre; il ne parloit pas Français, de là sont venus des malentendres sans nombre"—That is his statement.

1389. In the letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which you have laid before the Committee, I find it is stated, "The collection is, indeed, a most extraordinary one of its kind, and would be a treasure in the stores of the British Museum or of any other public collection, though, perhaps, for a reason which will presently appear, some of the trustees may think a public library of France would be its most appropriate repository;" are you still of that opinion?—So far as this; I endeavoured to furnish myself, while in Paris, with information as to the value and importance of the collection, and I found that M. Buchon, who had been the inspector of the archives of France, knew it well, but thought 60,000 francs too large a price. Still it is a very curious and interesting collection.

1390. Entertaining that opinion, do you think, from your own statement, that your exertions to obtain the collection were such as became the principal librarian of the British Museum?—I did not go to obtain the collection; I was sent merely to form an opinion of it.

1391. You have stated in that letter that there was a part of the collection of charters in the garrets not catalogued?—It was a small part; a collection of bundles; things, as far as I saw, of no general importance. Everything that was of consequence appeared to be catalogued, except a single bundle of about a hundred documents, partly relating to France while in the occupation of the English.

1392. You also state that you could not get at a great part of the collection for want of a ladder; are you prepared to state that that portion of the collection which you could not get at was contained in the catalogue?—I have no doubt of it, for the catalogue referred to the cartons which were numbered, and whenever I took down a carton and looked at the charters, I found they agreed with the catalogue.

1393. Are you prepared to state positively, that your examination was of such a nature as to justify your statement, that you have an accurate knowledge of the contents of the collection?—I can have no doubt of it, for there was a catalogue of all the charters, and I ran my finger down the different pages as the volumes lay before me.

1394. But are you prepared to state, as there were portions of the collection not catalogued, that you have a knowledge of the contents of those bundles?—I untied many of the bundles as they laid on the floor and looked at the contents, and found them unimportant.

1395. How long were you there?—Between five and six hours.

1396. You are aware the Baron de Joursanvault states you were there only two hours?—He may state it if he pleases; the only time I ever saw that letter was in print; I have never seen the original.

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

1397. Do you doubt the accuracy of the statement?—I certainly doubt the accuracy of the statement, for the Baron drove me over from Beaune between 12 and 1 o'clock, and I was at Pomard till the sun went down.

1398. Do you know how these extracts from the letter were published?—I conclude that Sir Thomas Croft might send the extracts to Sir Harris Nicolas.

1399. Do you doubt the authenticity of the letter?—No, I do not doubt the authenticity, but I deny the accuracy of it; I suppose that no one would invent a letter; that must be out of question. The Baron must know that he drove me over from Beaune to Pomard between 12 and 1 o'clock. It is a very short league.

1400. Do you think the sum first asked by the Baron de Joursanvault, 60,000 francs, was too much for a collection which you describe as a most extraordinary one of its kind, and which will be a treasure in the stores of the British Museum, or of any other public collection?—I certainly do; but let me explain myself. There are very few ancient families in this country or France who possess a very large collection of archives. The Counts of Blois were very eminent, and this collection, I look upon it, is very like that which will be found in Berkeley Castle, where there has never been an attainder in the family, and where it is probable there are more documents of ancient date than will be found with many other families: but I would ask whether if you carried the ancient documents at Berkeley Castle to Paris, they would be of half the value for purchase there, as they would be in England. In England they would illustrate the genealogies of half the noble families in the country, but what would they do if they were carried to Paris?

1401. That is not the question, but you state that the collection would be a treasure in the stores of the Museum; now it would not be a treasure, certainly, if the collections were of no use to the English reader?—The Counts of Blois were engaged in the wars of the middle ages, and engaged prominently.

1402. Then it would be interesting to English historians?—Not so much to English historians as to French historians. Still the Counts of Blois were engaged in the wars of Europe, and there must be a great deal of curious matter in those charters; but you will recollect that the charters mainly related to their predial possessions, leases of small portions of land, and so on; it can only be here and there that a document would be really interesting to English readers.

1403. Then you are disposed to modify your opinion, that it would be a treasure in the stores of the British Museum?—It becomes a question of price; it would be desirable to have them in the Museum at a fair price.

1404. There is no reference to price in this letter?—No, but if you will take the whole of the letter together, you will see I do not consider them of sufficient value to give 60,000 francs for them. The deficiency of documents illustrating English history lowered my estimate of their value and importance.

1405. Are you disposed to resolve all questions relating to charters and antiquities into questions of pounds, shillings and pence?—I think gold may be bought too dear.

1406. But charters and antiquities are not like gold?—No.

1407. Do you think the price asked by the Baron de Joursanvault in the first instance was too much for that which you have described as a most extraordinary one of its kind, and one which would be a treasure in the stores of the Museum?—I do; I think the money might have been better expended upon many other offers which have been made to the Museum.

1408. I understood you to state that those manuscripts which were not in the catalogue you in the few hours you were at Pomard obtained such an accurate knowledge of, as to know that they were of no importance to English readers?—I opened many of the bundles, and I found that some of them were literally rubbish. Every now and then a curious thing occurred, but two or three months would not enable a person to go through every charter in the collection.

1409. Would it not have been better if they had employed some one to examine strictly and accurately the uncatalogued portion of the collection?—I should think not. If the House of Commons takes evidence on such a collection as Mr. Rich's was, you cannot go through every volume, much less every paper. You obtain the best bird's-eye view you can of the whole.

1410. You have stated there were 149 cartons or band-boxes full of charters and muniments; are you prepared to state that you could ascertain with accuracy what muniments were in those 149 cartons in the course of the time you were at Pomard?—I never intended going through the cartons; they were all numbered in the catalogue; the pasteboard boxes had corresponding numbers, and the char-

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

ters were numbered successively in their several cartons. I had nothing to do but to ascertain generally whether the charters were there, and I found them correspond in all the cartons I examined. I therefore looked at the catalogues, which were very full and carefully made, containing the titles, dates, and so on. It would have been a waste of time to have gone through the charters.

1411. Do you think you were entitled to report to the trustees that nothing valuable to illustrate English history remained in the collection after your six hours' examination?—Clearly so. I saw a particular bundle which was not alluded to in the catalogues; it was totally detached. As far as I could learn, it seemed probable that it came from the Garde Meuble at Paris, where the archives of France during the rule of the English were formerly preserved. Most of the records there were thrown out of the windows by the mob in 1789. The charters, &c. of that repository, I understood, became dispersed, and I believe the larger portion got into the possession of a Pole named Dombrowsky, and were sold to Russia. M. Buchon told me he knew the Baron de Joursanvault's father; he was perfectly acquainted with the collection at Pomard, and he believed that the Baron's father purchased some of the documents alluded to; that those he conceived were the chief articles relating to English history which were likely to be in the Baron's collection.

1412. Do you state that from your own knowledge?—The bundle I have alluded to was the only one that could be found in the collection relating in any way to the English. Not a single charter relating to England or the English rule appeared in the catalogue of five volumes.

1413. To what extent do you speak from your own knowledge, and to what extent from the information of M. Buchon?—I merely learnt the fact from M. Buchon how the Baron's father had become possessed of a few documents from the Garde Meuble.

1414. Did you learn that fact when you got back from Pomard, or before you went?—Before I went; and, as I stated, the whole of this bundle has been purchased by the trustees. Instead of laying out 100,000 francs, they paid but 160*l.* for these charters, consisting of the bundle which I saw; and for 50*l.* or 60*l.* more the Museum has obtained various other documents from the Baron's collection.

1415. You say this bundle was the only one not in the catalogue; did not you state in the report that there was a general collection of manuscripts, and a small assemblage of black letter and other printed books in the Baron's private study, of which there was no catalogue?—Yes; there were two other parts of the collection of which he gave me catalogues.

1416. You say the best bird's-eye view was the only thing that could be obtained; do you not think that a little more time would have made it a better bird's-eye view than one taken in six hours?—No; there was a catalogue of the charters; all I wanted there was documents illustrative of English history, and I told the trustees before I went; I told both the Archbishop of Canterbury and The Speaker that I was certain I should not find such, and especially letters between the English and the French nobility. I was too well acquainted with the nature of ancient correspondence to suppose the assertion of their existence in the collection to be correct.

1417. If you had had a ladder would not you have examined the cartons more minutely?—I dare say I should; I asked for a ladder, and tried all I could to get one.

1418. Had you waited another day, could not you have got a ladder?—I do not think I could, unless I had sent for one from Beaune or Autun, or some other neighbouring town. Pomard is a village of the most wretched description, and the chateau neglected and decayed.

1419. You have stated that you only went after that portion of the collection which you thought interesting with reference to English history?—That was the sole inducement to the journey.

1420. Now I beg to read a passage from the letter which you addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and upon that to ask you, whether, independently of that portion which you conceived to be exclusively interesting to the English historian, there was not also a large portion of the collection of the deepest possible interest to English antiquaries in general. It is to the following effect:—"Of the great collection of charters, (and it appeared to me to be larger than all the collection of charters at present in the British Museum put together,) I am bound to say that I believe them to have formed almost the entire muniments of the Earls of Blois, containing whatever related to their concern in the wars of Europe in the

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

middle ages, to their predial possessions, their granting out of property and privileges; sales; feudal or public acts; quittances of money for military services; letters patents; expenses of household; and every act, material or immaterial, likely to be found in the archives of one of the greater houses of Europe"?—I confess I do not think they would be interesting to antiquaries in general, further than the general history of Europe would go; they are extremely curious of their kind; it is certainly a most singular collection.

1421. Do you conceive the history of Europe can be otherwise than interesting to English antiquaries, or that it is not illustrated by documents in which all the details, connected with even household matters, quittances of money for military services, the price of land and other things, are given in detail?—I gave the character of the collection in my report to the trustees for them to decide whether they would treat for it or not. I obtained the best information for them, and it was ascertained that the collection could not be worth the sum asked for it; and please to observe the conditions of the "clause verbale."

1422. When you say it was ascertained, will you state by what means?—By my own examination and my inquiries of M. Buchon, whom I considered to be a man of the first authority for information in such matters.

1423. Then do I understand that your report to the trustees was made from the authority of M. Buchon rather than from your own examination?—I never mentioned to the trustees, I believe, what M. Buchon's opinion was.

1424. You reported your own opinion?—I reported the condition of the collection, and that I did not find that which I went for. The trustees made their decision accordingly. The purchase of a collection almost exclusively French was never in their contemplation.

1425. Is not the history of France intimately connected with the history of the wars of Europe in the middle ages?—Yes, it is; but you must dig the information out of such a collection. It is not to be read by every one.

1426. But can you dig the information out of the collection without possessing it in the first instance?—Certainly not; I should have been happy to have seen that collection with us; but the price asked for it was too great, and the conditions impracticable.

1427. You have stated in the next paragraph of that letter, that you looked in vain for any thing illustrative of English history, except in a single bundle, which seemed unconnected with the cartons; is the Committee to understand from that statement that the collection of charters described in the preceding paragraph were not illustrative of English history?—I have already stated that there was nothing illustrative of English history among the charters which were catalogued. Our King Stephen was the last Count of Blois who had any connexion with England. The Counts of Blois had no connexion whatever with England in the middle ages, beyond what the wars of Europe might accidentally occasion.

1428. But as these muniments of the Counts of Blois contain details connected with the wars of Europe in the middle ages, do you mean to say that such documents might not be illustrative of English history?—I read the titles; I ran my eye down every page of the different volumes of the catalogue, and found that not a single charter had connexion with English history or English families.

1429. Will you give us a specimen of the title of the documents or charters relating to the wars of Europe during the middle ages?—They were letters and indentures of military service; I did not copy out the titles of any of them.

1430. Could you from such a title decide upon the contents of the document?—Yes, certainly, because each charter took up two or three lines. They seemed to be very accurately catalogued.

1431. Are you prepared to state that in the whole contents of these muniments there is nothing illustrative of English history which you have left behind?—Certainly nothing illustrative of English history, because the subjects of the charters are all entered, and I should have seen anything relating to English history immediately. The Earls of Blois were in no way connected with England; they had no property in England.

1432. But they were connected with the wars of the middle ages, and the wars of the middle ages and the history of Europe are intimately connected, are they not?—In a general point of view; but no part of the great collection of charters at Pomard could be made to bear on English history.

1433. But it still remains to be known what are the contents of that collection with reference to that portion of history?—I feel certain that if any one were to spend six months there he would find nothing illustrative of English history.

1434. Now

1434. Now, in a subsequent paragraph of that letter you state, "I think I can venture to assert that the bundle I have described is all in this collection referred to as concerning England in Sir Thomas Croft's memorandum"?—Yes.

1435. But you have stated positively, in the course of this examination, that you left nothing behind you interesting to the English historian; will you reconcile your present positive decision with the careful expression in that letter?—Yes, I will; I can corroborate it by the Baron's own evidence. The Baron and his friend, the Archiviste of Dijon, spent two years in sifting the collection, and in taking from it everything they could find relating to English history, and they at last sent us that bundle, for which we paid 160 *l.*; and afterwards they sent us some charters, which they stated were illustrative of English history, but not one-half of them bore upon it. There were, therefore, two years spent by the Baron and the Archiviste of Dijon in search, and they presented us, in truth, nothing more than the bundle I described.

1436. Did you leave the Baron de Joursanvault under an impression that you would lay your report before the trustees?—Unquestionably so. He gave me his terms in writing; which I insisted upon, that there might be no misunderstanding when they were laid before the trustees. He understood my French sufficiently to take great pains with his terms.

1437. Can you state what has become of this collection of manuscripts subsequently?—I have not heard anything of it lately, but I have no doubt the great collection remains where it was, at Pomard.

1438. Do you know whether any literary societies of France have attempted to purchase it?—No, I think such an occurrence is unlikely. M. Cæsar Moreau, the vice-consul, said to me at the time "such a collection is waste paper for France."

1439. Was any offer of money ever made for it?—I suppose not. When I mentioned to M. Moreau that I had been there, he gave the opinion I have quoted, meaning that such a collection would find few or no purchasers in France.

1440. He did not mean to impugn the value of the collection?—Only that it would be valueless, as far as great price went, there.

1441. Then do I understand that this collection, which is described by you as a most extraordinary one of its kind, and which would be a treasure in the stores of the British Museum, was valueless in England and France; in England, because it did not relate to English history, and in France, because it related to French history?—It was curious, but not valuable in proportion to its interest. The Revolution had broken up all the old family collections of documents in France, but this was preserved, and was a very large collection.

1442. That does not account for its being of no value?—It is, no doubt, of value, but not of vast money value.

1443. But they must be valuable as literary relics; it may alter the price to be obtained for them, but their value in the eyes of literary men must remain the same?—Yes; but I am looking to the price at which they might be purchased.

1444. When you quote M. Cæsar Moreau's opinion as to their being valueless in France, you merely mean to represent that, from the state and condition of France, they were not likely to find a purchaser there?—Nothing more.

1445. And you still remain of opinion that they are worthy of being preserved in the British Museum?—Merely because it is desirable that they should be preserved somewhere; that they should not be lost.

1446. Was the Archiviste of Dijon a personal friend of yours?—No, I merely knew his name.

1447. Have you any means of knowing what his estimate of that collection was?—He was a friend of the Baron de Joursanvault, and I presume his adviser in offering the collection for sale.

1448. But nothing has transpired subsequently as to its history or estimated value?—No. The fact was, that at that moment Lord Bridgewater had left a considerable sum to the Museum for the purchase of manuscripts. He died in Paris. The substance of his will was well known there, and it seemed natural that persons who had records and manuscripts to part with, should have their attention attracted by it. I believe that was really the aim of the Baron de Joursanvault, for I was told as much at Dijon. I said, "for all large purchases the trustees go to Parliament," and the reply was, "O, the trustees have plenty of money; Lord Bridgewater has left them 7,000 *l.*"

1449. In that year, 1829, had the trustees asked for any grant from Parlia-

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

ment more than usual, so that you were unwilling to purchase that collection?—No, I believe not; I went merely to view the collection, not to purchase it.

1450. Were the trustees ever offered any Egyptian antiquities, which had been collected by Mr. Bruce?—I never heard that Mr. Bruce had collected Egyptian antiquities.

1451. You never heard of his making any offer to the trustees of his antiquities?—No, I never was aware that he had any.

1452. (To Mr. Forshall.)—Are you aware of that?—No; I only know that some manuscripts were offered to the trustees.

1453. (To Sir Henry Ellis.)—The offer, I believe, was for the purchase of certain manuscripts?—Yes.

1454. And you have stated, in your former examination, that the trustees declined to purchase them on the ground of the extravagance of the sum asked for them?—I have.

1455. Who was empowered to value those manuscripts?—No persons were directly requested to value them; but to ascertain their intrinsic importance, I wrote to Dr. Laurence, now Archbishop of Cashel, and also to Professor Lee, of Cambridge. They had both made a previous examination of those manuscripts, I think, the year before. They had made a very close examination of them, and their letters spoke of the high literary value of those manuscripts. They never named any price, but in conversation with one of those gentlemen I ascertained that they thought them of considerable value, though I should think (it is my own opinion) scarce a tenth part of 25,000 *l.*

1456. On what ground did you come to that conclusion, that they were only worth 2,500 *l.*?—There was a refusal on the part of both those gentlemen to speak of money value; they declined naming a price, but I thought I gathered an approximation to the price.

1457. Did you bring that offer of sale under the immediate attention of the trustees?—It was by the desire of the trustees I wrote to those gentlemen respectively.

1458. Did the trustees take no other steps to ascertain accurately the value of those manuscripts?—No; they thought they were referring to the two highest authorities in the kingdom for an opinion upon them.

1459. But those authorities did not put any money value upon them?—They did not put any money value upon them in their letters, but I thought I comprehended what was really their opinion as to value.

1460. I believe the Book of Enoch was amongst them?—Yes; but the value of that was very much reduced. In the first place, it is a mere fabulous book, and Mr. Bruce had had three copies of it made; one he presented to the King of France, and one to the Bodleian Library, and the third we were expected to pay a large sum for, when we could have had a transcript made of that in the Bodleian Library for a moderate price.

1461. Was there not the original among these manuscripts?—I am sure the copy offered was of no age, but a modern transcript made in Abyssinia. The greater part of Mr. Bruce's manuscripts were copies made by Abyssinian scribes.

1462. But do you know, or can you state of your own knowledge, that the original copy of the Book of Enoch was not amongst the manuscripts offered for sale?—I should think not; because Mr. Bruce's manuscripts had been many years ago, soon after his return from Abyssinia, deposited in our house; and those manuscripts were well known to Mr. Planta, my predecessor, and to other persons in the Museum. Had the manuscript of the Book of Enoch been ancient, I should have known it.

1463. You have stated, in your former examination, that their value was great, but not enormous; will you resolve that distinction into figures, and tell us what you mean by manuscripts of great, but not of enormous value?—I should say, for such manuscripts as those, 2,500 *l.* was a great value. I consider 25,000 *l.* enormous.

1464. Then I again ask you what ground have you for valuing them at 2,500 *l.*?—I made up my mind from the communications which I had with the Archbishop Cashel and Professor Lee; but they both declined to give, and begged they might not be considered as referring to a money value; at the same time, I received that general information which led me to make up my own opinion. I conclude that I gave it to the trustees at the time, but it would be in conversation only.

1465. Then the trustees never made a serious matter of business of the purchase

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

chase, but trusted to the representations you made to them, and to the communications you obtained from Dr. Lawrence and Professor Lee, who did not put any money value on the collection?—No. But the trustees desired I would write to Colonel Spicer, by whom the offer was made, to request he would put his price upon the collection; the trustees, as I have mentioned in the former part of my evidence, never themselves putting a value upon what is offered to them. He took a year and five months, as I have already stated, to return an answer; and he then named as a price 25,000 *l*. I really believe that Colonel Spicer calculated that Mr. Bruce's representative should be rewarded for the hardships which Mr. Bruce had undergone in his travels. This might have been perhaps a fair expectation had the application for purchase been made to Parliament, but not in offering them for private sale to the trustees of the British Museum; at least that is the view I take of it. I conceive he must have valued the hardships Mr. Bruce had undergone, or he could otherwise never have asked such a price as 25,000 *l*.

1466. Do you think it is no part of the duty of the trustees of the Museum to take such a subject matter into consideration in estimating the value of the manuscripts of a distinguished traveller?—I should think not. We never received a collection estimated in that way but once, and that was the Hargrave collection of books and manuscripts, which was valued by the House of Commons.

1467. Did Mr. Richard Gough, who was a celebrated antiquary, ever offer to endow the Museum with a collection of books and manuscripts relating to Northern and Saxon literature, and British topography?—He at one time had an intention to leave his collection to the British Museum, but he changed his mind, and left it to the Bodleian Library.

1468. Will you state whether you are aware of any grounds for that change of intention?—No; I was very intimate with Mr. Gough, but he never, that I remember, stated positively the grounds upon which he changed his mind.

1469. Did he desire to be made a trustee of the British Museum?—I have heard him say he should have been very glad to have been a trustee of the British Museum, but I do not know that he ever took any steps to make his wishes known to the trustees.

1470. Did he in any way, directly or indirectly, connect the presentation of his library to the Museum with the honour of his being named a trustee?—Certainly not.

1471. Are you prepared to state that from your own knowledge?—Yes, because I was very intimate with him, and I never heard him say that he connected the proposal of bequeathing his collection with any such view.

1472. Did he make any offer in writing to the Trustees?—I do not exactly know whether he did or not; it was at a very early period of my connexion with the Museum, and before I was secretary.

1473. Will you ascertain whether he did or did not make an offer in writing; and, if so, inform the Committee on a future day of the nature of the offer he made?—I will. I am not prepared to say whether he did or did not. There was some correspondence, but with whom, whether with Dr. Gray (who was then secretary,) or with Mr. Planta, I do not know. I am convinced there was no negotiation on his part for a trusteeship. As to the reason of his changing his mind, I may state that I was myself the bearer, without knowing it, of a packet from Oxford, containing an offer from Mr. Price, the keeper of the Bodleian Library, to fit up a room there for Mr. Gough's collection if he would present it to the University; some other collections were to be placed with it, and the whole arrangement to be under Mr. Gough's approval. Mr. Gough had been there some years before, and expressed himself much pleased with the fitting-up of one of the law schools for a library-room; and I believe he felt so satisfied that the University would accept his library on his own terms, that he made up his mind at once to bequeath it to them. I think the date of his will was very soon after that occurrence.

1474. Do you think that, had the trustees used similar inducements to Mr. Gough, and paid him similar attentions, they might have obtained his collection for the British Museum?—I doubt it very much. I had a great value for Mr. Gough, and knew him well; but he was capricious, and very often made short turns; and I cannot say but that he might have changed his mind at any time upon some new proposal being made to him. The trustees would have been very glad to have received his library.

Mr. M. Cowlan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall

19 June 1835.

1475. I believe Mr. Francis Douce had also a valuable collection of manuscripts?

—A collection of books, manuscripts, coins, &c.

1476. Was he not at one time keeper of the manuscripts in the Museum?

Yes.

1477. Why did he resign?—I cannot tell you, except that it was his pleasure so to do.

1478. Were there any reasons assigned?—He never assigned any reason that I remember.

1479. Will you state, for the information of the Committee, what reasons were assigned by general report for his resigning his office of keeper of the manuscripts?—I really do not recollect at this moment, but I conceive he felt a disinclination to give up his time, so much as the collection of manuscripts required. He was a strictly honourable man. He preferred ease. He had an independent income, and he retired from the Museum. His health was not always good.

1480. Did Mr. Douce ever converse with you on the subject of his resignation?—I really cannot say whether he did or did not at this moment, unless anything is brought to my recollection by some other inquiry.

1481. And you are not prepared to state any reason for his resignation of that office?—No, I am not.

1482. Did he express himself perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the trustees towards him?—I do not think he ever expressed himself dissatisfied with the trustees generally; there might have been some trustee who had given him offence.

1483. Now, will you state the name of the trustee, and the offence which led to his resignation?—I can say with certainty there was no resignation from any offence taken. He was whimsical, and apt to murmur. I believe he changed his residence oftener than any man I ever knew who had a valuable collection to take with him. I believe it was a generally disturbed habit of feeling which induced him to quit the Museum.

1484. But you have alluded to a particular offence; I wish to know what that offence was, and what was the nature of that difference which led him to resign his situation?—The offence that I alluded to was at an earlier period than anything which could have occurred at the time of his resignation, if anything did cause his resignation.

1485. Will you state what that was?—Mr. Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester, pressed upon him the making of a classed catalogue of the manuscripts. He, first of all, had not a good opinion of such a catalogue; and then he thought it was too much for Mr. Abbot, or the Trustees, to call upon him to make a classed catalogue *de novo* of all the Museum manuscripts; for he held the doctrine, that every keeper of manuscripts ought to have the department put into his custody catalogued up to his own time; that no more ought to be expected from him than to keep up the collections and catalogues during his time of custody. That was the main difference between them.

1486. Did he make any representations to that effect to the trustees?—No, I believe not.

1487. Did he ask for increase of assistance?—No, he did not.

1488. You succeeded him, I believe, in that office?—I succeeded him.

1489. Did you obtain any increase of assistance yourself in that office?—Very little. I think I had another attendant. I had no assistant, and only one attendant for many years.

1490. You say this occurred some time previous to his resignation?—Yes.

1491. And he went on without increased assistance?—Yes. The resignation was sudden and quite unaccounted for at the moment. The trustees were generally desirous to sooth him, and Sir Joseph Banks, I know, as well as others among his friends, remonstrated with him when they found he was desirous to send his resignation in.

1492. Did he ever state to you that in consequence of the treatment he had received he should not leave his manuscripts to the British Museum?—To that question I answer, no, distinctly. I do not believe that any friend he had in the world knew where he intended to leave his library; I believe I should have known it if anybody did, for during the time he was in the Museum I passed two or three evenings with him in every week.

1493. But he did leave them to the Bodleian Library?—Yes; and I have no doubt he was much influenced by a visit he made to Oxford about 12 months before

before his death. He subsequently expressed to me the great satisfaction he felt at seeing his old friend Malone's library so well placed and taken care of at the Bodleian, and I conceive that he thought that if his own was placed in the same repository, the two combined would make a complete Shakespeare library. I have always considered that this was his inducement to send his books and manuscripts to the Bodleian.

1494. Was it because he thought they would be better taken care of at the Bodleian than at the British Museum?—No, certainly not.

1495. You do not conceive that Mr. Douce gave his library to the Bodleian, because he thought it would be better taken care of by the librarians at the Bodleian than by the trustees of the British Museum?—Certainly not.

1496. You have stated as an inducement to Mr. Douce to leave his books and manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, that he was anxious to make a complete Shakespeare library?—That is my opinion.

1497. Was any part of the Egyptian antiquities collected by the late Mr. Salt purchased by Sir John Soane?—Yes, the alabaster sarcophagus.

1498. Was that sarcophagus offered gratuitously to the British Museum?—It was offered for purchase, subject to a particular condition. There was a bargain between Mr. Salt and Belzoni, for the latter to have a moiety of any sum above 2,000*l.* which the sale of the sarcophagus might produce. Belzoni had had great trouble in procuring the sarcophagus, and was so far considered, I believe, as a part-owner, at least as having a lien upon it. The sarcophagus lay with us for a considerable length of time, till a sale of it could be effected. The purchase of it had been declined by the trustees. At last Sir John Soane agreed to purchase it, making a condition that it should be delivered at his house, and it was delivered by Mr. Bingham Richards, Mr. Salt's agent.

1499. Should you consider Mr. Millingen a person capable of valuing such a collection of antiquities as that of Mr. Salt?—I do not know what Mr. Millingen's knowledge of Egyptian antiquities may be, but for Greek and Roman antiquities I believe he has been long consulted by those who purchase them.

1500. Mr. Millingen states, that according to a fair valuation, 6,000*l.* would have been a low and not a generous price for the antiquities which Mr. Salt offered to the trustees; will you state why they were rejected when offered to the trustees?—I do not know the certain reason.

1501. Will you refer to any minute on that subject?—I believe there is no minute to refer to.

1502. When an offer is made to the trustees of a valuable collection of antiquities, is there no minute made of that offer?—Yes, of Mr. Salt's first collection, but he divided them into two parts. His agent, Mr. Bingham Richards, agreed to take a certain price for all but the sarcophagus. The sarcophagus was separated.

1503. Is it true that Mr. Salt sent a considerable number of statues and other objects in basalt granite, and various other Egyptian antiquities, and left the price to the generosity of the trustees?—I believe he left them to name the price upon a valuation.

1504. What time elapsed between the offer of those objects of interest and the decision of the trustees upon them?—I do not know, because Mr. Salt made his first application to Sir Joseph Banks, and I think Sir Joseph Banks wrote back for explanations. There was a good deal of delayed correspondence between him and Sir Joseph Banks, of which I have only an imperfect recollection.

1505. Were a portion of those antiquities actually in the possession of the trustees for a considerable period without any answer being given to Mr. Salt?—The negotiation was conducted by Sir Joseph Banks at that time by letter, and I have no knowledge of it.

1506. Are there any minutes or records of that negotiation?—I do not know. There must have been a minute of the meeting at which the price was agreed upon.

1507. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Will you furnish the Committee with such extracts from the minutes as relate to the offer made on the part of Mr. Salt, and of the decision of the trustees upon it?—Yes.

1508. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—Was the alabaster sarcophagus you have spoken of actually in the possession of the trustees for some time?—It was in the possession of the trustees; that is, it was deposited in the Museum for some time, but the trustees did not at all consider themselves responsible for its custody.

1509. Was not that subsequently purchased by a private individual?—By Sir John Soane.

Mr. M. *Cowan*,
Sir *Henry Ellis*,
and
Rev. *J. Forshall*.
19 June 1835.

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

1510. Were you aware of what Sir John Soane paid for the sarcophagus and other Egyptian antiquities which he may have purchased at the same time?—He bought no other Egyptian antiquities at the same time. For the sarcophagus alone he paid 2,000*l.*, and I will state why I can speak confidently of that. He was so nervous as to the removal of the sarcophagus that he wrote to me to ask whether the trustees would guarantee the safe delivery of it: I told him certainly not; the trustees were not the owners of it; that Mr. Bingham Richards was Mr. Salt's agent, and if he wanted a guarantee, it must be from Mr. Richards, that he would safely deliver it. Sir John Soane had drawn a check upon Drummond's to pay for the sarcophagus some days before it was delivered. I saw that check more than once before it was paid to Mr. Richards.

1511. Then a private individual paid 2,000*l.* for that sarcophagus, one of the most extraordinary specimens of Egyptian antiquities in this country, which the trustees allowed to go out of their custody without having even communicated an answer to Mr. Salt as to the sum they were willing to give for that and his other antiquities?—They had no need to write to Mr. Salt. Mr. Bingham Richards had power from Mr. Salt to treat with the trustees. He came and attended the meeting, and accepted the price for the other antiquities, exclusive of the sarcophagus. I was present at that meeting.

1512. What was the price he accepted for those antiquities?—I do not recollect, but the minutes of the meeting will show that; I believe it was 2,000*l.*

1513. Who valued the collection which the trustees did purchase?—I am not quite aware; I think the late Mr. Banks. His son had travelled in Egypt, and I think they took a great interest in the collection; but how it was valued I do not remember.

1514. They drove the bargain with Mr. Salt?—Mr. Banks, as a trustee, assisted in bargaining with Mr. Bingham Richards.

1515. Do you conceive that the negotiation was conducted upon those generous and liberal principles which ought to mark the purchase of objects of antiquity possessing national interest between the trustees of the National Museum and a private individual?—To the best of my recollection they gave the price which Mr. Richards offered them at: at all events Mr. Richards accepted the price proposed.

1516. There being no previous private negotiation between Mr. Richards and the trustees?—I do not know of any; my memory does not serve me as to the whole of the particulars at that time.

1517. Did you ever hear of Mr. Salt having been dissatisfied with the price given by the trustees?—I think Mr. Richards seemed to be dissatisfied, probably speaking the sentiments of Mr. Salt. He seemed afterwards to regret that he had not obtained more.

1518. Did Mr. Salt dispose subsequently of a second collection of Egyptian antiquities to the French government?—Yes, I believe so.

1519. Did he make any offer of that collection to the trustees of the British Museum first?—He did not.

1520. Can you state why he did not?—No; I knew nothing of that collection till I saw it in Paris.

1521. Mr. Dodwell, I believe, offered a collection of Greek bronzes of the Archaic style, found near Perugia, to the trustees of the British Museum?—I do not recollect that.

1522. I will now read an extract from a letter published by Mr. Millingen in 1831, on the state of Learning and the Fine Arts in England:—"A curious collection of the Greek bronzes of the Archaic style, found near Perugia, belonging to Mr. Dodwell, and a celebrated collection of Greek painted vases, including those of Canova, with various bronzes from Pompeii, and the most magnificent specimen existing of gold ornamental painting, belonging to the Ex-Queen of Naples, were offered to the trustees, but rejected"—Yes, I remember that.

1523. Will you state whether that fact is so or not, and if so, why they were rejected by the trustees?—They were offered by Mr. Millingen himself as the agent. There was a gold crown in the collection, and I remember referring to Mr. Samuel Rogers on the occasion, who had been well acquainted with the collection. The price asked was, if my memory is correct, 14,000*l.* That collection has been purchased by the King of Bavaria. I do not know my authority, but I understood it was purchased for 7,000*l.*, which I think will be a sufficient proof that the price was too great for the trustees to entertain when it was offered for 14,000*l.*

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The positive fact I do not know, but I wrote to Mr. Rogers, expecting you would ask this question, to inquire of him what had become of it, and he said all he knew was that it was in the hands of the King of Bavaria, but what the King of Bavaria gave for it he did not know.

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

1524. Did the trustees employ any competent person to make a valuation of that collection?—The collection was in the neighbourhood of Vienna, and I know the schedule of it, which Mr. Millingen forwarded to the trustees, was referred to several persons who had been acquainted with the collection, but the trustees thought the price extravagant.

19 June 1835.

1525. Can you, by reference to the minutes, give the Committee any information as to what were the proceedings of the trustees in reference to that offer?—The offer lay before the trustees for a considerable time. I find upon referring to the minutes that the Queen of Naples' collection of antiquities was offered for purchase on June 11, 1825, and the trustees were unable to decide upon it without a catalogue. On the 11th February 1826, inquiries were ordered to be made at Vienna respecting it, and the opinions of Mr. Rogers, Mr. Smedley, and others concerning it, directed to be obtained. A communication to Mr. Millingen was also made, that the trustees were not prepared at that moment to negotiate.

1526. Can you state the price at which this collection was offered to the trustees?—I have mentioned that I believe 14,000 £. was the sum named.

1527. Is there no record of that in the minutes of the trustees?—Yes; I find a letter from Mr. J. Millingen was read, offering the trustees for purchase the Ex-Queen of Naples' collection of antiquities. It is ordered that a letter be written to ask the price. Then, 11th February 1826, "Mr. Planta reported that he had received a letter from Mr. Millingen at Paris, offering the collection of vases and bronzes belonging to the Ex-Queen of Naples to the trustees for purchase, at the sum of 350,000 francs. Resolved, that Mr. Joseph Planta, junior, be requested to inform the trustees whether there is any one at Vienna, in the neighbourhood of which the Queen of Naples' collection is, to whom they could refer for any inquiry respecting it, should the trustees have occasion to make such inquiry." I find also that "It is resolved, that it is desirable to procure the opinions of Mr. Samuel Rogers, Mr. H. Smedley, Mr. William Hamilton, and Mr. Hulmandel concerning the collection, and that three of the trustees be requested to obtain any information which these gentlemen may be able to obtain respecting it." It is also resolved, "that a letter be written to Mr. Millingen, to inform him that the trustees have directed certain inquiries to be made respecting the Queen of Naples' collection, but they are not at present prepared to enter into any negotiation for such a collection to so large an amount."

1528. Were the Egina marbles ever offered to the trustees of the British Museum?—No.

1529. Never?—Certainly never offered. In the month of July 1812, the late Lord Hardwicke submitted to the consideration of the trustees a printed memorandum from William Hamilton, Esq., respecting the Egina marbles, then lately discovered, in hope that the trustees would endeavour to prevail upon the Government to acquire them. The trustees, without hesitation, directed a letter to be written to the Lords of the Treasury, acquainting them that from the accounts received, and the sketches of the marbles which had been laid before the trustees from Mr. C. R. Cockerell, they believed the acquirement of them would be desirable for the Museum. They therefore recommended to the Lords of the Treasury to give General Oakes, the Governor of Malta, a commission to bid for them, at an expected auction proposed to be held on the 1st of November in that year at Malta. The trustees further advised, that my Lords should send some artist or other competent person to assist General Oakes with his advice as to the price he should bid for the marbles. The Lords of the Treasury, without further correspondence with any meeting of the trustees, appointed Mr. Taylor Combe to go. Mr. Combe left London in the month of July, and arrived at Malta on the 16th of October, quite in time to bid for those marbles had they been put up to auction at the intended time. The marbles belonged to four owners. None of the proprietors were at that time at Malta. Mr. Combe waited in expectation that one or other of them would arrive, as the auction still stood for the 1st of November. He naturally concluded he should have an opportunity of previously seeing the marbles, which were in the warehouse of a merchant, a Mr. M'Gill; but the 29th of October arrived and none of the proprietors appeared, and then General Oakes and Mr. Combe had all the chests which contained the marbles, but one, opened.

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

opened. They were contained in 55 chests. The 1st of November came; there was no auction, no proprietor appeared; Mr. Cockerell was in Sicily, and the other parties were in Greece. Mr. Combe waited till the 5th of November; he concluded that his presence would be wanted at the Museum, and as the auction had not been held at the time appointed, and Mr. Cockerell, who had been sent to, was in Sicily, and returned for answer that he should not be in Malta for some time, Mr. Combe left his commission for price with General Oakes, and embarked for England. I believe the statement in the Edinburgh Review respecting the Egina marbles would make it appear that they were purchased by the King of Bavaria for 8,000 l.; that was the precise sum that Mr. Combe left as a bidding in the hands of General Oakes, so that there must have been some intervention still to be explained, which carried those marbles to another country.

1530. Where was the sale to take place?—At Malta.

1531. It is stated in the article in the Edinburgh Review, to which you allude, that the sale was to take place at Zante?—Exactly so; the marbles had been, after their discovery, removed to Zante, but Mr. Combe saw them at Malta in 55 cases, in the warehouse of the merchant I have mentioned.

1532. Was the sale to take place at Malta or at Zante?—The sale was to take place at Malta.

1533. Of that you are quite certain?—Yes; I never heard of Zante as the place of auction, except in that article in the Edinburgh Review. The printed announcement stated that the sale was to take place at Malta.

1534. It is stated there that the sale did actually take place by auction?—I believe I am correct in saying there was no auction. Mr. Combe has been long dead, and so has General Oakes. I can obtain no better information than I have given. There certainly was no auction at Malta.

1535. Had the trustees ever an opportunity of purchasing those marbles for 6,000 l.?—I am not aware that they had.

1536. Are you aware that there was a Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on that subject?—I believe it is alluded to in the Report of the Committee on the Elgin Marbles.

1537. It is stated in Mr. Millingen's pamphlet that "the Egina marbles were first proposed to the trustees of the Museum for 6,000 l., and the proposal was accepted, but upon these conditions, that they should be allowed to bring home the marbles to England, and if they were found not worth the money they should have the refusal of them; and if refused, they should be allowed to be exported, free of duty, to any other purchaser. This offer was not accepted by the parties at Athens, for they said it was a kind of blind bargain, which they did not know what might become of them"; can you state whether that account is correct or not?—I am convinced that Mr. Millingen must have been misinformed from the beginning to the end. When Lord Hardwicke brought that printed paper, it was the last meeting of the season; the trustees broke up for the summer, and it was in the November following the Lords of the Treasury announced to them that they had sent Mr. Combe to Malta. He was not sent by the trustees; they knew nothing more until Mr. Combe reported the result.

1538. Was Mr. Combe tied by his instructions to purchase them by auction at a given sum, or had he any discretionary power given to him to bid for them in the best way he could?—No; he gave his ultimatum, 8,000 l., to General Oakes, expressing a wish that if General Oakes could get the marbles for a smaller sum he would, and I suppose Mr. Combe was in duty bound to give that instruction to General Oakes.

1539. I now put into your hands the Report of the Select Committee on the Elgin Marbles, in which you will find a paragraph relating to the Egina marbles, which appears to differ materially from the paragraph I have read from the pamphlet of Mr. Millingen; will you read that paragraph, and state generally whether, in reference to that paragraph, or the paragraph in the pamphlet, you can give the Committee any information?—That Report was drawn up by Mr. Bankes. It says: "The Egina marbles, which were well known to one of the members of your Committee, who was in treaty to purchase them for the British Museum, sold for 6,000 l. to the Prince Royal of Bavaria, which was less than the British Government had directed to be offered, after a prior negotiation for obtaining them had failed; their real value, however, was supposed not to exceed 4,000 l., at which Lusieri estimated them."

1540. By that it appears that the Trustees were in negotiation for those marbles for

for 6,000 *l.*?—If the Trustees had been engaged in any previous negotiation for the Egina marbles I must have known it.

I suspect that the printed memorandum delivered to the trustees by the Earl of Hardwicke gives the best explanation of the transaction alluded to by the Committee. It says, "When Mr. Cockerell's first report of this discovery reached England, it was thought very desirable that the marbles should come into the possession of the English Government, and when the drawings of them were received, Mr. Cockerell, the father, addressed a person in habits of intercourse with the Prince Regent, submitting to his Royal Highness the propriety of Government taking some steps to insure the early purchase of them.

"In the letters describing them, it had been represented that they were supposed worth from 6,000 *l.* to 8,000 *l.* Mr. Cockerell was authorized to write to his son to offer 6,000 *l.* from this Government, on the condition that on their arrival in England, either they should be taken for that sum, or liberty given to export them, free of duty, to whatever other place they might be sent, with a view to sale, if they should not be thought sufficiently valuable to become the property of the public. Measures were taken accordingly, and Admiral Sir Edward Pellew was instructed to send a ship of war, or armed transport, to Athens, for the purpose. Accordingly, the Pauline brig of war, Captain Perceval, was ordered to Athens, bearing Mr. Cockerell's letter to his son.

"In the interval, the four discoverers (feeling the difficulty of their agreeing upon the country which should become the purchaser, before all had had an equal chance of making an offer) had come to an agreement among themselves, that the marbles should, as speedily as possible, be conveyed to a place of safety, and be kept in charge of one of the Prussian consuls in those parts, till the 1st of November 1812, on which day they were to be sold to the highest bidder, after they had been advertised in all the principal newspapers of the Continent; it being a part of the agreement that the purchaser shall be bound, within a year of the purchase, to furnish a set of casts of the whole collection to each of the four proprietors. With this view they were conveyed to Zante, and since, it is supposed, to Malta."

I have a copy of Mr. Combe's report, in which he states that he left a bidding of 8,000 *l.*

1541. Can you explain, by any minute of the trustees, how it happens that these marbles were sold to the King of Bavaria for a less sum than the Trustees of the British Museum were disposed to give for them?—No, I cannot, from any knowledge.

1542. Did Dr. William Hunter, or his executors, ever make any offer for sale of a collection of coins to the Museum?—No; the coins were bequeathed to go after a certain time to Glasgow, where they still form part of the Hunterian Museum.

1543. Do you think there was no offer?—I have no notion that there was any offer, or that there could have been any, unless Dr. Hunter had offered them in his lifetime, which was before my time.

1544. Did Lord Pembroke, or his executors, ever offer a similar collection?—I do not remember the particulars of that offer.

(By Mr. Forshall.)—Yes, Lord Pembroke's representatives did offer a collection of coins to the Museum in the year 1828.

1545. Why was the offer rejected?—It was not rejected; the Trustees did all they could to acquire those coins.

1546. At what point was the negotiation broken off?—The Treasury refused to give us the money.

1547. Did the trustees represent strongly to the Treasury the value of that collection?—Yes, they did.

1548. Can you remember who was the prime minister of that day?—I think the Duke of Wellington was.

1549. How long ago is that?—It was in the year 1828.

1550. Can you state the sum at which they were offered?—I think it was about 4,900 *l.*

1551. Did Mr. Sams ever offer to the Trustees a collection of Egyptian antiquities?—Yes.

1552. Was that offer rejected?—No; his collections were purchased, and are now in the Museum.

1553. When was that collection purchased?—Last year.

1554. What was paid for it?—2,500 *l.*

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

1555. Was that 2,500 *l.* a special grant, or a sum paid into the hands of the trustees for that purpose?—A special grant.

1556. Then no account of it is to be found in the Returns to Parliament?—None whatever.

1557. Were they purchased from Mr. Sams on his first offer?—There was a good deal of negotiation about those antiquities; not upon his first offer, or at the price he first asked.

1558. Were they in Mr. Sams's hands when they were at last purchased by the trustees?—Yes.

1559. Was it the same collection as was first offered?—The same; with the addition of a few things which Mr. Sams had purchased at a sale of some Egyptian antiquities by Messrs. Sotheby.

1560. (To Sir Henry Ellis.)—Did Mr. Simcoe ever bequeath a valuable collection of prints to the trustees of the British Museum, on condition that they should pay a certain sum to his executors?—They were, I think, an illustrated History of Northamptonshire, Lysons's Environs of London, a History of St. Albans, and another work or two illustrated, but we declined them.

1561. On what grounds did you decline them?—To the best of my recollection, Lord Spencer, whose knowledge of Northamptonshire was, I suppose, as good as any person's, considered that that work was not worth any vast portion of the price.

1562. Were the books so bequeathed afterwards sold by auction?—I heard they were afterwards sold by auction, and they brought more than Mr. Simcoe had valued them at to us.

1563. Can you state how much more?—I do not recollect.

1564. Was it not nearly double the sum?—I think not; I think he offered them for 500 *l.*, and they may have sold for 700 *l.*, or more.

1565. Was not the fact that they were offered for 500 *l.* and sold for 900 *l.*?—I do not recollect what the difference was.

1566. Did the Trustees reject these works on the opinion of Lord Spencer?—I think so, as far as the History of Northamptonshire went. Many of the drawings were very rude; it was a collection of every kind, good and bad; I know the bad predominated.

1567. Did the trustees take any other opinion except that of Lord Spencer upon that collection of books illustrated with prints?—They ordered Mr. Smith, who had the charge of the Museum print-room, to make a report upon the whole of these illustrated volumes. A copy of his report shall be presented on another day.

1568. When sold by auction were they sold separately?—Probably not, but I have no knowledge of that.

1569. You do not know who bought them?—No.

1570. Did Belzoni ever offer any collection of antiquities to the Museum?—I never recollect hearing of such a collection. His name was mixed up in Mr. Salt's offer. I do not think there was any separate offer from himself. Belzoni's own collection was sold by auction.

1571. Did the trustees take any steps to avail themselves of Sir George Nayler's collection of genealogical and heraldical manuscripts?—I do not think they were offered in a mass to the trustees. The trustees made considerable purchases at Sir George Nayler's sale of what they wanted.

1572. Was there any private negotiation upon that subject first?—None.

1573. Did Mr. William Upcott ever offer to the Museum any collection of manuscripts?—A collection of autographs.

1574. Did the trustees entertain his offer?—(By Mr. Forshall.)—I examined Mr. Upcott's manuscripts partially, and looked carefully through the catalogue of them, and the trustees having heard my opinion on the subject of these manuscripts, declined to give the price that was asked for them.

1575. What price was asked by Mr. Upcott?—There were two offers made to the trustees; the first, of a portion of the manuscripts for 470 *l.*, the other, of the whole collection. I am unable to state at this moment the price demanded for the whole collection, but it was a large sum; I think 2,000 *l.*

1576. Was there not the original Treaty of Nimeguen amongst them?—Yes, there was one of the originals; there were several parties to the Treaty of Nimeguen, and probably, therefore, there was more than one original copy of the treaty.

1577. Did the trustees enter into any negotiation with Mr. Upcott, with a view to

Mr. M. Cowtan,
Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

19 June 1835.

to the reduction of the price?—No, I think not; the price seemed to be so large that there was little hope of bringing any negotiation to a satisfactory conclusion.

1578. (To Sir Henry Ellis.)—Suppose that any curiosity is offered to be purchased by the trustees of the British Museum, to the extent of 5,000 *l.* and upwards, is it their practice, or do they consider themselves authorized to contract for the purchase of it without making an application to Parliament?—I should think not; I think under 2,000 *l.* I have known them apply to the Treasury, but generally when a price rises above 2,000 *l.* the Minister recommends going to Parliament.

1579. Supposing that they go to Parliament to make an application for a grant for the purchase of any curiosity, do they not think it necessary previously to making the application to arm themselves with some powerful authority which shall enable them to state to Parliament that they are fully warranted in recommending them to make such a purchase?—They usually take opinions and advice as to the importance of the article which is brought before them, so far as to justify them in making the application to Parliament, but they leave Parliament to estimate the money value of the article from other evidence.

1580. Have you known any instances of their making any application to Parliament for the purchase of curiosities at a very large sum, leaving Parliament to ascertain whether the price so asked was a very extravagant price or not?—They always, in the cases I have mentioned, leave it to Parliament to ascertain the money value.

1581. Do they in all cases, previously to making the application, satisfy their own minds that the price asked is a fair price for such an article?—I hardly know how to answer that question. They take care to obtain such evidence as will justify their application to Parliament. They always fortify themselves with evidence as to the importance of the acquisition.

Lunæ, 22^o die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Henry Ellis, called in; and further Examined.

Sir Henry Ellis.

22 June 1835.

1582. YOU stated you went to Pomard to examine the library of the Baron de Joursanvault; can you state what expenses were incurred by that journey of yours?—The expenses incurred by that journey amounted to 7 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.*

1583. Did you receive any remuneration for your trouble or any compensation?—No remuneration nor compensation whatever.

1584. In 1823 an article appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, in which I find the following statement: “When the College of Surgeons commenced furnishing their museum, they obtained an order from the trustees of the British Museum for such objects of natural history as could be spared from the latter collection. Unfortunately Dr. Shaw stumbled on these cases, and they were sent to the museum of the College. It was afterwards deemed prudent by that body to confine their collections to subjects of human and comparative anatomy; and a well-known collector having in his possession many skeletons and other articles suited to the purposes of the College, agreed to exchange them for specimens more adapted to his already magnificent collection; and we are told that the cases containing Sir J. Banks’s collection, which had remained, it seems, unopened at Surgeons’-hall, were, *en masse*, consigned to him for his anatomical preparations.” Will you inform the Committee whether that statement be correct or not, or give any explanation of it which may happen to be in your power?—In the year 1824 Mr. Grey Bennet brought the subject of your present inquiry before the House of Commons. At that time Sir Charles Long, now Lord Farnborough, defended the Museum against this charge, quite to the satisfaction of Mr. Grey Bennet, as Sir Charles Long afterwards assured me. The transaction alluded to took place, I believe, in the year 1812. In fact, Sir Joseph Banks never gave any great collection of ornithology to the British Museum. There never was a single case of ornithological specimens, and no packing-case whatever, nor any specimens recently taken out of packing-cases, transferred in 1812 by the British Museum to the College of Surgeons.

1585. It appears that this applies to the year 1823?—1823 was the date of the *Review*, but 1812 was the date of the transfer of the articles.

Sir Henry Ellis.

22 June 1835.

1586. Was there no transaction which occurred in that or any other year which might be considered the basis of this statement?—There was a transaction which no doubt formed the basis of that statement. The College of Surgeons was chartered, I think, about the year 1800, and soon after that the Government purchased Mr. John Hunter's collection of anatomical preparations, and fixed that collection at the College of Surgeons as a museum of comparative anatomy. The British Museum possessed a certain number of articles, which it was thought would be very desirable for the College of Surgeons to possess; and as they were a chartered body, supported in part by the Government, it was concluded that the trustees might with propriety transfer them, because such articles were likely to be of use to anatomical students, and could not be shown in our house; they could not be exhibited to the visitors of the Museum, because many of them were, in truth, disgusting to the community in general. I recollect that the mass of articles which were transferred to the College of Surgeons consisted of specimens of diseased bones, injections and preparations; hair-balls from the stomachs of cows and horses; calculi; some of them of great size. There were human fetuses at various periods of gestation; malformations; some of calves and mice; and puppies and kittens, in spirits, without number. There were lizards, toads, and frogs; several skeletons; one or two Teneriffe mummies; and, I think, one damaged Egyptian mummy. These were, of necessity, placed in a room on the basement story; they could not be made accessible to general visitors. In the then state of the Museum establishment it was not always convenient to take anatomical students down to them; and, in fact, very few anatomical students ever asked to see them. The trustees, therefore, thought they were performing their duty to the public by transferring such articles to the College of Surgeons, rather than suffer them to remain in the basement story of the Museum. There were a number of birds in bottles, large and small, and among these bottles were one or two which, I believe, from being large and of green glass, covered with dirt, were probably mistaken by the person who wrote that review for packing-cases. I made inquiry at the time of Mr. Bullock, for Sir Charles Long; I made inquiries, also, of other persons; and I found the number of skins of birds contained in these bottles were few; I have heard not more than six. They were in a very bad state; they had formed no part of Sir Joseph Banks's original collection brought to the Museum, but they were a portion of a small museum which he had reserved for himself, but which, in 1792, he divided between Mr. John Hunter and the British Museum, giving Mr. John Hunter the specimens of animals, their heads, feet, viscera, &c., which he had preserved in spirits during his voyage, together with other things of the same kind which had been given to him after Captain Cook's and other navigators' later voyages. What Mr. John Hunter did not take, he sent, I believe chiefly in bottles, to the British Museum; and I was perfectly satisfied, in 1824, that the cases alluded to in the Edinburgh Review were nothing more than a few bottles containing skins of birds. It is true that the College of Surgeons did part with the skins contained in the bottles alluded to, to Mr. Bullock; but what Mr. Bullock gave for them was not a large sum. I believe the compensation was some fossil bones of the mammoth, which were valued at the most at 2 *l.* or 3 *l.*

1587. Then you think that was the basis of the reviewer's statement, and that the statement itself is to be considered as totally erroneous?—Yes, as totally erroneous from the beginning to the end.

1588. That none of the collection received by the Museum from Sir Joseph Banks was ever transferred to the College of Surgeons without having been examined?—Not only examined, but Sir Joseph Banks himself was the person who drew up the report recommending these things to be sent to the College of Surgeons, and was actually himself the person who sent them there.

1589. It is stated in the same account, that those articles which were so transferred, were subsequently put up to sale by public auction, and that Dr. Leach, who was at that time assistant-keeper in the department of natural history, re-purchased some of those articles which had been so transferred from the British Museum?—It is very true that Dr. Leach purchased some birds, which the reviewer supposed to be those which had been taken out of the bottles, but of which there is no proof. The fact is this: in the catalogue of Mr. Bullock's collection, sold in 1819, there were eight lots, consisting altogether of nine birds, which had the name of Sir Joseph Banks associated with them; these were considered to be the birds I have spoken of, which were taken out of the bottles, and Dr. Leach certainly purchased three or four of the eight lots. You will find in Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, in

Sir Henry Ellis.

22 June 1835.

in 1824, that Sir Charles Long, in his reply to Mr. Grey Bennet, said I had assisted him in the inquiry which was made at that time, and that I had referred him to Mr. Bullock, and from his conference with Mr. Bullock it was clear that Dr. Leach could not have laid out at that sale more than 37 *l.* 10 *s.* I am of opinion myself, that Dr. Leach did not lay out more than 11 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* A considerable sum was certainly laid out at that sale for other articles, but not for birds.

1590. Then, in point of fact, there is some ground for supposing that a portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection was transferred by the Trustees to the College of Surgeons; that that portion was put up to sale by public auction; and that it was purchased by the Trustees for the Museum?—By Dr. Leach; and whatever Dr. Leach had purchased I should not have wondered at, because even at that time he showed great eccentricity. I am one of his trustees at the present moment; and I think it very allowable to suppose that Dr. Leach might, in regard to any purchases at that time, have acted injudiciously.

1591. I am not impugning Dr. Leach's judgment; I merely want to ascertain the fact, whether any portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection was transferred by the Trustees to the College of Surgeons, by them put up to sale by public auction, and by the trustees purchased for the Museum?—No; the skins of birds alluded to, were transferred by the Trustees, under the directions of Sir Joseph Banks, to the College of Surgeons. I believe it is stated in the review, that the supposed cases were transferred unopened to Mr. Bullock, but in fact the skins were taken out of the bottles before they were given to Mr. Bullock in exchange for the fossil bones. Certain lots of birds were put up to auction at the general sale of Mr. Bullock's museum, and Dr. Leach purchased three such lots, one for 5 *l.* 10 *s.*, another for 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, and another for 3 *l.* 10 *s.*, making altogether 11 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* All these lots had the name of Sir Joseph Banks attached to them in Mr. Bullock's catalogue, but whether they were the birds, some of which are described to have fallen to pieces when they were taken out of the bottles, it is impossible for any one to say. Sir Joseph Banks was in the habit of making presents to Mr. Bullock, and it is not unlikely that the birds which were sold were such as he had presented himself to Mr. Bullock. There is no certainty whatever that the birds purchased by Dr. Leach were the birds alluded to in the review.

1592. Were there any other articles handed over to the College of Surgeons which had been looked over by Sir Joseph Banks?—None beyond the collection which I have named.

1593. Will you state what those articles were which were parted with under the direction of Sir Joseph Banks; as it has been substantially, in the last question, stated that Sir Joseph Banks looked over that portion of the collection which was transferred to the College of Surgeons? Am I to understand that Sir Joseph Banks gave his personal superintendence, and that he was aware of every article so transferred?—He not only gave his personal superintendence, but he made a written report to the trustees at a meeting: it was signed with his name. The business stood over for a year or two, in consequence of his passing through two fits of the gout before he could make the report; and the transfer was delayed on his account.

1594. Then you mean to say, according to your knowledge, that no portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, of any value to the Museum, particularly no portion of the ornithological collection, was transferred, and was subsequently sold, and purchased by the trustees?—No, not further than I have mentioned.

1595. Will you state how far you have mentioned?—I have mentioned there were one or two bottles containing what we were given to understand at the time of Mr. Grey Bennet's motion, consisted of a few skins of birds.

1596. Then do I understand you to say that Sir Joseph Banks was himself a party to sending away a portion of his own collection, which was subsequently purchased by the trustees?—Certainly; every thing was laid out by his direction. Sir Joseph Banks made a written report, and gave directions for the transfer.

1597. How do you account for Sir Joseph Banks sending any portion of his own collection away, and how do you account for the trustees re-purchasing it?—At the time he gave these birds, in 1792, they were considered as not in a state to be set up; they were kept in the bottles as he had kept them. He got rid of that portion of his museum, and a few other articles.

1598. Then why did the trustees re-purchase them?—I conceive they were not re-purchased. I conceive there were other birds which had Sir Joseph Banks's name attached to them, in Mr. Bullock's catalogue; and because Dr. Leach purchased

Sir Henry Ellis.

22 June 1835.

chased birds having Sir Joseph Banks's name attached, and it was known that certain skins of birds had been transferred by the College of Surgeons to Mr. Bullock, a report was sent abroad that Dr. Leach had re-purchased the skins of birds so given by us to the College: but there was no proof whatever adduced by which you could identify those skins of birds.

1599. But I understood you to make an exception as to one or two bottles; will you then state whether I am or not to understand that exception to comprise a portion, however small, of Sir Joseph Banks's collection which was so transferred, so sold, and so re-purchased?—It was part of an insulated gift from Sir Joseph Banks, in the year 1792. It was no part of the collection which he gave us on his return from his voyage.

1600. Is that the only answer you can give?—I hardly know what answer I can give, beyond what I have already stated.

1601. It is stated in this review that Dr. Leach laid out 400 *l.*, and that he purchased some specimens of uncommon and splendid birds. Now, can you at all state whether the College of Surgeons had any such specimens of birds in their collection from any other source than the British Museum?—No; they parted with them because those skins seemed to them to have been sent by mistake. The College received no articles in natural history from us, except those of comparative anatomy: they received nothing except those bottles, which were supposed, I take it for granted, to contain malformations, or something of that kind, of birds; but when they found they were birds' skins, they subsequently parted with them to Mr. Bullock.

1602. Then I am to understand, from your present answer, that the contents of these bottles were not known to the trustees; or otherwise, it must have been known whether they were specimens or malformations of the anatomical structure of birds?—The whole was left to Sir Joseph Banks.

1603. That does not answer the question; was the contents of the bottles known?—I cannot answer that; I conclude the contents were known.

1604. It is true then that they were sent away, and that they were re-purchased by the trustees again?—No, that is a matter which I doubt of very much; for what Dr. Leach purchased were birds which had been set up by the stuffer.

1605. I distinctly then understand you to inform the Committee, that no portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection was transferred and re-purchased again by the trustees, as stated in this review?—That is my belief, but I have no proof beyond what I have stated, that there were birds purchased at Mr. Bullock's sale; but whether they were part of those articles transferred, or whether they were birds which Sir Joseph Banks had given to Mr. Bullock, (for Sir Joseph gave him numerous things continually,) whether they were one or the other, it is impossible for any one to say assuredly: but the only articles which Dr. Leach bought at that sale, in the form of birds, which had the name of Sir Joseph Banks attached to them, were three lots, amounting to 11 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* I may add, that the birds in Mr. Bullock's collection were almost all sold in one day; and there were only eight lots of birds which had Sir Joseph Banks's name associated with them.

1606. Was any portion of the collection transferred by the trustees to the College of Surgeons, not enumerated in the catalogue or list made out by Sir Joseph Banks of that portion of the collection to be transferred?—There was neither catalogue nor list that I ever saw or heard of; there was a report from Sir Joseph as to the articles which he considered ought to be transferred for public advantage to the College of Surgeons; and I know the first class began with bones which were examples of diseases, and he went on to the several human and brute malformations, and classes of that description, finishing with birds and other animals in spirits. The report was general, occupying about six or eight folio pages of writing.

1607. In that report was there any mention of the ornithological collection?—No; nor was there any ornithological collection, beyond the small birds in spirits and the skins which I have mentioned. The College of Surgeons got rid of the skins almost immediately, for they were what they did not want.

1608. But a portion of the ornithological collection was transferred, namely, the skins to which you have alluded?—Yes, if it can be called so. There were merely some birds dangling from strings in bottles.

1609. You have spoken of some birds dangling from strings in bottles; were any of the skins in question the birds to which you allude?—They were with them; they were preserved in the same room with the general collection I have spoken of.

1610. And

1610. And were these specimens dangling from strings included in the report made out by Sir Joseph Banks?—Yes, certainly, I conceive so. I have no doubt that the skins were included among those specimens.

Sir Henry Ellis.

22 June 1835.

1611. Have you had the Review in question, from which I have made the quotation, ever brought under your notice?—Yes.

1612. Has it ever received any public contradiction?—No, not beyond the debate in the House of Commons in the year 1824; by which we considered, at the Museum, that the charges against us had been proved to be without foundation.

1613. Did Sir Joseph Banks look over all the articles that were sent to the College of Surgeons?—I have no doubt of it; he took great pains, as his report shows; he delayed it for a length of time, and two fits of the gout intervened. He certainly superintended the removal; that is to say, he came and saw the things as they were laid out, and was satisfied that they were such as ought to go to the College. Mr. König will probably be better able to answer this inquiry. I suppose Sir Joseph would hardly go over the articles *seriatim*, they were to a great extent not worth going over.

1614. Was the selection of the articles that were sent confided to any other person than Sir Joseph Banks?—The officers of the department acted under Sir Joseph's direction.

1615. If any mistake did take place in sending articles not intended for the College of Surgeons, to whom must that mistake be attributed?—I should think to the persons who put the articles out; but there could be no material mistake, for the larger portion of the articles were all in one room.

1616. Who put them out?—Dr. Shaw and Mr. König, under the direction of Sir Joseph Banks; and, as I have stated, a very elaborate report was written by Sir Joseph himself, previous to the selection being made. When it had been sanctioned by the Trustees, the officers of the departments acted under Sir Joseph Banks's directions.

1617. In the debate of 1824, to which you have alluded, I find the following passage from Sir Charles Long's speech. "He (Sir Charles Long) had made inquiries into the truth of the allegations, and he found that they were substantially erroneous. His information had been derived from Mr. Henry Ellis, the secretary of the British Museum, a man universally respected, and one of the most active, useful and meritorious officers that any establishment could possess. From him he found, that the collection in question had never been brought to the Museum in cases 'pitched over,' and that the articles sent to the College of Surgeons were a mammoth's head, and five or six cases of birds; and that the re-purchase was effected by the Museum at an expense of 37 *l.* 10 *s.*, instead of 400 *l.*, as asserted in the Review. On calling on Mr. Bullock, he had confirmed that part of Mr. Ellis's statement of which he had cognizance." Will you explain that, with reference to the evidence you have just given on the subject of parting with a portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, and its re-purchase by the trustees?—That statement, I have no doubt, was derived at the time from information which I obtained; but I look upon the 37 *l.* 10 *s.* to have been the total of Dr. Leach's purchases of birds at Mr. Bullock's sale. I know that there were only three lots of those birds which had the name of Sir Joseph Banks attached to them in the catalogue; and, therefore, I take it for granted that Sir Charles Long made too large an allowance in saying 37 *l.* 10 *s.*, and that 11 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* was really the sum which Dr. Leach laid out for birds which had belonged to Sir Joseph Banks.

1618. But what do you say to the four or five cases mentioned by Sir Charles Long?—I have since ascertained most fully, that no cases ever went from the Museum to the College; I did not ascertain that at the time, but I have ascertained since that no cases whatever went from the Museum to the College.

1619. How did you ascertain that?—From inquiring of Mr. Clift, at the College of Surgeons, who was the person deputed to receive the articles transferred, by order of the College.

1620. It is stated, in the article in the Edinburgh Review, to which I have referred, that the Herbarium of Sir Hans Sloane, which extended to 334 volumes, was reduced to 60, which were then only visible, piled up on some lofty shelves, in one of the rooms on a level with the library; and these are black with the dust of half a century, which has not only defiled their exterior, but has penetrated into their inmost recesses. Will you state to the Committee whether any portion of

Sir Henry Ellis.

22 June 1835.

Sir Hans Sloane's Herbarium was ever so piled up on shelves, and black with dust?—I am not aware of it; there is a portion of the Herbarium, probably the 60 volumes alluded to, in Mr. Brown's division of the natural history department, and another in Mr. König's; but the trustees have ordered the two to be combined, and the whole of them will in future be under the superintendence of Mr. Brown. Sir Hans Sloane's Herbarium is in as perfect a state as Sir Joseph Banks's, if not more so.

1621. Then I understand you give a denial to that statement in the *Edinburgh Review*?—Certainly; I have had no notion of those articles ever being neglected at any time: they might have wanted dusting, and there might have been a reason for piling them up on some removal.

1622. I believe, in reference to the examination of a preceding day, respecting Mr. Gough's overture to the trustees, you now wish to make some further explanation?—Yes. In September 1799, Mr. Gough wished the trustees to take charge of the copper plates of his work on the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, and one or two other works; he thought the Museum was a place of safety, and he wished to deposit them there. He thought he could not find a place where they would be more safe, and the trustees readily concurred with his desire, and offered to receive them. Mr. Gough took no further notice till, in 1804, he wrote a letter to Mr. Beloe, who was then at the head of the printed books department, and I hold a copy of this letter in my hand.—(*The same was given in, and read. See Appendix, No. 15.*)—Upon that the Trustees made the following minute: "Ordered, that Mr. Beloe acquaint Mr. Gough that the trustees have thought proper to comply with his request." From that time the Trustees never heard anything more of Mr. Gough's library.

1623. When you state that the Trustees never heard again from Mr. Gough, as to his library, am I to understand, that there was no communication made unofficially to any one connected with the Museum, as to his wishes or feelings upon the subject?—Not that I am aware of.

1624. Is there anything you wish to state on the subject of Mr. Simcoe's bequest?—I stated in my last examination, that the trustees had, upon the Northamptonshire portion of Mr. Simcoe's bequest, taken the opinion of Lord Spencer. In regard to the whole collection, the trustees made an order that their officer, Mr. Smith, the keeper of the print-room in the Museum, should go and examine it, and report upon its condition and importance, as well as upon its actual value. I think it was on the 13th March 1824, they ordered that Mr. Smith should make an examination of this bequest, and I hold in my hand Mr. Smith's report on that occasion, dated 18 March 1824.—(*The same was given in, and read. See Appendix, No. 14.*)

1625. Is it true that the collection was afterwards sold by auction?—I believe it was afterwards sold by auction, but whether in the lump or separate, I do not know.

1626. Was it not sold for a sum considerably beyond that for which it was offered to the trustees?—It was sold for a sum beyond that at which it was offered to the trustees, but I do not know how much.

1627. Would it not, under the circumstances, have been desirable on the part of the trustees, to have purchased the collection at the price it was offered at, and have sold, according to their custom, such parts as they did not want, as by that they would have gained rather than have lost?—I remember the books; they were amazingly full of bad and refuse prints. An illustration of that sort usually takes in everything, good and bad.

1628. But you are aware that it sold for a much larger sum than it was offered to the trustees for?—Yes.

The Reverend Josiah Forshall, called in; and further Examined.

Rev. J. Forshall.

1629. WILL you state now the nature of the Bridgewater bequest to the British Museum?—I have not read Lord Bridgewater's will lately, and as it is very long, and very difficult to be understood, I should be afraid, without preparation, to attempt an abstract of it; but if there is any particular point in the will as to which the Committee wish for information, I may possibly be able to give it at the moment.

1630. Will you produce, at a future meeting of the Committee, a copy of so much of the will as relates to the Museum?—Yes.

1631. How

1631. How many volumes in manuscript were received from the late Earl of Bridgewater?—About 67.

1632. Are they kept distinct from the other manuscripts in the Museum?—They are kept on separate shelves and numbered separately.

1633. What are the particulars, extent and value of the Whitchurch estate, bequeathed by Lord Bridgewater to the Museum?—It has produced about 25 *l.* a year on an average since the trustees possessed it, but it is likely to be a little more productive after a few years have elapsed. I should consider it would produce about 40 *l.* a year in eight or ten years time. It consists of a single field near the town of Whitchurch, of four or five acres in extent; of half a dozen small cottages inhabited by labouring persons, and of five or six pews or sets of sittings in Whitchurch church.

1634. Is that bequest mentioned in the Return made to Parliament in 1833?—It is, as follows: “1829; 67 volumes of manuscripts, and 96 charters; 7,000 *l.* to be invested in 3 per cent. consols, and 5,000 *l.* sterling; also real estates in Great Britain producing about 25 *l.* a year.”

1635. Has the Museum under that will come into possession of any other estate in Shropshire or Cheshire, or does it expect to do so?—No, I believe that was the only estate that Lord Bridgewater was possessed of, with the right of bequeathing it.

1636. Have the directions of the will been strictly complied with, as regards the cutting of timber?—No timber whatever has been cut, so far as I am aware.

1637. Have the directions in the will been strictly complied with, as regards the non-letting of it to the Bridgewater family?—Yes.

1638. It is not now in the hands of any of the Bridgewater family?—No.

1639. Has any librarian been appointed under that will?—I and my colleague were appointed to take charge of the manuscripts.

1640. Have the proceeds of the estate at Little Gadsden, in the county of Herts, been applied according to the will, for the continued augmentation of the collection of manuscripts?—Lord Bridgewater either had not a right to bequeath this estate, or he revoked the bequest by a codicil. Which of the two is the fact, I cannot at this moment recollect, but however, the trustees have no claim to the estate of Little Gadsden.

1641. Has any portion of the Bridgewater bequest been applied to the general purposes of the Museum?—In this way it has been so applied, that the money bequeathed by Lord Bridgewater for the payment of the librarian, is paid to myself and my colleague, and our salaries out of the general fund are reduced by the same amount.

1642. In what year did Lord Bridgewater die?—In 1829, I believe.

1643. Has the money amount of your salaries been reduced since 1829?—Yes, if my recollection serves me.

1644. To the extent to which you receive under Lord Bridgewater's will?—Yes.

1645. Is there a minute to that effect in the books of the Trustees?—There is.

1646. Will you lay that minute before the Committee?—I will.

1647. Then if I take the gross receipts under Lord Bridgewater's will, and deduct the payments as they appear in the annual account, the balance is paid to you and Sir Frederick Madden as salary?—Yes, I think so, if the annual account be correct.

1648. Why do you qualify that answer?—I am not quite sure, that shortly after the receipt of Lord Bridgewater's money, the Trustees had determined how to apply it, and therefore in the next annual account there may not be a full statement as to the proceeds of that fund.

1649. I presume that with the aid of the accountant you could lay before the Committee an accurate account of the receipt and expenditure of the Bridgewater bequest?—Yes, without any difficulty whatever.

1650. And I understand you to say, that intentionally no part of that bequest has been applied to the general purposes of the Museum, save and except in the way you have described?—No part of it, I believe.

1651. The bequest of the Honourable Mrs. Damer, I presume, is in the custody of the trustees?—Yes, it is.

1652. And the directions of her will are strictly complied with, according to the return made in 1833?—Yes.

1653. Has the portrait of Mr. Holwell Carr been received by the Trustees, and placed along with his collection of pictures?—Yes, it has.

Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

22 June 1835.

1654. It now accompanies these pictures?—It does.

1655. Now, with regard to the White bequest; can you add anything more to what you have already stated on that subject?—Nothing, I think, that will be material to the purposes of the Committee.

1656. Will you explain in what state it is, and the powers and expectations of the trustees?—It already appears in evidence, that the Trustees have not the immediate advantage of the bequest, but that it is entirely reversionary. The property is in the funds, and part of it stands in the name of the trustees for certain marriage settlements of the White family; and the other part, namely, the only part over which the Court of Chancery has any control, stands in the name of the Accountant-general.

1657. Has any method been adopted by the Trustees to make the public acquainted with the various donations and bequests made to the Museum from time to time?—Yes; there is a list now published annually, and placed among other depositories in the library of the House of Commons, of all additions made to the Museum in the course of the year preceding, so that the House of Commons have the best possible means of making themselves acquainted with the progress of the Museum in its acquisitions, and with the mode in which the money granted to the Trustees is laid out.

Sir Henry Ellis, further Examined.

Sir Henry Ellis.

1658. WITH regard to the reading room, do you consider that the present reading room is sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of the public?—As yet I do not know that it has overflowed, but it is not sufficiently capacious; new rooms are preparing in the north front of the Museum.

1659. Has any complaint ever reached you of the want of ventilation at present?—No, no complaint has been made to me, but I have observed the two apartments, of which the reading room consists, are sometimes a little offensive; they seem to want ventilation.

1660. Have the trustees ever taken steps to remedy so great an inconvenience to persons frequenting the room for so many hours together?—The only remedy is to open the windows and let in air, and the windows being placed so very high as they are, the readers object to it.

1661. In fact, the ventilation at present is imperfect?—I think it is not so perfect as it ought to be.

1662. Who is the present superintendent of the reading room?—Mr. James Cates.

1663. What was he before he was made principal attendant of the reading room?—He was originally a servant to the Duke of Grafton; he has been in the Museum, I believe, more than 20 years; he was brought in originally as an attendant in the library, but he soon made himself better acquainted with the library than any other attendant, and for his good conduct, he was made chief attendant of the reading room.

1664. What situation did he hold in the service of the Duke of Grafton?—I do not know; that I conceive must have been near 40 years ago.

1665. Was it not the custom for one of the librarians to attend daily in the reading room?—Formerly it used to be, when the Museum was on a smaller scale.

1666. How long has that practice been discontinued?—Since the death of the Rev. Mr. Maurice; he was the last officer who attended the reading room.

1667. Is there not a special regulation that a librarian should attend in the reading room?—Not now; it was an ancient regulation.

1668. In the Museum acts and votes published in 1820, of which I received a copy from you, I find the following rule: "The reading room of the Museum shall be kept open, &c., and it shall be constantly attended by one of the librarians, in manner above directed"?—That statute remained in the code, but regulations are from time to time made, according to the wants of the reading room, by orders entered on the minutes of the trustees.

1669. Will you state the minute of the trustees superseding that rule in c. 3 of the acts and votes of the Museum?—The whole body of statutes have been revised since that time, and I believe you will find that that rule has been altered.

1670. Is there any printed copy of the present rules and regulations of the Museum?—Yes, they are in the return of 1833.

1671. Why was that regulation altered?—The librarians, except Mr. Maurice, had

had ceased for a considerable number of years to superintend the reading room personally; Mr. Maurice was the last.

1672. Will you state why that regulation was altered?—It was thought a misapplication of time for the officers to attend; their services were wanted in their departments; the change was made chiefly on that account.

1673. Who made the representation to the trustees, that the continuance of the librarian in the reading room was unnecessary?—I do not know, but I suppose my predecessor did; I have no doubt it was my predecessor.

1674. You conceive yourself that it is a regulation not desirable to adhere to any longer?—Certainly not.

1675. That is to say, the regulation requiring the attendance of a librarian?—Yes.

1676. Are there any foreigners who are in the habit of attending the reading room from time to time?—Yes, there are many.

1677. Who communicates with them, provided they are unable to speak English?—I have never found that they required any communication; they have admission to the reading rooms, and they see the catalogues; they make a minute of what they want, and it is brought to them; there is no necessity for much personal communication in the Museum reading room.

1678. If there were a necessity for such personal communication, to whom would a foreigner address himself, provided he were unable to speak English?—Most foreigners come with particular recommendations, and every kindness is shown to them; first and foremost in explaining to them the regulations of the reading room. I have never had any applications from foreigners who felt any difficulty.

1679. Suppose the case of a foreigner without the recommendation you speak of, and unable to speak English, with whom would he communicate in the reading room?—I cannot say exactly; he probably would find other foreigners there; or some attendant would seek for Mr. König or Mr. Panizzi, or some other officer, who would be immediately brought to him.

1680. The attendant of the reading room not being able to speak French, or any other continental language?—No; but he is by far the most valuable servant we have in our establishment, and the most useful in the reading room.

1681. Has any difficulty ever occurred to foreigners in the library, from the want of persons with whom they could communicate?—Never, at any time.

1682. Not that you are aware of?—Never; I watch every thing of that kind, for the credit of the Museum.

1683. No representation has ever been made to you on the subject?—Never, at any time.

1684. What catalogues are placed in the Reading Room?—The catalogues of printed books, including that of the King's Library, and a catalogue of the different collections of manuscripts, together with manuscript catalogues of those parts of the manuscript and printed collections which are not yet in print.

1685. Are the catalogues alphabetical or classed?—The catalogues of all the collections of printed books are alphabetical; the catalogues of the collection of manuscripts are neither classed nor alphabetical, but they have indexes; and in the King's Library, there is a catalogue, classed to a certain extent, to which readers are continually referred if they want to see what may be in that library in any particular branch of literature.

1686. By whom was that classed catalogue constructed?—It was made at Buckingham-house, under the direction of Sir Frederick Barnard, when the King's Library was deposited there.

1687. Is it found to be a very useful catalogue?—It is not strictly a classed catalogue; it is divided into five or six faculties, and has an useful juxtaposition of subjects, but it is not a classed catalogue to the extent to which you probably may expect to find it.

1688. Is it frequently referred to conjointly with the alphabetical catalogue?—Yes, very often.

1689. Is it referred to, comparatively with the other catalogues, more by men of research?—No, it is only accidentally consulted; a reader will sometimes apply to the chief attendant of the reading room, or one of the librarians, and say, "I wish to see what books you have on a particular subject;" and it is said to one of the attendants, "Take this gentleman to the classed catalogue in the King's Library."

1690. Then to ascertain what works you have on particular subjects, a classed catalogue is considered indispensable?—I do not know that a classed catalogue is

Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

22 June 1835.

indispensable; an alphabetical one is; an alphabetical one is referred to 500 times where a classed catalogue is referred to once.

1691. And where an alphabetical catalogue does not give the information required, as it cannot do, by not showing all the works in the library on a particular subject, the classed catalogue is referred to?—Yes; that which is in the King's Library.

1692. But if it is useful in the King's Library, it would be useful in any other library?—Certainly.

1693. Will you favour the Committee with your opinion of the comparative value of an alphabetical catalogue and a classed catalogue?—An alphabetical catalogue is indispensable; a classed catalogue is only occasionally useful. The men who come to our reading room are mostly men of laborious research, and men who are well acquainted with the subjects they are reading or writing upon; and therefore, a classed catalogue is not so often asked for as you might imagine. I do not mean to deny the utility of a classed catalogue, but I think the making of a perfect alphabetical one ought to be a prior employment, and the completion of a perfect alphabetical one is the most important of the two to effect.

1694. Your evidence as to classed catalogues, is in comparison with alphabetical ones?—Certainly.

1695. But in a great national library, like that of the British Museum, do you not think it indispensable that there should be a classed catalogue as well as an alphabetical catalogue?—I think it is very desirable.

1696. Was there not, at one period, the commencement of such a catalogue?—Yes.

1697. Will you state to the Committee, having now given your opinion that it is very desirable there should be such a catalogue, why it was discontinued?—The Trustees have discontinued it for a time, until they can get a good alphabetical catalogue completed.

1698. Why should they not be going on simultaneously?—The labour is immense, and the expense would be very great, to be carrying on both catalogues in full force at the same time.

1699. Then do I understand that the catalogue was only given up on account of the expense?—I cannot say that, but all hands were put in motion to complete the alphabetical one.

1700. When you say you do not know that it was given up solely on account of the expense, what other reason was assigned for its discontinuance?—I do not know; the fear of expense was combined with the necessity of having an alphabetical catalogue completed as soon as possible.

1701. Was not a considerable expense incurred in the formation of the classed catalogue, as far as it went?—Yes; and the materials are all in readiness to form a part of the classed catalogue, when the labour is renewed.

1702. Do you mean to say, that the materials are in the same state in which they were when the formation of the classed catalogue was given up?—I do not know that the materials are in precisely the same state, because I believe that many of those materials are at present used in making the alphabetical catalogue, but they are so marked as to allow of their being restored for the purposes of the classed catalogue when the work is done for which they are at present used.

1703. But the great labour of making a classed catalogue consists of course in the act of classification; you having, generally speaking, catalogues of the library, is not the whole or the chief of the labour which was so bestowed in classifying the catalogues, now totally lost?—No, every title in both cases was written on a separate slip of paper.

1704. But the titles are now arranged according to the letters of the alphabet?—They are.

1705. And they were at one time arranged in classes?—Yes.

1706. So that the classes have been all destroyed and distributed?—They have been broken up and distributed, but there are still distinctive marks placed on each paper, so that when they have been used for the alphabetical catalogue, they can be again restored to their proper places in the classed catalogue.

1707. But it would be a work of considerable labour, requiring that every title of the alphabetical catalogue should be looked over?—It would be mere manual labour, which any inferior person could perform.

1708. But the labour which was bestowed upon the classed catalogue is now entirely useless?—It has been turned in another direction for the moment.

1709. Which

Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

22 June 1835.

1709. Which labour must be repeated, to bring it back into the state of a classed catalogue?—Not repeated; the papers must be merely re-assorted.

1710. As far as that re-assortment goes, it must be done over again?—Yes, but that is a manual labour, which an assistant can perform.

1711. The intellectual part of the labour is finished?—Yes.

1712. All that will be required to be done, is the manual labour of sorting them according to the marks?—Yes.

1713. Do you mean to say that any person may be qualified, for instance an attendant in the library, to take up the slips of paper on which the titles of the books are written, now that they are placed in different order, and place them again in the order of classes in which they were when the work was discontinued?—I have no doubt of it, under the direction of the librarian.

1714. Then it would again require the superintendence of the librarian, in addition to the manual labour of the attendants, to re-construct that classed catalogue?—It would not be a great nor a long labour.

1715. It would be a labour to the whole extent of the labour of re-assorting?—Certainly.

1716. It will not be equal to the labour of originally constructing it?—No.

1717. There will be no labour of thought?—No; it will require simply the occasional superintendence of the librarian.

1718. The labour is considerable of assigning the different portions of a book to its proper place in a classed catalogue?—It is frequently very great.

1719. That is the principal labour generally of a classed catalogue?—Yes.

1720. Making an alphabetical catalogue will diminish the labour of a classed catalogue?—It may, to some extent.

1721. If the two could be performed simultaneously would it not be a saving of time to the public?—I do not think they could be performed simultaneously with the same quickness.

1722. Do the trustees still contemplate the formation of a classed catalogue?—I have no doubt they do; but I should doubt whether they contemplate the printing of a classed catalogue.

1723. Have no complaints reached you, as to the state of the library of the British Museum?—No; no formal complaints.

1724. Nor have you yourself, from any inspection of these catalogues, or knowledge of them, represented to the trustees the necessity of obtaining more accurate and better arranged catalogues?—No; the influx of books within the last eight or ten years has thrown the alphabetical catalogue, which was in good order, much out of it; so much so, that it has become necessary that we should re-form our alphabetical catalogue.

1725. Who is now employed in making the catalogue?—The chief strength of the library.

1726. Will you state the names of the individuals who are so employed?—The Rev. Mr. Baber, who is at the head of the printed book department, has the superintendence of the whole; there is Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cary, Mr. Glover, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Horne, and Dr. Schier.

1727. These gentlemen are all employed in making the catalogue?—These gentlemen are all employed upon different divisions of the catalogue; they take the books in different languages.

1728. Now, will you state how many hours they work daily upon the catalogue?—They are usually occupied six hours a day. There are various duties which come in, and draw them off sometimes; and some of them have appointed duties, which regularly draw them off.

1729. Is there not one gentleman more peculiarly appointed to make the catalogue?—Mr. Horne was heretofore particularly engaged on the classed catalogue; but his services have been transferred for a time in aid of the intended new alphabetical catalogue.

1730. Does he receive a salary for that?—He receives a salary of 300 *l.* a year.

1731. How long has he been about it?—I think he has been employed about nine years. I think in 1824 or 1825 he entered upon the classed catalogue.

1732. Has any report been made to the trustees on the subject of the catalogue?—Reports are made monthly to the trustees of the progress of the work, and even of the number of titles entered by each party.

1733. Have any remarks been made by the trustees on the subject of the catalogue?—

Sir Henry Ellis,
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

22 June 1835.

logue?—I do not know that there have. They take a strong interest in it, and the work is carried on to their satisfaction.

1734. Mr. Horne, I believe, is a distinguished author?—He is a distinguished man.

1735. What assistance has he in the formation of that catalogue?—He has none appropriate to himself.

1736. Every thing is done by his own hand?—Yes, as relates to the portion of the library allotted to him.

1737. Mr. Horne has not only to take down the book, but to examine it, and write the title?—Whatever books he desires to have, are brought to him by the attendants.

1738. Are you quite sure that that is the case?—I see the attendants bring him books when he requires them.

1739. Is not Mr. Horne obliged to take down books, and examine the titles, and with his own hand write down the title?—It is very possible that, for his own satisfaction, he may have gone to a book he is acquainted with, and taken it down; but he has made no complaint to me of wanting aid.

1740. Do you think that Mr. Horne, considering him as a distinguished author, has that manual assistance in the formation of the catalogue which he ought to have?—He has. I think he would complain if he had not; and I am sure there would be every disposition to relieve and assist him on my part.

1741. To whom would he complain?—He would complain to me, I conceive.

1742. And on his making the complaint, what steps would you take?—I would give him assistance.

1743. Without reference to the trustees?—Yes, certainly.

1744. Have you the power to employ an unlimited number of assistants?—No; but I should order some one of the attendants to devote his service to him.

1745. That attendant would be taken from some other department?—There are three attendants in the King's Library, where Mr. Horne sits; and they are all and always within call.

1746. If they are assisting Mr. Horne, they must be taken from the library?—Those attendants are appropriated to the King's Library, and are always in the same room with Mr. Horne.

1747. Are you of opinion, then, that considering Mr. Horne as a gentleman and a distinguished author, he has all the manual assistance he ought to have, in order to get on with the catalogue as rapidly as its importance would demand?—I am.

1748. Do you mean consistently with the sums voted by Parliament?—I am not making any reference to them.

1749. If Parliament were more liberal in their yearly grants, the catalogue might be proceeded with, to the advantage of the public, much more rapidly?—I think the catalogue is proceeding as rapidly as it can with the present staff of officers; and with regard to assistance to Mr. Horne, or any other officer, if he came to me and stated that another attendant was absolutely wanted, I should make a report of it at the next meeting to the trustees, and I am very sure that the trustees would readily grant him assistance.

1750. What prospect is there of the catalogue being finished?—Mr. Baber, who superintends that department, can give a better answer to that than I can.

1751. Has Mr. Horne ever asked for assistance, or made any complaint?—No; and he is on those terms of intimacy with me, that he would not hesitate for a moment to speak his mind, or to ask for assistance if he wished it. I never heard him make a complaint of any kind. Mr. Baber is at the head of the printed library; Mr. Horne performs his duties under Mr. Baber.

1752. What foreign library is provided with the best catalogue?—I hardly know how to give an answer to that inquiry, for no foreign library of great extent has printed a catalogue of late years.

1753. Is there not an excellent catalogue at Berlin?—Not of late date, that I have heard of.

1754. Is there not a considerable difference of opinion as to the expediency of a classed catalogue?—There is certainly a difference of opinion as to its expediency; but it is so creditable to a great library to have a classed catalogue, that one cannot help thinking it desirable; but I think to keep it in manuscript is all that is necessary. The classes can then be constantly filled up to the latest period.

1755. Is there not a considerable difficulty in having a unity of opinion in the

different

different persons employed in making a classed catalogue as to the heads under which the different books should be classed?—Yes.

1756. That is a subject, I believe, upon which hardly any two men would agree?—No; hardly two men will agree in all cases. They may agree upon many classes, but there are some upon which they will always differ.

1757. Does it practically give a very great facility to consulting libraries?—I do not think it does generally.

1758. Are there not so many subjects which may fairly be classed under two or three different heads, that it is very difficult to say under what head they would be found?—That difficulty occasionally occurs.

1759. The expense of making a classed catalogue would be very considerable?—Yes; enormous.

1760. And the length of time occupied in the formation of a classed catalogue would be considerable?—It would be considerable, and would require many hands.

1761. Then does not that difficulty occur practically in getting those different hands to coincide as to the view they may take in the classification of books?—Yes.

1762. Will not that difficulty always render a classed catalogue an imperfect production?—Opinions will always be likely to vary on points of classification, but still a classed catalogue is desirable.

1763. In spite of the imperfections which might exist?—Yes.

1764. Do classed catalogues exist generally in foreign libraries?—I do not think they do. There is none at Paris, for instance, and that is a very large library; I mean none for the last half century. I do not know that I have seen a classed catalogue in any great foreign library. The foreign libraries have given up printing catalogues generally. Literature has accumulated so much, that a catalogue would find no purchaser if it was published.

1765. Have you ever met with a publication by one of the officers of the British Museum on the construction of a classed catalogue?—Yes; I did possess a copy, but some one has borrowed it from me.

1766. That work, I believe, was printed by order of the Trustees?—Yes, it was; it was intitled “An Outline of Classification.”

1767. Is it to be inferred, from the trustees having ordered that Outline of Classification to be printed, that they deemed it of considerable importance?—Yes, they deemed it of importance.

1768. I believe it was handsomely printed on thick paper, and in a quarto shape?—It was.

1769. I think the author of that scheme for a classed catalogue was Mr. Horne?—Yes.

1770. The author of the Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures?—Yes.

1771. Will you favour the Committee with your opinion of that scheme?—I thought it an extremely good, as well as an elaborate outline of classification; but I believe Mr. Horne has changed his mind on various portions of it, and that his own copy, which is interleaved and interlined, would now give you a very different, as well as enlarged classification, to what he then proposed.

1772. Mr. Horne has found his outline capable of improvement?—Capable of great improvement.

1773. An incident common, I believe, to every work under the sun?—Yes.

1774. Could you make any rough guess as to the expense of a classed catalogue?—No; I cannot give an approximation to the expense; such a catalogue of our library would cost many thousands of pounds.

1775. From the rapid increase in the number of works that are published, would a catalogue made this year be very available a few years hence?—No; it is like a law-book, it would grow obsolete in a short space of time; it would want constantly reprinting, to keep it up as a record of knowledge. Librarians are living catalogues, and can usually be consulted to greater advantage for a continuance.

1776. The advantage which would be derived by persons who consult the library from a classed catalogue is very much provided for by the presence of the librarian?—It is. If he performs his duty, he is sure to be acquainted with the wealth or poverty of the library; with its strength or weakness in the different classes of knowledge.

1777. Do you ever remember the case of a person wishing to have a classed catalogue,

Sir Henry Ellis
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

22 June 1835.

Sir Henry Ellis
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

22 June 1835.

logue, who did not get the information he required from the librarian?—No, I never knew an instance.

1778. Is it not easier for the librarian to travel on with the accumulation of books, so as to know all that is to be found on the different subjects, than to go on correcting your classed catalogue with the rapidity you require to keep pace with the collection?—It is.

1779. Do you conceive there would be any real practical difficulty in the formation of a classed catalogue but that which arises from a consideration of the expense?—I consider that it would not be well made unless you employed persons more especially conversant with particular branches of learning. You must consider, not only the expense, but the employment of persons peculiarly qualified for the undertaking.

1780. The classification of a catalogue requires not only a knowledge of the titles, but a very full knowledge of the contents of the books?—I should think so, if the catalogue is to be well made.

1781. Therefore it is a very great intellectual labour as well as manual labour?—It is.

1782. But suppose the catalogue to be constructed, and supposing any errors to be made, those errors as they appear would be corrected, and at length the work will approach perfection?—I mean to say, you cannot employ very ordinary hands in making a classed catalogue, if you mean to produce a standard or even an ordinarily creditable work.

1783. Ought you to employ very ordinary hands in the formation of any catalogue?—There is a great deal of work which may be done by an ordinary hand, if superintended by a better head; you get on more rapidly, and with equal correctness.

1784. But in that case the responsibility is on the superintendent, and not the labouring man?—Yes.

1785. Supposing a great number of extra assistants were required in the formation of a classed catalogue, would it not be desirable that Parliament should, for that purpose, increase the grant to the Museum, so that the Museum should be able to call to its aid certain extraneous assistance, with a view of completing the classed catalogue in as short a time as possible?—Undoubtedly; but the expense would be very great.

1786. If it is to be done at all, it should be done as quickly as possible by the same hands, in order that the same ideas should prevail in the classification throughout?—Yes, that a unity of design may be preserved.

1787. If you had the same hands, you would have the same ideas as to what heads the books should be classed under?—You would, if one person drew the original outline upon which the others were to act.

1788. Then the question of expense would be the principal question to be considered?—Yes.

1789. And that would be more for Parliament to consider than the Trustees of the British Museum?—Certainly.

1790. But have the trustees of the Museum ever represented to Parliament the importance of a classed catalogue?—They represented, some years ago, the importance of it to the Lords of the Treasury, and I think 1,200 *l.* a year was granted for several years.

1791. Of how many volumes does the catalogue of the printed books now consist?—I can hardly say, because the catalogue of printed books, as it was published in 1819, consisted of seven octavo volumes, but we have not reprinted that catalogue; it has been interleaved, and is more than doubled in bulk. The additions are continued in manuscript.

1792. Is it about to be reprinted?—The new Alphabetical Catalogue is in progress, and will be printed.

1793. How soon is it likely to be printed?—I cannot tell; Mr. Baber, who superintends it, will give you more accurate information upon the subject of time than I can.

1794. At present the British Museum has no perfect catalogue?—It never can have a perfect catalogue; fresh books are coming in every day.

1795. But no perfect catalogue, up to the end of last year, for instance?—The books are entered as fast as they come in.

1796. Up

Sir Henry Ellis
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

22 June 1835.

1796. Up to what date is the catalogue perfect?—As to that again, Mr. Baber must inform you.

1797. What catalogues of manuscripts are there?—First of all there is a catalogue of the old Royal Library of manuscripts, by Casley; then there is a catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts; a catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts; a catalogue of the Sloane manuscripts; a catalogue of the Hargrave manuscripts, and a catalogue of the Lansdowne manuscripts. There is the first portion of a new general catalogue, containing the Arundel manuscripts; and I think a second part, containing the Burney manuscripts, is nearly, if not quite finished. Progress is also making in a catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts.

1798. Have these catalogues any index?—All that have been hitherto printed are indexed.

1799. There is no catalogue of manuscripts without an index?—No, except a catalogue in manuscript of the manuscripts which have come in of very late years. To the Cole collection, which forms a branch of that catalogue, there is more than one full index, made by Mr. Cole himself.

1800. Are there in the reading-room duplicates and triplicates of lexicons, dictionaries and encyclopædias?—There are about 8,400 volumes of different kinds, consisting of dictionaries, gazettes, encyclopædias, books of record, Acts of Parliament, and other works of reference. They are kept in the reading-room for the immediate accommodation of the students, exclusive of the books which are called for from the library. These 8,400 volumes save the employment (and of course the pay) of at least three attendants; even with three additional attendants, these books would not be as easily obtained if fetched from the library.

1801. Has that number been diminished at all?—It has been increased from time to time; I think we have added one-half of them of late years.

1802. There has been an opinion abroad that the great room of the Royal Library might be appropriated as a reading-room; will you state your opinion of that appropriation?—It would be a very good appropriation of that room, as far as the readers are concerned, but you must turn out the books from the library, to admit these 8,400 volumes I have been speaking of.

1803. Except that they might be attainable by the readers through the hands of the attendants?—Yes, but here we save the expense of employing full three attendants. The new reading-rooms are on the north side of the house. There are two new reading-rooms preparing, which will have accommodation of the kind I am speaking of.

1804. Now, will you state the steps necessary to be taken by any person who wishes admission to the reading-room?—I believe the Return of 1833 gives the information. A person who wishes for access to the reading-room usually writes me a letter, or calls upon me. If he is a person entirely unknown, I have some conversation with him, and if I think he is a respectable person, I give him a temporary admission on my own responsibility, and request him to be so good as to bring me a note of introduction from some person whom he may name. If he is a scientific man, I generally ask for a scientific introduction, and I usually give him two or three days, and in that time he brings a letter. But, nine times out of ten the person brings an introduction at the moment of his application.

1805. Have you ever found that rule operate injuriously or inconveniently to foreigners?—Certainly not; I am known to most of the ambassadors, their secretaries, or the consuls, and I take particular pains that foreigners may have an easy access. When a foreigner calls upon me, and cannot give any reference to his ambassador, such as a Spaniard, for instance, I have applied to Lord Holland, or to some eminent Spanish merchant, and have always succeeded so far in performing what I consider my duty to the institution, as to obtain a satisfactory recommendation for a foreigner, even where he could not, or thought he could not, provide one for himself.

1806. You exercise a discretion between the meetings of the trustees wholly and entirely as to the regulation of and admission to the reading-room?—The management of the reading-room is entirely deputed to me by the trustees. I make no reference to them, unless it might be necessary to get rid of some person, which has not very often occurred.

1807. Now, was any Index to the manuscripts ever commenced at the recommendation of Lord Colchester?—Yes.

1808. He recommended, I believe, that a new general index should be made to all

Sir Henry Ellis
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

22 June 1835.

all the manuscripts?—He recommended a general index, and I drew up the plan of it for him.

1809. And the work, I believe, was commenced?—Yes.

1810. Will you state the name of the person who was employed upon it?—Mr. John Millard.

1811. As keeper of the manuscripts, he was under your immediate superintendence?—Yes, he was under my immediate superintendence till I was promoted to my present office.

1812. How long was he under your immediate superintendence?—I forget exactly, but I think I have a memorandum in my pocket. It was at the end of 1824 that Mr. Millard received his first employ. He was unacquainted with manuscripts when he came to the library, and in consequence I put him upon the Hargrave catalogue, and afterwards upon that of the Lansdowne collection of manuscripts, with the view that he should get gradually acquainted with the manuscript department.

1813. How long was he under your direction?—He was under my direction till the end of 1827.

1814. What is your opinion as to the efficiency with which he discharged that duty?—During that time I was perfectly satisfied with his discharge of the duty. I went minutely into the inquiry of the performance of his duty, and I know, in the Printed Library, we usually reckoned that a man could catalogue 60 books a day, and do them well; and I hold in my hand a slip of paper, from which it appears to me that during the time he was under my direction the slips amounted upon the average to 72 per day, which I considered to be a fair equivalent to 60 titles in the printed catalogue.

1815. Then he did one-sixth more than the ordinary average duty?—He worked as fairly as I could expect. It will sometimes happen that a man can catalogue 80 titles of printed books in a day, and on another not more than 45; every now and then little difficulties arise; he must go and search for information, to be satisfied that he is correct.

1816. Mr. Forshall, I believe, succeeded you as keeper of the manuscripts?—Yes.

1817. Did you communicate to Mr. Millard, in or about the year 1831, that the trustees had abandoned the work in which he was engaged?—Yes, I did; I believe I was the first person who communicated it to him. I became acquainted with it after a meeting of the trustees. I did not know of any such intention on the part of the trustees before it was communicated to me that they had made that determination.

1818. Will you state what was your opinion, and which opinion I believe you expressed to Mr. Millard, of the discontinuance of his labours in the Museum?—I do not know what opinion I could have given at that time. I remember that Mr. Millard's health failed him very much, and Mr. Forshall was uneasy at his not going on so rapidly under him as he had done under me.

1819. You were not aware, I believe, of the proposed discontinuance of his services?—No, I was not. It did not form the matter of any report to the trustees; if it had it would have come under my cognizance.

1820. Can you state upon whose responsibility or discretion his labours were discontinued?—I have not the slightest knowledge, except that after the meeting Mr. Forshall told me that the trustees had laid aside the labour of a classed index to the manuscripts, and that they had given Mr. Millard notice that at the end of a year he must leave his labours, and I communicated that, I believe, on the Monday or Tuesday following to Mr. Millard; in fact, I thought it had been communicated to him before, but it turned out that I surprised him by the communication.

1821. Are the reports of the principals of the departments submitted to you before they are laid before the trustees?—Always; and I make any remarks upon them I think necessary for the information of the trustees.

1822. In this particular case, did you see any report which recommended the dismissal of Mr. Millard?—There was no report; it must have arisen out of conversation between the trustees and Mr. Forshall.

The Rev. J. Forshall; further Examined.

Rev. J. Forshall.

1823. YOU have heard what has been stated by Sir Henry Ellis on this subject?—I do not know that I have heard the whole.

1824. You

Sir Henry Ellis
and
Rev. J. Forshall.
22 June 1835.

1824. You are acquainted with Mr. John Millard, who was employed in making the index to the manuscripts?—Yes.

1825. He was so employed when you became keeper of the manuscripts?—Yes.

1826. His labours were discontinued during the time you were keeper of the manuscripts?—Yes.

1827. Will you state upon what grounds?—I have already stated to the Committee that Mr. Millard's services had become very inefficient.

1828. And upon that ground only the discontinuance of his labours was directed?—No, I think it is in evidence already that it was not upon that ground only.

1829. Will you state the ground?—The ground was, that the trustees thought it would be better to make a perfect catalogue of their manuscripts before they proceeded with the indexes to such catalogue.

1830. And was that the ground upon which he was dismissed from the British Museum?—It is not proper to say that Mr. Millard was dismissed; the grounds I have stated were those upon which the work he was employed in was discontinued.

1831. He was no longer employed on the establishment?—He was not.

1832. Was he a valuable servant to the establishment or not?—If you insist upon having my opinion upon that subject, I should say not.

1833. Then no application has been made to him to fill any vacant situation in the Museum, upon the ground that you have stated, that you did not consider his services sufficiently valuable to warrant it?—Just so; that his services were not so considered.

1834. Sir Henry Ellis has stated that the cataloguing of 60 books in the printed catalogue is a fair average daily labour for any man; and he has stated that Mr. Millard indexed 70 manuscripts on an average; will you state then why you did not consider him a valuable servant of the institution?—I should understand Sir Henry Ellis's statement of the first average to apply to the catalogue of printed books; that 60 titles catalogued in the printed book catalogue might be a fair average for a well-qualified person to perform in a day, but the average of titles which the same person could index from a printed catalogue of manuscripts is a totally different thing.

1835. It appears that he exceeded the labours of others in one case, why might he not in the other?—I do not consider that he did exceed the labours of others.

1836. Have you your report of February 1831, in reference to this matter?—Yes; this is an extract from my report to the Trustees, dated February 11, 1831:

"Yet, notwithstanding so much has been done, the arrears of the department are still extremely great, and Mr. Nicolas's statement is perfectly correct, that the catalogues of the manuscript collections are defective. Of the extent of these arrears the trustees are perhaps ignorant.

"A new catalogue is required to the Royal Collection of mss. Many additions require to be made to the Cotton catalogue. The latter part of the Harleian catalogue requires to be made anew; and the whole of it should be revised. The catalogue of the Sloane mss. requires to be made anew. The catalogue of the additional mss. requires much revision and amplification. Not an inconsiderable portion of the Rich mss. remain to be described, and an index to be made. Nearly a thousand volumes of mss. have not been entered in any catalogue whatever. A much more perfect catalogue is required to the collections of charters; a classed index is required to the whole collection. To accomplish these several works, and to put the catalogues of the mss. in the state in which they ought to be, and annex proper indexes, would require, as far as Mr. Forshall can calculate, the writing out of at least 800,000 titles and entries; and calculating that a well-qualified person could make 75 titles every day, upwards of 40 years of unremitted labour would be requisite to finish the task. Under these circumstances, Mr. Forshall hopes that the trustees will not think him unreasonable in most earnestly requesting, not only the continuance of Mr. Holmes' services, but the additional assistance of another individual of similar qualifications."

1837. You state there were considerable arrears; will you state to the Committee who was responsible for the arrears in the department of manuscripts?—These arrears have partly been occasioned by great accessions in the manuscript department since the year 1825, when the Rich collection was brought to the Museum.

1838. There being great arrears in that department, do you mean to assign that as a reason for getting rid of an efficient assistant, such as Mr. Millard has been

Sir Henry Ellis
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

22 June 1835.

stated to be by Sir Henry Ellis?—If Mr. Millard had been an efficient assistant, I should never have recommended his services being discontinued.

1839. Then you differ from Sir Henry Ellis, in considering that Mr. Millard was not an efficient assistant?—Certainly.—(By Sir Henry Ellis.)—I prefaced my observations with the remark, that Mr. Millard was not acquainted with manuscripts when he came to our house; and on that account I gave him the Hargrave catalogue first, and the Lansdowne afterwards, for those catalogues were well made, and there was very little trouble in forming the index from them. He afterwards went to the Harleian catalogue, and up to a certain extent that catalogue was in good condition; and I was in hopes that he would have studied old manuscripts, so as to have felt his way with the work; for when he came to the Museum he was entirely unacquainted with manuscripts.

1840. He might be very fit for indexing catalogues, without being fit for making the catalogues themselves?—Yes.

1841. How long was Mr. Millard in the Museum?—He was nearly three years under me. I lent him at that time Spelman's "Archaismus Graphicus," to enable him to become familiar with the contractions of manuscripts.

1842. During what length of time was Mr. Millard employed by the trustees of the Museum?—I think he was with us until 1833.

1843. Was he employed during a period of about nine years?—Yes, thereabouts; between eight and nine years.

1844. Do you consider that he acquired any additional expertness or facility from the making of the catalogue of manuscripts?—I should think he must have made himself more acquainted with manuscripts than at his first beginning, but he was not with me after 1827. During the time he was with me the catalogues he was employed upon were such, that he could index without requiring knowledge of manuscripts, and Mr. Forshall must speak to the rest.

1845. (To Mr. Forshall.)—Now, will you state to the Committee why Mr. Millard was dismissed?—I have already given, I think, quite sufficient reasons to the Committee for the discontinuance of Mr. Millard's services.

1846. What was the leave of absence which Mr. Millard obtained from the trustees for the recovery of his health?—Six months, as far as my recollection goes.

1847. And what was the actual time of his absence?—About the same time, or it was a little short of it; I believe it was a little short of it.

1848. Upon his restoration to health, what reason was assigned for his discontinuance as an assistant employed in the Museum?—I do not think his health was restored.

1849. How did you ascertain that?—His eyesight was very bad, and he was unable to employ himself during a great portion of the day, as was evident to all persons, upon the work assigned to him.

1850. (To Sir Henry Ellis.)—Do you concur in that?—Decidedly.

1851. (To Mr. Forshall.)—That was the sole and single ground upon which you thought it expedient, as keeper of the manuscripts, to discontinue his services?—I think that was quite a sufficient ground for the trustees to discontinue his services.

1852. Was that the sole and single ground upon which you thought it right to discontinue his services?—No; it was not the only ground on which I thought his services might be discontinued.

1853. Will you state to the Committee what other reason you had, and what reason you assigned to the trustees as the ground work of your recommendation for his dismissal?—I thought more efficient services could be obtained for the amount of remuneration given to Mr. Millard, putting aside the point of ill health.

1854. Did you communicate that to Mr. Millard, and had he an opportunity of continuing at the Museum at a lower salary?—I do not suppose that I did communicate to Mr. Millard my opinion of his efficiency, nor should I think it necessary, in a case of that kind, to do so.

1855. Then, because a man is paid too highly, he is dismissed without any communication to him?—That was not the case; it might be, that Mr. Millard's services could be of very little avail, the work for which he was specially engaged being discontinued; indeed, considering the state of his health, of so little avail in another description of service as not to be desirable.

1856. Not in a humbler department of the Museum?—Not in any situation that he would have accepted.

1857. Did

1857. Did you give him an opportunity of accepting any other department?—No.

1858. Did you make a report on the subject to the trustees, without any communication with him?—Yes; that report was not intended by me to bear directly upon Mr. Millard's case.

1859. What report does touch Mr. Millard's case?—None whatever, except that referred to in my last answer.

1860. Was there then a verbal communication to the trustees?—The discontinuance of the work for which Mr. Millard had been engaged was the result of a discussion which took place among the trustees, in consequence of that report, and of the minute inquiries the trustees made of me, being present before them, as to the real condition and requirements of the manuscript department.

1861. And that inquiry is not recorded; was it a mere verbal and personal inquiry?—The inquiry is not, but the result of the inquiry is recorded.

1862. What is that result?—It is in the minutes of the trustees.

1863. What is the minute?—I will give you the substance of it as nearly as I can, namely, that it was not expedient at present to continue the general index to the collections of manuscripts.

1864. Then the representations that you made to the trustees in reference to Mr. Millard's efficiency and literary and general value to the Museum were made to them wholly and entirely without any communication to the assistants under your superintendence?—Without any communication to Mr. Millard, but not without any communication to other officers in my department.

1865. But without any communication to the individual who was most interested?—Certainly.

1866. You gave him no opportunity of stating his own case?—He had opportunity enough, for he was retained by the trustees two years after that in their service, and therefore he had many and the fullest opportunities of stating his case.

1867. Was he aware for two years after your report recommended the discontinuance of his services?—I have already stated that my report contained no recommendation of that kind; but Mr. Millard was aware that his services were to be discontinued, and I presume his natural inference would be, that some person in authority had so recommended.

1868. What opportunity had he of stating his case to the trustees?—Any statement which he chose to make would immediately have been laid before the trustees.

1869. Was any such memorial presented?—Yes, there was.

1870. Was there any minute made of the proceedings on that memorial?—Yes, as a matter of course. Mr. Millard was first allowed twelve months to seek some other employment, and then, upon his application, he was allowed a second twelve months. I hope the Committee perfectly understand that there was no private motive or feeling of any kind which influenced me in recommending the discontinuance of the work for which Mr. Millard was engaged. I had no other feeling towards him then, nor have I now, than that of kindness.

1871. At the time of his dismissal, was there any inferior situation in the Museum vacant which might have been offered to and accepted by Mr. Millard?—No, I think no situation inferior in point of the duties required in it, which Mr. Millard would have thought of accepting, or I should have thought of proposing to him.

[*Mr. Mawer Cowtan produced an Account of the Expenses of Messrs. Baber and König to Munich; also, an Account of the Sum paid for Baron Moll's Books and other articles.—See Appendix, No. 12.*]

Sir Henry Ellis
and
Rev. J. Forshall.

22 June 1835.

Veneris, 26^o die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *J. Forshall*, called in ; and further Examined.

Rev. J. Forshall.

26 June 1835.

1872. DO you produce any Papers which the Committee called for on a former day?—Yes ; the first paper contains an extract from the will and codicil of the Earl of Bridgewater, so far as the same concerns the Trustees of the British Museum. The next is a copy of a minute of a committee of the Trustees, dated March 10th, 1832, directing the appropriation of part of the dividends arising from the Earl of Bridgewater's property bequeathed to the trust. The third paper is a statement of the application of all the proceeds which have arisen out of the Earl of Bridgewater's devise. I have next to put in several papers relating to the purchase of Mr. Salt's first collection of Egyptian Antiquities : the first paper is a copy of a minute dated February 13th, 1819 ; the next is a copy of a minute of a general meeting of the same date ; the third is a copy of a minute dated February 19th, 1820 ; also, another minute dated May 11th, 1832 ; and lastly, a minute of a sub-committee dated 23d February 1823, at which sub-committee the trustees agreed to purchase Mr. Salt's collection, for the sum of 2,000 £. ; the minute states, that Mr. Bingham Richards, on the part of Mr. Salt, agreed to accept that 2,000 £., and the money, I find, was paid in the June following.

[*The above Papers are given in and read.—See Appendix, No. 20.*]

Sir Henry Ellis, called in ; and further Examined.

Sir Henry Ellis.

1873. I BELIEVE you stated, that you thought the general index to the manuscripts, commenced under your direction, a desirable work?—I said that a classed catalogue of books was a desirable work, but my evidence, I believe, did not go to the general index to the manuscripts. I do not mean to say that it would not be a desirable thing to have an index to the manuscripts of the Museum, but I believe my answer referred entirely to a classed catalogue of books.

1874. What is your opinion then of the general index to the manuscripts, which I believe was commenced under your directions?—Lord Colchester first proposed to me a classed catalogue of our manuscripts, similar to the intended classed catalogue of printed books, but manuscripts are so totally different in their contents and arrangement from printed books, that I convinced him that such a classification could not be accomplished. I said, if you will make a general index to the manuscripts, under such heads as the manuscripts themselves direct, you will make a very useful work ; but it will be a long and laborious undertaking. Lord Colchester was so intent upon having a classed catalogue of some kind, that he came into the plan, and I believe it would be a very useful work if completed.

1875. That is, a general index?—Yes ; Lord Colchester having thus originated the plan, inquired for some person to make the index. The Rev. Mr. Horne recommended Mr. Millard to him, and I received a letter from Lord Colchester to say, that he had found a fit person, and to desire that his name should be laid before the trustees. That was the origin of Mr. Millard's appointment.

1876. Now at the time you suggested that general index to Lord Colchester, did you make any calculation as to the extent of the cost of the labour and the expense before it was completed?—It was impossible.

1877. Both with reference to the time it would take and the cost of it?—I considered it would be impossible to come even to an approximation, till a portion of the work had been completed.

1878. And in that way, and that alone, Mr. Millard was selected for the purpose?—In that way alone. I beg to add another word : it was represented that Mr. Millard had made several indexes to Reports of the House of Commons, and he came recommended as a person who had been accustomed to make indexes.

1879. By whom was that represented?—I do not know, but I believe by Mr. Horne.

1880. Represented to you or to the trustees?—To Lord Colchester.

1881. Did you receive your information as to that representation from Lord Colchester?—I believe from Lord Colchester, with Mr. Horne's corroboration.

1882. Then,

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

1882. Then, not having known anything of Mr. Millard before, and receiving only that sort of representation which you have described from Lord Colchester, when Mr. Millard came into the service of the Museum, did you take any particular pains, or any means to ascertain what were the qualifications of Mr. Millard for such a purpose?—I found that Mr. Millard was not at all acquainted with manuscripts; I recommended him, therefore, to make himself conversant with them, and, as I stated on a former day, I lent him a manuscript copy, which I possess myself, of Sir Henry Spelman's "Archaismus Graphicus," a work explanatory of the contractions found in manuscripts, which Sir Henry Spelman had drawn up for the use of his sons. I lent it to him, and recommended him to copy it for his own advantage, and return it to me in two months; and there is a pencil-mark still remaining in that manuscript, from the time I lent it, "to be returned to Henry Ellis in two months."

1883. Then previous to your having lent that book to Mr. Millard, and during the continuance of these two months, he was altogether unqualified to have made that general index which you had suggested to Lord Colchester?—Not so; because the Hargrave and Lansdowne catalogues of manuscripts were, I will not say so perfectly, but so fully and sufficiently made, that there was no occasion, for a considerable length of his work to come, for him to refer from the catalogues to the manuscripts themselves. He had solely, in the Hargrave catalogue, to index what was before him in print; the same in the Lansdowne catalogue; and I formed a hope, that by the time he had finished the Lansdowne, and had got a little forward in the Harleian catalogue, he would have made himself so far master of the old hands, in which the manuscripts are written, that should any difficulty occur, he might have gone to the manuscript itself, and even corrected the entry in the catalogue, if it had been necessary.

1884. What length of time do you think it would occupy him to get through these portions which you describe, and which appear to be the work of a copyist or a mechanical work, and not requiring much skill or intellectual power?—I consider that two or three years might have been expended in going through the Hargrave and Lansdowne catalogues.

1885. It would take two or three years to go through that process which you describe?—I conceive so; and by that time, with very little diligence, he might have made himself sufficiently acquainted with the contractions to read whatever manuscripts he might have had occasion to refer to as he went on.

1886. Then you consider that portion of the work as of a very inferior description?—Of itself, certainly.

1887. That you consider to be of an inferior character to the rest?—Yes; because less qualification is required in the person indexing than would be required when he got further on in the catalogue.

1888. Then under all the circumstances you did not contemplate that Mr. Millard would be able to undertake the higher departments necessary for the formation of that index, under two or three years?—I should have said in a year, if he had chosen, he might have made himself competent to the succeeding part of his work.

1889. But altogether incompetent at the time of his appointment? Certainly. You are aware there is great difficulty in finding persons fit to catalogue manuscripts, and that most people who attempt to read the contractions, when they begin, find it difficult, but gradually become acquainted with the manuscripts, and then their work is easy.

1890. When you say altogether incompetent, will you state what you mean?—I mean not competent.

1891. Do you mean that he was altogether incompetent to undertake that higher branch of the work to which you have referred, or do you mean to say that he was as well qualified as any person that you were likely to find for the purpose to undertake the inferior and mechanical process, which you have also referred to with regard to the Hargrave and Lansdowne catalogues?—No; I merely mean to say, that he had never been accustomed to manuscripts before he came to that index; and I have no doubt that very little diligence would have qualified him to carry it on, had he chosen to give his mind to the examination of manuscripts as he went on.

1892. Supposing that you had been directed by the trustees to find a person to make the catalogue, which you have described as being a very useful work, should you have selected Mr. Millard, and considered yourself justified in recommending him to the trustees as a fit and proper person to undertake that work?—Not

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

unless he would have submitted to be instructed in the nature and contents of the manuscripts, and the different handwriting.

1893. In the selection of a person to undertake that work, is it necessary for the Museum to take a person, and to have that person instructed within their walls sufficiently to execute the work which you require to be done?—No; it would be better to find a person who was perfectly competent to the work before he began.

1894. Would there have been much difficulty in finding such a person?—I think there would have been at that time.

1895. Did you take any steps, or were any steps taken, to find out such a person?—No; Mr. Millard came recommended immediately on the formation of a classed index being agreed upon; I was not desired to seek any person.

1896. And your apprehension was, that he came recommended by Lord Colchester, in consequence of a representation to Lord Colchester by a person so competent to judge as Mr. Horne?—Yes.

1897. Will you be so good as to state what you consider to be the requisite qualifications to make a good classed index of all the manuscripts in the Museum?—That is a question of very great extent, because it embraces Oriental as well as European languages; I should say that the catalogues ought to be all previously made in full fitness for that person to index; and the person ought to be competent occasionally to compare the catalogues before him with the manuscripts themselves.

1898. Is it necessary that he should be possessed with a knowledge of languages?—A sufficient knowledge of languages to prevent his making blunders.

1899. Can you state generally what are the languages which he ought to have possessed a knowledge of to carry on the classed index to the manuscripts in the British Museum at that time?—A slight acquaintance with French, Latin, Italian and Greek, and when he came to the Oriental languages he would have to rely very much on what was placed before him; you cannot expect a person employed on such an index to know all languages.

1900. Would it be necessary for him to read the Oriental languages?—I should think not.

1901. Are you aware whether Mr. Millard possessed any general knowledge of languages?—I believe a general knowledge of Latin and French; but I do not know how far his knowledge of languages extended further.

1902. Would it be necessary for him to read the Oriental character?—I should think not.

1903. Would it be necessary for him to be able to read the contractions which have been used in different ages in different languages?—There are so many books that he might have before him to refer to, that he would obtain that information almost as he wanted it.

1904. Are any other qualifications than a knowledge of languages, necessary for a person who is to make a classed index of manuscripts?—He should have a good taste and judgment, to be able to place the selected entries under their proper heads.

1905. Must not he have considerable literary acquirements and knowledge of history?—Not more than he can obtain at the moment from the books in our library. If he is placed within reach of books, he can supply himself with all the information he wants.

1906. In case he had considerable general knowledge he would require further information?—Yes, and an immense variety of information he would acquire which he could not know before.

1907. You have stated that Mr. Millard might have acquired sufficient information of the description you mention in the course of one year, if he had chosen. Now at the end of one year had Mr. Millard made such progress that you felt yourself justified in recommending his continuance?—I had no occasion to ascertain that progress, because he was going on with the index of these catalogues, which were well made; and in course I had no occasion to make such inquiry. I had afforded him my advice, and I considered that sufficient. It rested with him to qualify himself.

1908. At any subsequent period, had you an opportunity of judging of the proficiency he had acquired?—He had not finished the second volume of the catalogue I have spoken of, I think, when I left the manuscript department, and then my duty was simply to ascertain that his attendance was regular, and I left the superintendence of the index to my successor in the manuscript department.

1909. So

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

1909. So that you had no opportunity of ascertaining?—I had no opportunity, because there was no necessity for his showing to me what his acquirements had been in the interval I speak of.

1910. I think you stated in your former evidence, that you were satisfied with Mr. Millard's execution of his duty, while he was under your immediate superintendence?—I had no occasion, that I remember, to find fault with him. He performed his duty in a room adjoining that in which I usually sat, a passage-room, and I always, or usually, found him at his work whenever I passed through. I saw no occasion whatever to complain at that time.

1911. Were you satisfied with the manner in which he executed his work?—I over-looked two or three portions, and I made sundry alterations in them, and recommended a change of heads two or three times. I saw nothing that led me to express dissatisfaction.

1912. When you state that you felt no dissatisfaction with his mode of executing his work, do you refer to the time after you were appointed principal librarian?—No, I do not.

1913. At all times?—Only to the end of 1827.

1914. Mr. Millard continued his services in the Museum after you were appointed principal librarian?—Mr. Millard continued his services in the Museum for a very considerable time after I was principal librarian.

1915. Had you opportunities, after you became principal librarian, to examine the work of Mr. Millard?—I never examined his work after that time; I left it in the hands of Mr. Forshall; he was under Mr. Forshall, in the manuscript department, and I left the examination of his duty entirely to his superior officer.

1916. I think you say that you were rather surprised at the discontinuance of the index?—I did not say that I was surprised at the discontinuance of the index, but the announcement of the discontinuance of Mr. Millard's services took me by surprise: it was communicated to me by Mr. Forshall that his services were discontinued, and that was the first I had heard of it. I felt, at the moment, the consequence to himself of the discontinuance of the services of a man who was receiving 300*l.* a year.

1917. Do you mean that that surprise was occasioned by its being a perfectly novel subject brought to your attention, or a surprise arising from your opinion of the satisfactory mode in which Mr. Millard was discharging his duty, rendering him at that time a fit and proper person to continue the work upon which he was engaged?—No, my surprise was not at the discontinuance of his services, but from its being a new subject coming across me at the moment.

1918. Supposing that there had been any question mooted with which you had been made acquainted previously, as to the propriety or impropriety of continuing Mr. Millard's services, should you then have felt a surprise that his services were discontinued?—I should not.

1919. Had you the power yourself of mooted any such question during the time that Mr. Millard was employed?—I should never have mooted such a question, unless it had been on a representation to me from Mr. Forshall that his services had grown totally inefficient, and then it would have been my duty to have brought such a charge forward to the trustees.

1920. Then during the time that you were in the situation which Mr. Forshall is in now, you did not think it necessary to moot that question?—I did not. The fact was, that within the year after I was appointed principal librarian Mr. Millard came to me; he was uneasy, as he did not like his situation under Mr. Forshall. He came to me, and requested that he might remain under my direction: I said, "No, Mr. Millard, you are attached to the manuscript department; Mr. Forshall is the gentleman who directs your labours, and you must remain with him." His health totally failed, and his attendance, I may say, gradually, after that time, became extremely irregular; he stayed away continually on account of illness, and he stayed away so very frequently that I became quite uneasy; I am sure Mr. Forshall must have been. I was ready latterly to have brought it before the trustees on my own account; I felt my responsibility was compromised; but he so often came with the marks of leeches on his temples, and he said there was a tendency of blood to his head, and, therefore, I forbore to state that to the trustees which it really would have been my bounden duty to do, if a person in his situation had stayed away without convincing me by such marks that his absence was caused by illness.

1921. I think you have described a sort of surprise which you felt in its being communicated

Sir *Henry Ellis*.

26 June 1835.

communicated to you that Mr. Millard's services were to be discontinued; you, I believe, were the person who communicated to Mr. Millard the discontinuance of his services?—I did, accidentally. On the Monday or Tuesday following, I spoke to him, supposing that he knew his services were to be discontinued, and I found he did not, and it threw him into a state of agitation for nearly three weeks, that I really conceived he would go out of his mind; and I endeavoured to sooth him as much as I could. He came to me, told me he was in that wretched state of mind he did not know what he should do; he should be thrown upon the world; could the trustees be implored to retain him? My answer was, "Mr. Millard, after the trustees have made a decision at a general meeting, I do not think it is likely they will reverse their own decision, because they must have made it on what they considered good grounds; all you can do is to state, that in these times it is extremely difficult to procure a situation of any kind, and that if they will have the goodness to give you a furlough for another year you will feel grateful." Whether I drew up a memorial for him, or gave him the materials for it, I do not know, but it was at my recommendation; and I have since repented that a memorial was presented. He sent in his memorial; the trustees agreed to keep him for another year, and I am sorry to say that his neglect during that year was so infinitely greater than it had been the year before, that I was perfectly unhappy in my situation in having recommended the trustees to grant the indulgence.

1922. Are you now speaking of the first or the second of the years that were granted to him?—I am now speaking of the second year of the indulgence which was granted to him, which I, in the warmth of pity, recommended to him to apply for.

1923. I understand the ground of your regretting having made that recommendation are the want of attention, or the negligence, which was manifested by him during that year of indulgence?—Yes, the reckless negligence.

1924. Did you at the time you originally communicated, accidentally as you stated, to Mr. Millard, the discontinuance of his services, express any surprise at the circumstance of his discontinuance?—I do not know; I might possibly have expressed my surprise at the suddenness of its coming upon him; but I could not be at all astonished at its coming; and I have no doubt that seeing the strange agitation of his mind, for he walked about like an insane person—he could attend to nothing; he could speak of nothing but the ruin that was coming upon him; I dare say I said several or many soothing things; what I may have said I have not the slightest recollection of, for I felt for him at the moment as if he had been a brother. This I am certain of, and Mr. Horne will bear testimony to it, I went to Mr. Horne several times during the two years that I have spoken of, and entreated him to speak to Mr. Millard to be more attentive to his duties; to come at his hours; and when he did come to attend to the work; and Mr. Horne continually went to him and remonstrated with him, till at last he found it was utterly useless to give advice, for he would not take it. Mr. Horne, I am certain, will corroborate that, in this chair.

1925. Did you make any representation to the trustees of what had occurred between you and Mr. Millard?—Not the least, at that time. I think when the memorial was delivered in, I was spoken to by the trustees, and I was obliged to acknowledge his constant idleness; it was my duty so to do; I should not have spoken truth if I had not done it.

1926. During that year, when you say Mr. Millard was so frequently absent, did you at any time remonstrate with him as to his absence?—Frequently; I frequently named it to him. During the greater part of his last year speaking was hopeless.

1927. Did he give you any reasonable grounds for such strange conduct?—Illness! He would write me a note: I am only sorry I destroyed those notes. I had at one time four successive notes, dated on alternate Mondays, in these terms: "Dear Sir, The weather is moist; I have a tendency of blood to the head; I hope I shall be with you to-morrow." I have gone into the Library, and inquired, "Is Mr. Millard not here to-day," and I have produced such note as it came. I think Mr. Forshall will corroborate my testimony; Mr. Holmes certainly will. I used to say, Mr. Millard will not come till next Monday; and so it always proved. The following Monday but one he wrote me another note, and came that day week, and so on; I had four notes in succession. When he left the Museum I put them into the fire; but I believe there are gentlemen in this room who can speak

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

speak to having seen at least some of the notes, and hearing me express my surprise at that time.

1928. Have you ever remonstrated with Mr. Millard personally?—Frequently. When I have found him absent, and had received no notice of absence, I have left my card on his desk, by way of convincing him that I had noticed his absence; and perhaps in an hour or two afterwards he would come and leave a card at my house in return.

1929. Now putting that and all the other circumstances together, were you at all surprised, or did you feel that any hard measure was dealt out to Mr. Millard, when the trustees ultimately discontinued and dispensed with his services?—I could not be surprised; it was merely the suddenness of his removal which made me feel that the man was thrown upon the world; but as to his having given the trustees a justification for that discontinuance, there could not be a moment's question in the mind of any sensible man.

1930. Would the trustees have discharged their duty fairly and honestly to the public, if they had permitted an extension of these services of Mr. Millard, after the warning that had been given to him, the indulgence that had been shown to him, and the knowledge that they had acquired of his incompetency, either from want of health, or from some other reason, to discharge the duties of the station in which he was placed?—I am sorry to say I think not.

1931. You have stated that Mr. Millard was first recommended to your notice when keeper of the manuscripts, by Mr. Horne?—Yes.

1932. Mr. Horne is a clergyman?—Yes.

1933. A man, I believe, of distinguished learning and of unimpeachable character?—A man of great learning and unimpeachable character.

1934. I believe Mr. Millard was employed in making a general index of the Reports of the House of Commons from 1715 to 1801?—I understood so.

1935. I will read a passage with a view to put the matter beyond a doubt. It is stated in the volume of the General Index to the Reports of the House of Commons, that “in the important subject of the Public Records, the knowledge of the Rev. Mr. Horne, late of the Chapter House, Westminster, has been called in aid, and the careful industry of Mr. Millard, of the Surrey Institution, which has left few things connected with the useful arts and manufactures unattended to.” That index, I believe, was constructed chiefly under the direction of Lord Colchester?—Yes.

1936. Do you know anything of that work?—I do not; I have heard it spoken of by Mr. Millard, and I think he showed it to me.

1937. You do not know that it is a work of considerable extent, and indicating considerable labour and research?—Yes, no doubt.

1938. Now have you ever had a person in the first instance recommended to you as an assistant in the manuscript department, who came so fully qualified for the general office of making an index of manuscripts, or a classed catalogue, as from this previous work, and the recommendation from personal knowledge of Mr. Horne, it may be presumed Mr. Millard was?—It was a misfortune to my department that I had very little assistance during a great part of the time that I was in it; until Mr. Forshall joined me in that department I had no efficient assistance whatever.

1939. That is not an answer to the question I put?—I only say I had no experienced assistant before Mr. Forshall.

1940. You have had assistants, I suppose, recommended to you before in your department?—No; the means of the Museum did not allow of any assistants.

1941. Had you no assistance as keeper of the manuscripts?—I had the Rev. Mr. Maurice, who was nominally my assistant, but he was placed at the head of the reading-room.

1942. You had no assistants?—No, except a very old attendant, and after that a young man; I got another man subsequent to that, but they were in the situation of servants; they were not in the situation of literary assistants.

1943. Speaking generally from the testimonials which you may require for assistants in the Museum, will you state to the Committee your comparative estimate of the testimonials which accompanied Mr. Millard's recommendation, and those which accompanied the recommendations of others?—I never saw any testimonials; it was a matter settled between Mr. Horne and Lord Colchester; and I have the note from Lord Colchester now, telling me, “Mr. Millard, I should think,

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

26 June 1835.

think, would be a valuable assistant, and I should wish him to be enlisted in our service."

1944. Could you have more proper persons to recommend an individual, considering that one had an intimate personal knowledge of the individual, than Lord Colchester and Mr Horne?—I was perfectly satisfied with the recommendation when it came.

1945. Could you have two more competent individuals to furnish a recommendation, than the nobleman alluded to and Mr. Horne?—No; but the person recommended did not do the fullest honour to their recommendation.

1946. I understand you to say by that answer, that though the recommendation was of the highest kind, Mr. Millard, who was the individual recommended, did not do credit to it?—As it turned out, in the latter part of the work, when he got beyond the catalogues which have been named.

1947. Up to the time that you continued keeper of the manuscripts, and confining your answer to that time, am I to understand that Mr. Millard did credit to the recommendation of Lord Colchester and Mr. Horne?—Certainly, Mr. Millard performed the duty which I put him upon; it was an easy duty probably compared with the latter portion of his work.

1948. But it was the duty he was selected to discharge?—Yes, and I felt no reason to be dissatisfied with him up to the time I left the manuscript department.

1949. Then up to that time he did no discredit to the recommendation of Lord Colchester and Mr. Horne, whom you admit to be most competent to recommend to such an office?—Certainly not; I believe the whole tenor of my evidence goes to that.

1950. Now you have stated, that it is necessary for the formation of a good frame of a catalogue or index of manuscripts, that the persons employed should have general knowledge as well as a knowledge of languages?—It is a knowledge most requisite for making a catalogue of manuscripts; the index maker has the catalogue already made to work from, and has a much easier task than a catalogue maker; Mr. Millard never was put on the formation of a catalogue.

1951. I am merely asking a general question; you have stated that a knowledge of general literature and languages, and you have specified those languages, are requisite for a person who frames a catalogue or who makes an index?—Not for the person who merely makes an index.

1952. But if it be not required by a person who makes an index, if he possess these qualifications he would be still more qualified for the duty?—He would then deserve to be promoted to be compiler of a catalogue.

1953. Now will you state what means you took to ascertain, whether or not Mr. Millard did possess general literary knowledge, as well as of languages?—I took no means to ascertain that; I gradually found that he had education both in Latin and in French, but I had no cause for inquiring minutely into his qualifications, because the work he was upon did not make it necessary.

1954. Having made no inquiries upon that head, but having had some experience of Mr. Millard, as the result of that experience, will you state to the Committee what was his general acquaintance with literature and languages?—I am not aware of what his depth was in any language; I have no information to give a direct answer to the question.

1955. Do you know whether he is acquainted with Italian?—I do not know; he journeyed to Naples after I became principal librarian, but whether he acquired Italian before or after, or even is now acquainted with Italian, I do not know.

1956. With reference to Spanish?—I have not the least idea; I never heard him mention the name of the language while I knew him.

1957. With reference to German?—I do not know; it never came to my knowledge.

1958. With reference to Greek?—I have not the least knowledge whether he is acquainted with Greek or not.

1959. With reference to Latin?—I have seen him transcribe Latin and French, and I know he was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and therefore I know he is acquainted with Latin, and probably Greek, but I never saw him write Greek, nor do I know whether he was in that school in the upper forms.

1960. You admit a knowledge of French and Latin?—Yes, and probably Greek; but I do not know.

1961. As

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

1961. As to general literature, have you anything upon which you can inform the Committee what Mr. Millard's general knowledge of literature was?—No, I do not know what his general knowledge of literature was while he was at the Museum, but I dare say he possesses a good portion of it.

1962. Then suppose a gentleman to possess a good portion of general literature, and a knowledge of French, Spanish, Italian, German, Latin and Greek, but all which qualifications should happen to remain latent and undiscovered by the principal librarian, in his department, he would of course be presumed, under those circumstances, to be a person unacquainted with those languages, and confined to the drudgery of the department?—His labour in our house was limited to a particular object, and I had but little opportunity of knowing anything beyond.

1963. You say that you gradually found out that he had a knowledge of Latin and French; in the first instance you knew that Latin and French were necessary for the office he held?—To make a catalogue of manuscripts.

1964. You gradually found out that he knew French and Latin; had he known Greek and Italian, should you not have found that out?—I think not; because I do not believe the Hargrave catalogue contains a single manuscript either in the one or the other language, and I do not think the Lansdowne catalogue contains more than two or three Greek manuscripts, and those, if it does contain them, at the latter part of the catalogue.

1965. Now his first duty was to index printed catalogues?—Yes, his whole duty would have been to index printed catalogues.

1966. In the meantime you furnished him with the means of obtaining some knowledge of manuscripts and manuscript writing?—Yes, I was desirous to do so.

1967. That was an act of kindness on your part towards an individual who came well recommended, and obtained a portion of your interest?—It was intended as such.

1968. And was accepted as such, as far as you know?—Oh yes, undoubtedly.

1969. With regard to the state of the manuscript department, are the assistants who are now going on supposed to be perfectly acquainted with all the contractions incident in manuscript writing, or do they by their experience and diligence in the Museum acquire greater expertness in reading the manuscripts?—I should think there can be no question that they gain greater expertness every day; but I believe them to be very efficient persons, and I have complimented Mr. Forshall more than once on his having been so fortunate as to meet with persons to give him so very able and efficient assistance as he has at this moment.

1970. Mr. Forshall was appointed keeper of the manuscripts to succeed you?—He was the assistant officer in my department, and succeeded me.

1971. Who recommended Mr. Forshall to the trustees?—I do not recollect; I had no knowledge of that.

1972. Did you know, by any general reputation, whether or not Mr. Forshall, on becoming the head of the manuscript department, was himself perfectly competent to read all the contractions and abbreviations of manuscript writing?—I believe Mr. Forshall is as competent as any person who can be found for the care of the manuscripts.

1973. Did any reputation of that sort precede his appointment as keeper of the manuscripts?—He was my assistant officer, and I had full knowledge of his fitness.

1974. He was your assistant?—Yes.

1975. Who recommended him to you?—He was the assistant keeper of the manuscripts, appointed by the trustees.

1976. Whilst you were keeper?—Yes.

1977. Who recommended him to you; or through whom did his recommendation to the trustees come?—His appointment came, and then I became intimately acquainted with him. I was but little known to Mr. Forshall till he was appointed.

1978. Then was an assistant appointed in your department without any concurrence on your part, or any communication with you as head of the department?—Yes; the trustees consider that they can look out for a fit person, and they appoint him.

1979. Quite independent of the head of the department?—Yes.

1980. Do you think that is an advisable course to pursue in the management of an institution like this?—I never knew any disadvantage arise to us from that line of conduct on the part of the Principal Trustees.

1981. You think it desirable that assistants should be appointed without the

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

knowledge or concurrence, or approbation of, or consultation with, the head of the department?—I generally hear the names of the candidates who apply; if I had been consulted, I should have said, what I at that moment believed from recommendation, that Mr. Forshall would make a valuable officer.

1982. But whilst you were keeper of the manuscripts, I understood you distinctly to say, that you had no fault to find with Mr. Millard?—I never complained either to him or of him, at that time.

1983. On Mr. Forshall's appointment, I understand Mr. Millard, either then or soon afterwards, communicated to you some indisposition on his part to serve under his new principal?—Yes, he did.

1984. Did he give any reason?—I do not recollect any reason, but that he did not like to have a new superintendent.

1985. Did he state why?—I do not recollect whether he did or not.

1986. If the head of a department were very anxious to have any one appointed under him as an assistant, would the trustees pay attention to such wish?—I have no doubt the trustees would look to the reasons for that wish, and if there were particular grounds of fitness ascribed, I have no doubt they would entertain the consideration of it.

1987. And the same as to an objection on the part of the head of a department?—I never knew an objection to be urged.

1988. I wish to know how long a time elapsed between your leaving the keepership of the manuscripts and the first complaint made to the trustees by Mr. Forshall against Mr. Millard?—Mr. Millard made the application which I have alluded to probably two or three months after, but it was not a thing which fixed itself in my mind; it was more of a mere conversation than anything else. It might be two or three months, but it is utterly impossible for me to say with certainty: it might be five months.

1989. You think it was either three or five months before complaints were first made against Mr. Millard?—I do not recollect Mr. Forshall making any complaints against Mr. Millard to the trustees; I was astonished he did not make complaints. I could not help observing the irregularity of Mr. Millard's attendance; that was all that fell within my line of duty.

1990. Do I understand you to say, that subsequent to Mr. Forshall becoming keeper of the manuscripts, you gradually perceived inattention on the part of Mr. Millard to his duties?—Yes.

1991. For how long a period after that?—I cannot say; it might be six or seven months, or more, but I certainly observed it; his health failed, and there appeared to be a lassitude, accompanied and followed by irregularity of attendance.

1992. Are you aware then of the opinions entertained by Mr. Forshall, in reference to Mr. Millard, during these five or six or seven months?—I do not know that Mr. Forshall ever complained to me at that time.

1993. Will you state when Mr. Forshall first made you acquainted with his dissatisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Millard?—I would if I remembered, but I have not the least recollection.

1994. Was it two months or six months after Mr. Forshall succeeded you?—It must have been a considerable time afterwards, but I have not the slightest recollection of exact time.

1995. Were you acquainted with the general loss of reputation sustained by Mr. Millard in the Museum, five or six months after Mr. Forshall succeeded you as keeper of the manuscripts?—His irregularity after that time became gradually the general talk of all the people in the Museum.

1996. And you were acquainted with it as principal librarian?—Yes, I was certainly; but I was only acquainted with his non-attendance to his duty; Mr. Forshall had the superintendence of his labours in the department, and I never gave myself trouble about them. He was under the direction of Mr. Forshall, and if Mr. Forshall found anything wrong in his conduct, I concluded it would be named to me, from his superior officer.

1997. But still you were acquainted with the general loss of reputation sustained by Mr. Millard, as it was the general talk of the Museum?—I do not think it became the general talk of the Museum for more than a year after Mr. Forshall became keeper of the manuscripts, or even later.

1998. Did it or did it not then become the talk of the Museum, within a year?—Probably Mr. Horne, or some other gentleman of the Museum, will give you

better

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

better information than I can; I mean the gentlemen who were daily and hourly near him. 1999. I will also obtain the information from those gentlemen; but I also wish to obtain the information from you as principal librarian?—I would readily give a notion of the time if I could, but I cannot; I have no land-mark of memory to fix it by.

2000. What was the date of the memorial you drew up to the trustees?—I cannot tell whether I drew it up, or whether I only furnished him with the outline; it was to the effect, that at the then present moment appointments of every description were difficult to be obtained, and it requested the trustees to give him the indulgence of another year, which they gave him, and I believe his letter of thanks for that indulgence, couched in handsome terms, is to be seen in their minute or guard book.

2001. Can you state the date of that memorial?—It was in May 1831, two or three months after the discontinuance of his services had been determined upon by the trustees.

2002. Now what is the date of Mr. Forshall's appointment?—December 1827.

2003. Then what occurred between 1827 and 1831 with reference to Mr. Millard?—I think his negligence became very apparent in 1829, influenced by the state of his health; I laid it all to the condition of his health and the alleged tendency of blood to his head. In 1830 he was allowed to make a voyage to Naples; an absence of six months was granted to him. In February 1831 the discontinuance of his services was announced to him, and in the month of May following, upon his consulting me for advice, I told him the sort of memorial I mentioned would, I thought, be the only resort that could be serviceable to him; it would gain him time and 300 *l*.

2004. Now will you state your estimate of Mr. Millard's services as far as you are acquainted with them, as principal librarian of the Museum, between 1827 and 1831?—I have no knowledge; the estimate of his actual services must come to you from Mr. Forshall; I mean the detail of the performance of his duties in the Museum, and the value and importance of those duties: I never looked at a single paper prepared by him in the manuscript department after 1827.

2005. I beg to call your attention to chap. 2, concerning the duties of officers, printed amongst the acts and votes of the British Museum. The second section says, "he (that is the principal librarian) shall take care that all the subordinate officers and servants perform their respective duties, and obey the orders which are already or shall hereafter be made by the trustees, and also pay attention that no irregularity be committed within the precincts of the Museum." With reference to that direction, are you prepared to state, that you never felt it incumbent upon you to make any representation to the trustees, as to the conduct of Mr. Millard?—I have already mentioned, that from the plea of illness, rendered obvious by the occasional appearance of Mr. Millard's temples, to which leeches had been applied, and I think on one or two occasions I had a letter from a medical man, explaining to me the same cause of absence, I forbore making known to the trustees that Mr. Millard was irregular, because I conceived his illness justified his irregularity; still there were such occurrences as the receipt of those letters I spoke of, in which he stated that he should be away for a day or two, and then regularly stayed away a week: these gave me very great uneasiness; but it was latterly, and the time when these letters were delivered to me was very soon afterwards followed by the discontinuance of his services.

2006. Then all the terms you have applied to Mr. Millard's conduct, such as reckless negligence, idleness, and inefficiency, are attributable to the state of his health?—No, there was an evident mixture: I will explain what I mean by idleness: when he came to the Museum after an absence, he would go round to one person and another, with his hands in his pockets; he would walk about sauntering, without trying to perform his duty. Mr. Forshall alluded to that in the last day's evidence, when he said his negligence was evident to every person in the Museum; and I believe if you will call before you any person connected with the printed book or manuscript departments, you will have stronger evidence than I have given you of his idleness.

2007. You stated a short time back that you laid the whole to the state of his health, the tendency of blood to the head, which was his complaint; do you mean to qualify that answer or not?—I will qualify that answer; I consider that the principal librarian, or the head of any establishment, must suffer delinquency to

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

go to an extent which leaves no room for doubt before he would venture to stigmatize the character of any person connected with the institution over which he presides. I was willing too, and anxious to hope and believe, that Mr. Millard would correct his conduct, and render it unnecessary for me either to make, or approve of any statement which might be made to the trustees.

2008. Will you explain the term "delinquency," as applied to Mr. Millard?—I may have used too strong a term; I conceive that failure in duty, negligence, or unwillingness to perform his duty, amounts to something like delinquency.

2009. Do you mean incapacity from ill health, or unwillingness?—Unwillingness of course; wilful negligence; coming to the Museum after a long absence, and sauntering about; not for two or three hours only, but for days and days, and weeks and weeks; performing no duty whatever.

2010. That being the case, how was it you expressed any surprise on his dismissal?—I was not at all surprised at the discontinuance of his services; but I was surprised at the sudden manner in which the announcement came upon me; I felt for the man's being thrown upon the world.

2011. Why did you draw up the memorial when you considered Mr. Millard in some degree a delinquent?—He stated himself to be a ruined man, the means of support thrown from him; the agitation of his feelings was so great I considered he was not in his right mind for near a month after he had received the announcement; I thought the discontinuance of his services would become a lesson to him, and if I could get him another year it would maintain him for the time; and a change to good conduct might still have preserved him in some office in the Museum.

2012. Still you memorialized the trustees, or assisted or superintended the memorial which was presented to the trustees, in favor of this gentleman, who in some degree you considered a delinquent?—Yes; and it is the only act of my Museum life that I repent of.

2013. Why do you repent of that?—Because he did not justify the hope I entertained of him; he even came to me six weeks before the time expired, in 1833, at the very close of the second year, and asked me whether he could not be suffered to go away entirely? I said, "Mr. Millard, as long as your services are paid for by the trustees, it must be your duty to attend here. If you mean to say you will give up the portion of money becoming due to you for those six weeks, there can be no reason whatever for your remaining here?" He said, "O, no, that was not what he meant." I said, "Unquestionably, if there is any appointment you are seeking, and you want time to go after it, if it is for four or five hours in the day, or for three or four days, or any time, the trustees can make no objection to your going after the appointment, but I cannot, in my situation as principal librarian, consent to your absenting yourself for no reason whatever; you must come to the Museum till your time is fulfilled."

2014. Do you know in what year the observation was made in Parliament as to the state of the manuscripts and catalogues?—I do not; but it is possible you may, by the mention of some circumstance, call it to my recollection.

2015. You cannot say whether such observations were made in Parliament before Mr. Millard was finally discharged or not?—I have no recollection of the date.

2016. Was it in 1832?—I think it is very possible it was in 1832; the discontinuance of Mr. Millard's services was declared in 1831, and in 1831 the memorial was presented which I unfortunately recommended to be drawn up.

2017. Can you state the contents of that memorial, and the grounds upon which you recommended his re-appointment?—I have already stated, that whether I drew it up, or only gave him the recommendation, or gave him the materials, I do not remember.

2018. That memorial was calculated to mislead the trustees, of course?—I do not think it was, because it mentioned nothing of Mr. Millard's manner of performing his services, nor did I ever recommend him to say that his services had been efficient; I put it solely on the ground of giving him time to seek some other appointment.

2019. No other ground was stated in that memorial?—No, as far as I remember; Mr. Millard may have a copy of that memorial, and if it is put into my hand I will acknowledge everything, and give you my reasons for it.

2020. As far as I understand your evidence, it amounts to this: that during the early part of Mr. Millard's absence you attributed it to ill health, but latterly you

you perceived it was also to be attributed to negligence during the second year?—Yes; it was only during the last year that his negligence became visible beyond mistake.

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

2021. And it was to that time you applied the expression “reckless negligence?”—Yes, to that time almost exclusively.

2022. In what year was that?—In 1833.

2023. It then became insupportable?—Yes.

2024. In what year was the memorial presented?—In 1831.

2025. And he got worse after that?—Yes, it increased unaccountably.

2026. Did his health at the same time suffer?—Yes.

2027. Are you disposed to attribute the alleged increase of his misconduct to the weaker state of his health?—I think his conduct must have been influenced by the weak state of his health, which excited my compassion, mixed with my uneasiness.

2028. He went to Naples, you think, somewhere between 1829 and 1830, by permission of the trustees?—It was in 1830. I beg to be understood as speaking entirely from personal recollection; I have consulted no papers, and therefore you will allow me to correct the dates hereafter.—(By Mr. Forshall.)—The minute granting to Mr. Millard leave of absence is dated March 13th, 1830.

2029. (To Sir Henry Ellis.)—Now in 1831 you have stated you presented this memorial?—He presented it; I did not.

2030. He presented a memorial which you were cognizant of?—Yes.

2031. And that memorial suppressed all mention whatever of any misconduct, or idleness, or inefficiency on the part of Mr. Millard?—The Trustees had made their decision as to the discontinuance of Mr. Millard’s services, and I was only imploring that he should have a year’s furlough, and not be thrown upon the world.

2032. But you, as principal librarian, were a party to a memorial which wholly suppressed all these serious imputations against Mr. Millard as an assistant in the Museum?—There was no occasion for any imputation to enter into the subject matter of the memorial, because the trustees had discontinued his services. I believe Mr. Forshall put him on some other work at the very close; I do not think he continued upon the Index; the Index was discontinued. I never recommended a further trial of Mr. Millard.

2033. What was the object of the memorial?—The object of the memorial was to give him a livelihood, that he might not go to the workhouse.

2034. What were the grounds stated for recommending his restoration in that memorial?—There was no recommendation for his restitution; it was simply that he should not be thrown upon the world. His own words were, that he was “a lost man;” and I said, “all I can recommend you to do is to implore the trustees to continue you here for another year,” for the sole purpose of giving him a little longer maintenance. He spoke of himself as of a man who was becoming destitute.

2035. Was that the sole ground upon which the claim was made upon the trustees?—As far as I know; but I do not recollect the terms of the memorial.

2036. Did you accompany that recommendation to the trustees with any explanation of it verbally?—No, I left it to Mr. Millard. I gave my recommendation to him; he sent in his memorial, and the trustees gave him their answer: they consented to its prayer.

2037. You did not state it as an act of charity to an inefficient and idle person?—It was an act of kindness on my part to him; it was meant as such.

2038. And as principal librarian you put your duty aside, and indulged your feelings to Mr. Millard?—I think in that instance I did; and I have said I repented of it. I did not repent of having done a kind act; but I found, that after that act of kindness he was more inattentive to his duty than ever, and I felt that the trustees, if they knew what I had done, had a right to reproach me for what I did.

2039. Then I understand you repent of your conduct in suppressing the truth in that memorial?—I suppressed nothing. The trustees had discontinued Mr. Millard’s services: I merely planned his petition to them that they would keep him on a little while, that he might not entirely lose a maintenance before he gained some other situation.

2040. But you wholly suppressed, in that memorial, all mention that Mr. Millard was an inefficient and incompetent servant of the Museum?—I never thought of

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

recommending him to put that in : the trustees would not have considered that as a title to another year's employment.

2041. You knew the grounds upon which the trustees had made their decision, and therefore you did not present that memorial to complain of the harshness of the trustees, but to request them to give him a year's employ?—Certainly; the memorial was intended by Mr. Millard for no other purpose.

2042. I understand that was a memorial from Mr. Millard, and not a representation from you of the conduct of Mr. Millard?—No; at the time alluded to, in 1831, he was in a state of agitation bordering on insanity, and I felt compassion for him. He came and advised with me several times; he said he considered me as his friend, and I believe I was his friend, at least I suggested that memorial from humane feelings only, seeing the condition in which he was. I told him the trustees could not be asked to reverse their decision, but I thought, if he stated to them that he had no chance of obtaining any other appointment, that there was great difficulty in these times of procuring any appointment, and that if, in consequence, they would retain him another year to look out, it might possibly be granted: he followed my advice, and was kept in for another year.

2043. And all that was done nearly a twelvemonth after the trustees were acquainted with his original delinquency?—I beg to say I am sorry I used the word 'delinquency'; I meant great negligence.

2044. The original misconduct, which I choose to call delinquency, which was not alluded to in the memorial, I believe was known to the trustees before that time?—Yes, I have no doubt of it.

2045. Nearly a twelvemonth?—Perhaps three or four months.

2046. Did you, at the time you assisted Mr. Millard in preparing that memorial, consider that if the trustees acquiesced in the prayer of his petition to them, that any serious inconvenience would arise to the Museum from their humane permission to Mr. Millard to continue in the service of the Museum another twelvemonth?—No; I thought it was letting him down as gently as we could, by giving him an extended opportunity, as to time, of seeking an appointment elsewhere.

2047. He was continually in his office during that year?—He was continued under Mr. Forshall; but he was put on work, I believe, which Mr. Forshall considered more immediately requisite for the service of the Museum, and in which Mr. Millard's services could be made more usefully available than in the index.

2048. Your duty was undoubtedly to make any misconduct on the part of the officers known to the trustees?—Yes.

2049. Do you think there was any delinquency in your suppressing your report of Mr. Millard's conduct?—In this case ill health and absence were so mixed up and interwoven together, that if I had made a complaint, and Mr. Millard had brought a certificate from a medical man of his illness, the trustees might have thought I was unnecessarily complaining of his negligence and misconduct.

2050. Is it or is it not your bounden duty faithfully to represent misconduct on the part of the officers of the Museum to the trustees?—Yes; but I must exercise a sound discretion as to when I ought to make the complaint.

2051. Do you think you exercised a sound discretion in this case, when after so many years of what you consider delinquency in some degree, you suppressed all mention of that to the trustees?—Not many years.

2052. Many months?—Yes; but his illness was such and occasionally so visible; the man's appearance was such. He would not have gone to Naples but for ill health.

2053. Then, assuming his illness was such as to account for his misconduct, why do you apply the term "delinquency"?—It does not account for his misconduct entirely, because when he came back to the Museum, after an absence which I have described, the negligent manner in which he loitered about the manuscript-room, away from his work, made everybody who saw him uncomfortable.

2054. Then that was a part of his conduct which ought to have been represented to the trustees, because it was in no way connected with his ill health?—The extreme neglect did not come on till after it was announced that his services would be discontinued; and it then would have seemed like persecuting a man if I had complained.

2055. I am only speaking of the neglect which preceded his dismissal; what portion of that neglect do you attribute to his ill health, and what to his neglect of duty?—The difficulty of making such a sub-division satisfactorily is too great for me.

2056. Then

Sir Henry Ellis.

26 June 1835.

2056. Then why do you apply the term delinquency to his conduct, for that implies a clear separation?—There were certainly at times a complete open misconduct.

2057. Then you do make the sub-division?—In this instance; but it was principally after the trustees had determined to discontinue his services.

2058. I am speaking of his misconduct before his dismissal; I am asking you, as you call him a delinquent, to tell me what constituted delinquency, in your opinion, during the period preceding his dismissal?—I am sure you must have observed in common life that there are many men with whom pride and shyness are so completely intermixed, that you cannot tell which is pride and which is shyness; Mr. Millard's ill health and Mr. Millard's idleness were so mixed up together that you could not separate them.

2059. In 1831 you were cognizant of Mr. Millard's memorial?—I was; but I did not appear in it.

2060. And that was subsequent to various acts of a mixed character, part of which you explain by reference to Mr. Millard's health, and part you ascribe as coming, in some degree, within the range of the term delinquency?—Yes.

2061. Now will you state to the Committee what are these acts of delinquency, and when did they begin?—Upon my word I cannot tell; Mr. Forshall can tell you what his neglect was in the performance of his duty. It is my duty occasionally to go round to the different officers at the head of the departments, and ask them whether they are satisfied with the conduct of the subordinate persons under each: at such times I have had conversations with Mr. Forshall, which convinced me that Mr. Millard was considered neglectful.

2062. When you say you were cognizant of the memorial, was that only in your private capacity as a friend?—Certainly; I knew that it was sent in to the trustees.

2063. But as principal librarian you were perfectly aware of what you conceived to be Mr. Millard's misconduct?—Yes; but that never entered into the subject matter of the memorial; it was merely to beg an extension of their humanity to him for another year.

2064. And it never came under your duty to represent his misconduct to the trustees under the bye-law of the Museum?—I can only say, that if the trustees consider me guilty of a dereliction of duty they must punish me for it.

2065. Was any communication made to you previous to Mr. Millard's dismissal by the trustees?—No; I have mentioned that the discontinuance came as a surprise upon me.

2066. Then, though you are principal librarian of the British Museum, the trustees never think it part of their duty to consult you as to the appointment or dismissal of officers?—I dare say I have had at times questions asked me about appointments, but this arose out of conversation about the state of the department between Mr. Forshall and the trustees.

2067. I am now speaking generally as principal librarian of the British Museum; are you, before they take place, cognizant of appointments and dismissals?—Generally.

2068. Is it the rule?—I have never known a dismissal take place but that I was called in upon the occasion.

2069. Why was an exception made in this instance?—This was the discontinuance of a labour, not the dismissal of an individual.

Sir Frederick Madden, called in; and Examined.

2070. YOU are one of the officers of the British Museum?—I am Assistant Keeper of the Manuscript Department in the British Museum.

Sir Frederick Madden.

2071. How long have you been in that situation?—I was appointed in February 1828.

2072. During the time you have been in that situation, or any part of that time, do you recollect Mr. Millard holding any office in the Museum?—Certainly; Mr. Millard was employed in making an index to the printed catalogues of manuscripts.

2073. Did you ever, conjointly with Mr. Forshall, examine a portion of the index upon which Mr. Millard was employed?—I did.

2074. Is that the index that you have now referred to?—It is so.

2075. When was that?—I do not recollect; I think it must have been in 1830.

2076. What was the reason that with Mr. Forshall you examined that index?—

Sir
Frederick Madden.

26 June 1835.

The reason was to ascertain his competency, from the manner in which he executed the work; it was a portion of the index that Mr. Millard was making of the printed catalogues of the Lansdowne and Harleian collections.

2077. And also the Hargrave collection?—I do not recollect seeing any titles relative to the Hargrave collection.

2078. Will you state what was the reason you made that examination with Mr. Forshall?—The reason was from conversations held between Mr. Forshall and myself, as to the office which was then occupied by Mr. Millard in preparing an index; we wished to ascertain Mr. Millard's competency to execute it, and how he performed it.

2079. Was that before Mr. Millard had notice that the index would be discontinued?—I believe it was.

2080. What was the opinion you formed from the manner in which that portion of the index which you examined was executed?—The opinion was, that Mr. Millard was totally incompetent for the task to which he had been appointed.

2081. What circumstances led you to come to that conclusion with reference to Mr. Millard's qualifications?—The circumstances of the mistakes made in preparing these titles, and the want of judgment shown in entering them.

2082. Will you state what you mean by preparing the titles?—Writing them down on different slips of paper, which was the mode in which they were prepared for the index.

2083. Judging from the examination that you made of that portion of the index, are you able to give the Committee an opinion of whether or not Mr. Millard was competent to make a general classed index of the manuscripts of the Museum?—I should say he was not competent.

2084. That is your opinion?—That is my firm opinion.

2085. A considerable length of time has elapsed since that examination took place, has there not?—Yes, certainly.

2086. During that time has this subject been recalled to your mind, and have you reflected upon what you then saw, and upon the judgment which you then formed?—Yes.

2087. Are you now of the same opinion which you entertained at that time, that Mr. Millard was incompetent to the task assigned to him?—I am.

2088. If Mr. Millard was incompetent to make a general classed index of the manuscripts in the Museum, do you consider him to have been qualified to make a catalogue of the manuscripts?—Not at all; because that would require far greater knowledge.

2089. Then altogether the sum of your examination up to this point is, that you are satisfied in your own mind Mr. Millard was a person incompetent to fulfil the duties of the station in which he was placed?—Yes.

2090. Did the inaccuracy in writing the titles arise from want of knowledge in the languages in which they occurred?—It is impossible to state precisely, unless the titles were before me, in order to point out in what way the errors were made; entering them in the first place under improper references; mistaking the mode in which such a work should be conducted; and also incompetency in not understanding what the tracts that were entered were about.

2091. You said the titles?—I mean the titles in the index; each was written on a slip of paper.

2092. Is there a portion of the index here?—Yes.

2093. Also the printed catalogue?—Yes.

2094. Will you refer to these slips of paper and point out some of these mistakes, with reference to the printed catalogue, which induced you to come to the conclusion that Mr. Millard was incompetent?—These are not the same papers I examined with Mr. Forshall, but I have no objection to point out such as I conceive are faulty.

2095. Did you come here to-day prepared to be examined on the subject?—I came here, supposing I should have some questions put to me on this subject.

2096. Then are you not come prepared to substantiate your statement?—Yes; but to do so in fairness to myself, I ought to be allowed leisure, and opportunities of referring to the manuscripts, and to books.

2097. Will you do so now?—Certainly, if the Committee wishes it, as far as I am able. In the printed catalogue, No. 148, is a book called "Le Livre de l'Information des Princes," which is the same, or similar to one which was printed, I believe, (a translation of it) by Copland; at all events it is a book, the character of

Sir
Frederick Madden.

26 June 1835.

of which is very well known. Whoever made the catalogue adds this, "The Prologue is a sort of sermon upon that text of Jeremiah 23, *Regnabit Rex et Sapiens erit et faciet Judicium*," &c.: Mr. Millard has entered that as "a Sermon on Jeremiah 23.—French," which is completely an error. In the first place it is the prologue to that book which is described as "a sort of a Sermon upon that text of Jeremiah," which merely means, that the preface to that tract, not the tract itself, was a sort of sermon, by its theological mode of commenting on some text of Jeremiah, and in this title it is called "Sermon on Jeremiah 23.—French." Now I say that shows a want of knowledge of the subject, and is a very false way of making an index. No. 44 is described in the catalogue as "*Boethius de Consolatione Philosophie*," which was translated into English verse "per Johannem Capellanum," that is, John Walton, who was canon of Oseney, and was printed at the monastery of Tavistock. I find in Mr. Millard's title it is entered as "*Boethius de Consolatione Philosophie, English Metrical Version*." Now anybody who knew anything of the subject would know, that it was a translation by John Walton, and therefore, it should have been entered under the head of John Walton. There are many other instances, No. 43, art. 5, is described in the catalogue as a "Balade of Trouthe," which is entered in the index under the word "Truth," where nobody would expect to find it. The same No. 43, art. 4, is described in the catalogue as a "Treatyse between Enformacione and Mysyke," or, as it is described afterwards, "An imperfect Ballad;" in the index I see it is entered only under the head of "Musick." No. 44 is the well known prose romance of Tristan, or Sir Tristrem, in French. It is described very foolishly in the catalogue as "*Historia sive Romanza de Gestis Tristani et Sadochi, Regum Hiberniæ, Gallice scripta*," and it is entered in the index under the head of "Hibernia!"

2098. You have stated that Mr. Millard made erroneous references; that he did not understand what the tracts were about, and did not understand the mode of conducting the work?—I said it was my impression that Mr. Millard was not capable of conducting such a work.

2099. I understood you stated three reasons for it?—Yes, these three reasons.

2100. Under which head does this last instance come?—Want of knowledge of the subject.

2101. You have referred to No. 48, in the Catalogue, as an instance in which Mr. Millard has shown a want of knowledge of the subject?—Yes.

2102. The entry in the Catalogue, No. 48, is "an old French book in small folio, written on paper in different hands, wanting 63 leaves at the beginning, and containing, first, 'Le Livre de l'Informacion des Princes.'" The title, as written by Mr. Millard, is as follows: "Prince. *Le Livre de l'Informacion des Princes*. Harleian 48, folio 64." Will you state to the Committee how you would correct that?—That title, as far as it goes, is correct; it is the prologue I alluded to.

2103. Then as to the entry of the Prologue: the Catalogue says, "the Prologue is a sort of sermon upon that text of Jeremiah 23, '*Regnabit Rex et Sapiens erit et faciet Judicium*,'" &c.; in the written title intended for the index, it is "Sermon on Jeremiah 23.—French." Will you state how you would correct that title?—I should have omitted it altogether. There is no occasion to put it down as a distinct sermon. It is not a distinct sermon upon Jeremiah 23, but merely a prefatory chapter of the work.

2104. You would omit it altogether?—Yes.

2105. But in making an index, do you not think it would be exceedingly useful to have a reference to this work, under the head of "Sermon," since it states in the Catalogue that it is a sort of sermon?—I conceive that Mr. Millard was to correct the errors in that printed catalogue, and not to follow what was before his eyes.

2106. Is the printed catalogue erroneous?—Unquestionably it often is.

2107. What is the correction you would suggest in the catalogue?—I do not mean in this particular instance the catalogue is erroneous; but the title in the index is erroneous, and Mr. Millard might have discovered, if he had seen the tract itself, that this which is called "a sort of sermon," was part of the work, and should not be entered as a distinct sermon.

2108. But supposing his index to have been complete, and these two titles part of that index, no inconvenience could have arisen to any one who referred to that index, since under the head of "Prince," he would have found "*Le Livre de l'Informacion des Princes*;" and under the head of "Sermon," he would have found that the Prologue of that work was "a sort of sermon upon Jeremiah 23?"—

Sir
Frederick Madden.

26 June 1835.

I think it was calculated to mislead, as being entered in the index as a distinct sermon; in that way you might probably have made half-a-dozen other sermons out of the same book.

2109. But is it not useful that an index should be made as complete as possible?—Yes; but if it were executed to this extent, you might make an index of all the names of places and persons mentioned in every volume. If any reference at all were to be made to this “Sermon,” I should rather be inclined to enter it under the head of “Jeremiah,” as a comment on a text of that writer.

2110. Under what head in the class catalogue would you place that work?—I conceive in a classed catalogue it would come under the head of Moral Treatises. I have before alluded to a work of the same nature, which was a translation by Trevisa of a Treatise by Egidius of Rome, which was called “De Regimine Principum, or the Government of Princes;” it was a moral treatise to instruct kings in the different modes of life which a sovereign should follow with regard to his courtiers and subjects, his diet, habits and pursuits, virtues and so forth.

2111. The title being a Sermon on Jeremiah, that title would lead it to be strictly placed under the head of moral treatises, according to what you have stated?—It is only a portion of the work.

2112. No; but it is a very important portion of it?—I believe it to be a very unimportant part; but unless we had the work before us, we cannot say what portion the Prologue occupies.

2113. Is it part of the duty of a person who makes an index to refer to the original work?—I understood it was the duty of Mr. Millard so to do, or otherwise I think it was a misappropriation of time and money to make an index of the Harleian catalogue, for an index had been made already by Mr. Horne.

2114. Then you are understood to say that you would have indexed this manuscript under the head of “Prince” only?—I know not that; I should have endeavoured to have found out who the author was, and entered it under his name.

2115. But Mr. Millard has entered it under the head of “Prince,” under the head of “Sermon,” and under the head of “Arms?”—No; the last entry refers to a distinct treatise altogether, the treatise on Feats of Arms. There may be 30 tracts in one manuscript perfectly distinct. My remark applied to the first article in that manuscript.

2116. The first article in this manuscript relates to “Le Livre de l’Informacion des Princes,” which Mr. Millard has entered under the head of “Prince”?—Yes; and the Prologue under the head of “Sermon on Jeremiah 23,” which I deny is a sermon.

2117. He has entered it under both: now what do you conceive would be the inconvenience in an index of having them entered under those two titles?—There might be many gross errors from which there might arise no serious inconvenience.

2118. Do you conceive this to be an error?—Yes.

2119. It being precisely the title of the manuscript?—No; it is merely an explanatory note in the catalogue, stating that the Prologue was “a sort of sermon;” but the person who made that catalogue did not mean to say it was a distinct sermon on Jeremiah 23.

2120. But what you call an error is only a superfluous labour; for he has not only given the work, but a separate portion of the work?—Yes, that being an improper mode of making an index, for he enters that as a sermon which is not a sermon, but only a portion of the work.

2121. Is not that rather a question of literary judgment between you and Mr. Millard than an error?—I think it is an error.

2122. Will you point out the error?—I will suppose, for instance, that in the time of the Puritans, the memoirs of some individual were published, and that in the preface the author, in order to show that the life had been worthy of the man, had chosen to enlarge upon a text in the Bible, as is the case in the prefatory chapter to this work, would that be considered a sermon?

2123. If it is called so in the catalogue, do you think there is any harm in entering a title corresponding with the catalogue?—I should conceive so.

2124. Do you not think it is rather a matter of opinion than an error?—I should consider it an error.

2125. Do you think those two titles would imply distinct works, from the way in which they are entered?—Yes, I conceive so.

2126. If

Sir
Frederick Madden.

26 June 1835.

2126. If a very laborious individual were to employ a superfluity of labour in order to give more than necessary information, and that information should prove ultimately not to be correct, would it not be as inconvenient as any error that could be found in a catalogue, by misleading those who were in search of the literary stores which they wanted to seek for?—I conceive it would be a great inconvenience.

2127. Although it might be meritorious in the individual to employ himself diligently, still if that diligence were misapplied, would not the consequences be mischievous and inconvenient to literary students?—Yes, I think so.

2128. You have instanced No. 44 as another proof of inaccuracy or want of knowledge, or want of judgment. I find the printed catalogue is to the following effect: “Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ,” and the entry of it by Mr. Millard is, “Boethius de Cons. Phil. (Metrical Version of)” &c. Now the catalogue states, that it is a version the same with the last above-mentioned, and on referring to the last above-mentioned, I find the following entry in the printed catalogue: “Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, translated into English verse;” will you state the inaccuracy, or want of knowledge, or want of judgment, in that title?—The want of knowledge I should wish to see supplied; that is, that I should have wished to have that English translation of Boethius entered under the name of the author, who is stated in the catalogue to be Johannes Capellanus, but there is no entry here of the author of that metrical version of Boethius. Supposing you were indexing the Saxon translation of Boethius by King Alfred, you would put it under the head of King Alfred as well as of Boethius, but here it is only entered under one.

2129. Is there no entry as to the authorship?—Certainly not, in this index.

2130. Ought it to have been in that slip?—Certainly it ought.

2131. That seems to you to be an omission?—It seems to me to be a want of knowledge.

2132. But an omission arising from a want of sufficient knowledge?—Yes.

2133. In the making of catalogues, do you not find that such omissions will occur even on the part of those who are the best qualified?—No doubt they will occasionally, where the work is so obscure that the author is with difficulty ascertained.

2134. But do you mean to say the catalogues that existed, and those now existing, in the British Museum, even in your department, are so correct and free from errors as to justify your giving an opinion of that omission, arising from want of knowledge of the identity of the author?—It was not from a single omission of that sort that my opinion was formed, but from a great many instances of the same sort in the same catalogue.

2135. You have stated that the romance of Sir Tristrem is entered in the index under the title of “Hibernia;” I find it is “Ireland” in one of these slips?—I believed the entries in the index to that romance to be all printed under “Hibernia,” but if it be “Ireland,” the mistake is the same.

2136. At the same time there is a reference to the manuscript under the head of “Tristanus”?—Yes; but erroneous as to Hibernia, since he never was king of Ireland.

2137. And there is a reference to it under the head of “Sadoc”?—Yes; but also erroneous as to Hibernia, since he never was in Ireland in his life. At this rate there might be references under 50 other similar heads.

2138. Then the index would lead to a reference to the manuscript, under whatever head or subject a person might be searching for it?—Tristan is the principal name under which such a romance should have been entered, and the second entry should have been under the head of Romance.

2139. It is to be found under the head of Tristan?—It is.

2140. Then no inconvenience would have arisen?—These instances being taken at hazard, you must be perfectly aware it would not be fair to make up your mind upon them as to the accuracy of what I have stated, because it might take a great many more titles to form an opinion; but I can adduce many other instances.

2141. By the inspection of a single packet of slips of paper you have been enabled to detect three mistakes, according to your opinion, in this index?—Yes.

2142. Knowing, as the Committee must, how small a proportion one of those packets bear to the whole work, will you state whether you were prepared with these instances before you came down, or whether they were selected at hazard?—They have been selected at hazard from a small portion of a packet; but certainly

Sir
Frederick Madden.

26 June 1835.

I had seen this packet of papers, for a few minutes only, this morning, before I came down.

2143. Were they taken in their order, or were all the instances put together?—The numbers all follow each other in order.

2144. Have you any other opinions to give to the Committee, as to the competency of Mr. Millard?—Mr. Millard not coming under my direction, that is, being subject only to the principal of the department, I can only speak as to what I saw and what I heard, or what was the subject of conversation between Mr. Forshall and myself.

2145. It having been stated to the Committee that Mr. Millard went to the Museum very highly recommended by individuals who were most competent to judge of his qualifications, Lord Colchester and the Rev. Mr. Horne, will you state, from your knowledge of Mr. Millard's discharge of duty in the Museum, whether or no he did credit to that recommendation?—In the first place I must mix up probably some private opinion on the subject, together with what I observed as an officer of the Museum. My opinion is, that Mr. Horne's recommendation of Mr. Millard was biassed by his being his brother-in-law.

2146. Was Lord Colchester biassed?—Of Lord Colchester's recommendation I can of course know nothing. In the first place Mr. Millard was appointed before I was appointed myself.

2147. You are not asked to state your opinion of Lord Colchester or Mr. Horne, but whether or not, coming with a high reputation for industry, ability and character, he maintained that character, and if not, upon what ground you believe he did not?—I believe he did not.

2148. Will you state upon what ground?—On the ground of incompetency and neglect of duty.

2149. Will you give us the date, or some knowledge of the period, with reference to which you speak of neglect of duty?—Mr. Millard, when I was appointed assistant keeper of the manuscript department used to have his desk far removed from the manuscript room: that was in the beginning of 1828, and I was not in the habit of seeing Mr. Millard at all, in any way. Some time after that, by the wish of Mr. Forshall, Mr. Millard's desk was removed into the manuscript department, into a room which was next to that occupied by myself, but when that was, the exact period, I am unable to state.

2150. In what did the neglect of duty consist?—The neglect of duty was in not being present, and not attending to his duty.

2151. About what time was that?—I should conceive it to be in 1830, but I cannot speak as to dates; it was generally observed throughout the Museum.

2152. Was Mr. Forshall acquainted with it?—Mr. Forshall was acquainted with it, and used to complain of it to myself.

2153. Do you know whether the principal librarian of the Museum was acquainted with it?—I believe he was.

2154. To what extent was the neglect of duty?—I am not prepared to say, for I was not the censor of Mr. Millard's conduct, nor did I keep a watch on his comings and goings.

2155. The question does not wish to constitute you the censor of Mr. Millard's conduct, but that you will state what you know, as you have voluntarily placed yourself before the Committee to speak of the conduct of Mr. Millard?—Not voluntarily.

2156. Do you come against your consent?—No; I do not volunteer, but I am willing to give evidence when called upon.

2157. Will you state what you know of the neglect of duty, and to what extent it was?—My opinion of Mr. Millard was, that his frequent absences, partly from ill health and partly from neglect of duty, was such as to render him inefficient in the task he was employed upon.

2158. Are you competent to state to what extent those absences arose from ill health, and what to neglect of duty?—No, I am not.

2159. Then why do you make a distinction between ill health and neglect of duty?—Because ill health was always the plea that Mr. Millard made use of.

2160. Do you think that plea was well founded?—It probably may sometimes have been.

2161. Then you mean to say, that not being competent to state what was attributable to ill health, and what to neglect, you think his plea of ill health was insincere?—Sometimes I think it was.

2162. Are

Sir
Frederick Madden.

26 June 1835.

2162. Are you prepared to give any instance of neglect of duty for which ill health was the alleged cause, and for which the cause was not sufficient?—No.

2163. Then why do you impute so dishonourable a motive to the individual in question, as abstaining from his duty under a false reason?—Partly from the frequency of such occurrences, and partly from the general impression in the Museum of Mr. Millard's neglect of his duty.

2164. You are asked to state what you know from your own personal knowledge, and not from the general impression?—From my own personal knowledge I can know nothing.

2165. Do you come here to give the Committee information founded upon your own knowledge, or founded upon general report?—So far from my own knowledge in passing through the room in which the desk was placed, and also during the vacation, when Mr. Forshall was absent, I used to receive notes from Mr. Millard, as having then the direction of the manuscript department, always excusing his attendance at the Museum on some plea or other.

2166. On some plea or other these notes excused his attendance?—Yes.

2167. Will you state any other plea than ill health?—I cannot recollect; I never passed an opinion upon it, and the notes were destroyed.

2168. Why do you state "some plea or other," when you are not able to state any other than ill health?—A plea is very easily found when a man wishes to absent himself, and I had no power to call in question that plea. It might have been on business, or might have been some other engagement.

2169. But you have stated that you are now giving an opinion from your own personal knowledge of the instances of neglect of duty?—That is my impression; when a person alleges ill health for a continual absence from duty, you must ostensibly take that as the cause, but when that occurs very frequently, and the general impression is that the duty is not performed, your private opinion must be that ill health is not always the cause.

2170. Then should a man make an excuse on the score of ill health once or twice, and become dangerously ill, and continue to make the excuse, your opinion of his insincerity would increase with the ill state of his health?—I do not know that.

2171. Is not that a fair conclusion from what you have stated?—I think not.

2172. Will you furnish the Committee with an instance in which you had good reason to believe that Mr. Millard did not assign the true reason for his absence?—I cannot positively do so.

2173. Then why do you impute such dishonourable conduct to a literary gentleman as that which you have now imputed to Mr. Millard, namely, the assigning ill health as a reason for not discharging his duty at the Museum, when you had reason, or you had not reason, to believe that it was not the true cause?—Partly from the frequent absences of Mr. Millard, and the general impression that was in the Museum that Mr. Millard neglected his duty.

2174. Do you mean to say that frequent absences would prove insincerity, or prove an increased ill state of health?—They might prove both.

2175. Have you any ground to state to the Committee for thinking they proved insincerity?—I have no positive proof; I can have none.

2176. Then do you think you are justified in thus insinuating away a man's character?—I should be very sorry to insinuate away any man's character, but I think the evidence of gentlemen connected with the Museum would bear me out in saying that Mr. Millard neglected his duty.

2177. You say that you speak from personal knowledge; I cannot get out the facts you found from personal knowledge; will you state to the Committee one single fact to justify your suspicion of Mr. Millard's sincerity?—The fact would be the frequent absences; that is the only thing in the nature of a fact.

2178. Then do you mean, that frequent absences on the score of ill health should be taken as a proof of insincerity?—I think it may be so.

2179. May it not be taken as a proof of continued and increasing ill health?—Yes, it may.

2180. Then why in this case do you prefer imputing a dishonourable motive when there is a cause that may account for it in an honourable way?—Because there was a general impression, which I had heard, that Mr. Millard neglected his duty.

2181. Did Mr. Millard's appearance seem to indicate that he was unwell?—He used to complain of his eyesight, but I never perceived any particular appearance

Sir
Frederick Madden.

26 June 1835.

of ill health when I saw him in the Museum, which was very rarely; I seldom had opportunities of conversing with Mr. Millard.

2182. From his personal appearance you should not imagine that he was otherwise than unwell?—From his general appearance I should not have considered he was so unwell as his plea would lead me to suppose.

2183. Do you think the general impression of his neglect arose from his general appearance, or from his frequent absence, as you say there was a general impression that he was not so unwell as he stated?—When I did see Mr. Millard, I did not perceive that there was that want of health to prevent his attendance.

2184. And these persons who had this general impression, had they also frequent opportunities of knowing the state of his health?—I do not know.

2185. I wish to know upon what foundation that general impression rested, or did you believe it because it was general; do you know upon what it was founded?—No more than what I have stated.

2186. You added that you had very few opportunities of conversing with Mr. Millard?—I availed myself of very few opportunities. I passed through the room every day where Mr. Millard was, or ought to have been.

2187. But still you stated you had very few opportunities of communicating with Mr. Millard?—Of conversing with him.

2188. Taking what you have admitted, that he was in a state of ill health, and taking what you have admitted, that you had few opportunities of judging of the state of his health, do you conceive that you are justified in insinuating a dishonourable motive to him, in excusing himself from attendance at the Museum, from general report, founded upon no personal knowledge or fact that you can state to the Committee?—I could of course notice whether he was present in the manuscript room, or not; and therefore, his frequent absences, and what I heard from others, would naturally make me suppose, that it was not the plea of ill health alone that kept Mr. Millard away.

2189. Then you are speaking from hearsay evidence, and not your own personal knowledge?—Yes; I was not sufficiently authorized to direct Mr. Millard, or take cognizance of what he did.

2190. Sir Henry Ellis has told us that up to the time when Mr. Forshall was placed at the head of the manuscript department, Sir Henry Ellis, as keeper of the manuscripts, had no fault to find with Mr. Millard, and that he made no complaint against him; had you any knowledge of Mr. Millard at that period, anterior to Mr. Forshall's appointment?—I cannot recollect; I may have spoken to Mr. Millard, but as to any other acquaintance with him, or knowledge of him, I had none.

2191. When were you appointed in the manuscript department?—In February 1828.

2192. Mr. Millard was then an officer of the Museum?—He was never considered an officer of the Museum. He merely assisted in making this index.

2193. He was employed by the trustees?—He was.

2194. Were you acquainted with him at that time?—I believe I knew Mr. Millard, to speak to him.

2195. When did this general report, adverse to Mr. Millard, first reach your knowledge?—I think it must have been within a twelvemonth of Mr. Forshall's appointment as keeper of the manuscript department.

2196. What year was that?—1828.

2197. Between 1828 and 1829, then, these reports were general?—I cannot exactly say.

2198. You cannot speak then of Mr. Millard previous to the year 1828?—No.

2199. Did you happen to hear, amidst all the evil that was flying about, any good of him anterior to 1828?—No.

2200. You never heard then, when you arrived at the Museum in 1828, that he was a man notoriously negligent in the discharge of his duty?—No.

2201. When Mr. Millard was at the Museum was he diligent in the discharge of his duties, when he was present?—It is my impression that he was not, but I cannot produce proof of such an opinion; no one could produce proof unless he was constantly at his elbow.

2202. With a view to making a correct and useful index to the printed catalogue of manuscripts, about how many titles on an average do you think you can get through in a day?—I think you may easily make 25 titles in an hour, which, at six hours a day,

a day, would give 150. I think 25 titles an hour might be very easily accomplished, from a mere printed catalogue.

Sir
Frederick Madden.

26 June 1835.

2203. Now in cataloguing books, take for instance the catalogue of books in the printed library department of the Museum, how many do you think a man could catalogue in a day, upon an average?—It would depend in some measure upon the nature of the titles, but I should think 50 or 60 would be a very fair day's work.

2204. I will now read you a passage from Sir Henry Ellis's evidence, and ask your opinion of it, with reference to Mr. Millard: "I know in the printed library we usually reckoned that a man could catalogue 60 books in a day, and do them well; and I hold in my hand a slip of paper from which it appears to me, that during the time he (Mr. Millard) was under my direction, the slips amounted on an average to 72 per day, which I considered a fair equivalent to 60 titles in the printed catalogue." Do you conceive from that statement that Mr. Millard was an industrious and diligent maker of the catalogue, or otherwise?—I should think he was not very industrious at the rate of 72 per day.

2205. Then you think that Sir Henry Ellis was erroneous in stating that 60 was the average?—I think that Sir Henry Ellis may have been mistaken in stating that 72 indexed titles was equivalent to 60 books.

2206. But without reference to the accuracy of the figures, and considering that what was done was in the proportion of 72 to 60, do you think that indicates industry or idleness?—I do not think it indicates industry.

2207. That being one-sixth more than the labour of other persons?—No, it is so different, an index and a catalogue; a mere letter from one person to another upon three subjects, would furnish five titles at once for an index.

2208. I am not speaking of figures abstractedly, but simply in the proportion, and as 72 represents the work of Mr. Millard, and 60 the work of other people, do you understand from that statement of Sir Henry Ellis that he who worked in the proportion which 72 bears to 60, would be an idle or an industrious man?—I do not think 72 titles of the one sort is equivalent to 60 of the other.

2209. Whether that be so or not, if he exceeded other men's labour, did it indicate industry or idleness?—I do not think it indicates industry, considering the nature of the work he was employed upon.

2210. You probably decline giving me your opinion as to the diligence of Mr. Millard, founded on any facts which are stated by Sir Henry Ellis?—I think the question comes in such a shape, that they will not bear a comparison; the 72 titles in the one case require so much less labour than the 60 printed books would in the other; that they do not stand as equivalents, and you cannot fairly place them in comparison as to a man being idle or industrious.

2211. You do not consider it a fair criterion of whether a man is idle or industrious?—No.

Mr. *Mawer Cowtan* produces the following Papers:

ACCOUNT of the objects of Natural History, bought at Mr. Bullock's sale, by *Mr. Mawer Cowtan*.
Dr. Leach.

Accounts of the sums expended in the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, and on Mr. Taylor Combe's catalogue of Coins, from 1809 to 1834.
Statement of Major Edwards's Fund.

[The above Papers were given in, and read.—See Appendix, Nos. 18, 19.]

Lunæ, 29^o die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall*,
Sir *Henry Ellis*
and
Sir *F. Madden*.

29 June 1835.

2212. HAVE you any communication to make to the Committee in reference to the examination of yourself and the other gentlemen at the last meeting of the Committee?—I wish to put before the Committee copies of all the papers in my possession which relate to the discontinuance of the general classed index to the collections of manuscripts upon which Mr. Millard was employed; and I conceive that those papers will throw some light upon various parts of the evidence given before the Committee at their last sitting. The first of those papers is a minute of a general meeting of the trustees, the 13th of March 1830, giving Mr. Millard leave of absence for six months, on account of ill health, a fact referred to in the evidence taken before the Committee on Friday. The next is a minute of the trustees, dated February 12, 1831, regarding the report upon the general state of the manuscript department, which has been very frequently alluded to in the course of the examination; and giving the resolution of the trustees, come to in consequence of the discussion that arose upon that report, in which they state, that “they do not deem it advisable to complete at present the classed index of the manuscripts upon which Mr. Millard is engaged; but that, desirous to give Mr. Millard such notice of their intentions as may enable him to provide himself with some other employment, the trustees do not wish to consider his engagement with them at an end till the 17th of February 1832,” being an exact twelvemonth after the date of my letter communicating this minute, that is, February 17, 1831. The next paper is a copy of my letter to Mr. Millard communicating this resolution of the trustees, which is little more than a mere repetition of the minute. The next is, a memorial to the trustees from Mr. Millard, dated May 11, 1831, in which he begs to be allowed to hold his appointment for another year beyond the time specified in the notice which he had previously received. That memorial was accompanied by a letter from Benjamin Hawes, Esq., stating that Mr. Millard had really declined to accept a situation which was equal to 230 *l.* per annum, upon the ground of the appointment he was in hopes of obtaining from the British Museum, or had obtained: I do not at the moment see which. Then we have, on June 11, 1831, a minute of the trustees regarding this memorial, in which the secretary is desired to acquaint Mr. Millard, that, in consideration of the circumstances mentioned in his memorial, the trustees intended to continue his engagement in the service of the Museum for the space of time he specified; but that at the termination of that period his employment would certainly cease. Next follows my letter communicating that minute, of the date of June 16, and the latter part of that letter I will read: “The trustees desire me to add, that they do not wish to prevent you, by this arrangement, from taking advantage of any other more desirable employment which may offer itself to you in the meantime. You will therefore consider yourself at liberty to leave the Museum whenever it may best suit your own convenience.” I have then a copy of a letter from Mr. Millard, dated 7th July 1831, thanking the trustees for their indulgence, and assuring them, that in the prosecution of the very important task confided to his care, no exertion should be wanting on his part. The next paper is a memorial from Mr. Millard, dated 4th January 1833; the memorial prays that he may be allowed to proceed with the important work confided to his care, great portions of which are completed, and need only alphabetical arrangement and revision to render them fit for use. Then there is a minute of the trustees, of January 12, 1833, in which the Secretary is directed to refer Mr. Millard to the communication made to him by the order of the trustees, upon the presentation of his memorial in May 1831. And, lastly, there is a formal letter from myself, communicating that minute.—[See Appendix, No. 21.]

2213. You heard the evidence given by Sir Henry Ellis, and the evidence also given by Sir Frederick Madden, who attended at your request specially upon this point?—Yes.

2214. Are you disposed generally to coincide with them in the views and opinions they expressed with reference to Mr. Millard?—That is so general a question that

that I find it difficult to answer it, not having in my perfect recollection all the evidence given by them.

2215. Do you wish to make any exceptions to the general opinions they expressed as to Mr. Millard's conduct in the Museum?—No, I am not prepared to make any exceptions.

2216. According to the best of your recollection, do you confirm generally the opinions they expressed of Mr. Millard's conduct in the Museum?—Yes, generally.

2217. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—Reviewing, as far as your memory will serve you, the evidence you gave respecting the conduct of Mr. Millard at the British Museum, are you disposed to alter or qualify any of the evidence you gave?—I have seen nothing that I wish to alter.

2218. (To Sir *Frederick Madden*.)—Have you any explanation to make of the evidence you gave when you were before the Committee last?—No, I have nothing to state.

2219. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Will you read that letter, and state whether it is your handwriting?—(A paper being shown to the Witness.)—It is in my handwriting; it is dated August the 7th, 1832, and addressed to the Committee of the Wyndham Club; “My Lords and Gentlemen, Having been informed by Mr. John Millard that he is a candidate for the office of Secretary to your club, I feel it an act of duty towards him to state, that he has been employed in the Manuscript department of the British Museum for the last seven years, and that during the whole of this time he has conducted himself with strict propriety; and that I believe him to be a very respectable and honourable individual.”

2220. Was Mr. Millard long in the Museum after that letter was written?—Six or eight months.

2221. Was there any alteration in his conduct during that period?—I think there was a progressive inattention to his duty, which I always attributed, and am still disposed to attribute, in a very great measure to the state of his health.

2222. But the alteration in his conduct was rather for the worse than the better, in reference to the interests of the Museum?—Yes, certainly.

2223. Considering the evidence you have given to-day, in confirmation both of your own opinions when you were before examined, and also the evidence of Sir *Frederick Madden* and Sir *Henry Ellis*, will you have the goodness to reconcile that evidence with the opinion you expressed in that letter, that Mr. Millard conducted himself with strict propriety?—I do not myself see any discrepancy between the two statements which I have made.

2224. Do not you attribute wilful negligence to Mr. Millard?—No.

2225. Then you do not confirm the evidence of Sir *Henry Ellis*, as to wilful negligence?—No, I never, I believe, so expressed myself, that he had been wilfully negligent; because I have always in my own mind attributed the greater part of his inattention to the state of his health.

2226. You heard Sir *Henry Ellis* apply the term “delinquency” to Mr. Millard's conduct during the time he served in the British Museum; can you reconcile the use of that term with the letter which has just been read?—I think Sir *Henry Ellis* retracted that term, and said he was sorry for having used it, so I understood at least; but I cannot confirm all Sir *Henry Ellis*'s evidence, nor any other person's, in the way that it is now put to me.

2227. You are still then disposed to state, that whilst Mr. Millard was in the British Museum he conducted himself with strict propriety?—I am not disposed to do that, after hearing Sir *Henry Ellis*'s evidence, and that of Sir *Frederick Madden*; and next, we must except the six or eight months subsequent to the date of my letter to the Wyndham Club.

2228. Will you state what Sir *Henry Ellis* in his evidence stated, that you were unacquainted with before?—At the time I wrote that letter, now referred to, I was not so completely in possession as I am at this moment of the facts relating to Mr. Millard's absence from his duty, and neglect of it.

2229. Will you mention one fact upon which your opinion is grounded?—The facts are those which Sir *Henry Ellis* and Sir *Frederick Madden* stated to the Committee at their last sitting; I do not recollect them.

2230. You are now giving an opinion upon facts which you do not recollect?—Upon general impression.

2231. Will you state what that general impression is founded upon?—My general recollection of the terms applied by Sir *Henry Ellis*.

Rev. J. Forshall.

29 June 1835.

2232. Then if you alter your opinion now, it is in consequence of what Sir Henry Ellis says?—Not entirely; I do not altogether alter it now for the first time, but I have altered it to a certain extent for the last year or two, with regard to Mr. John Millard.

2233. Will you state the grounds upon which your opinion is altered?—In consequence of the general impression in the Museum, with regard to Mr. Millard's neglect, which has come to me much more strongly than it did while Mr. Millard was in the Museum.

2234. Are you able to say upon what that general impression was founded?—I am not, except upon conversation with others.

2235. You have not a single fact which you can state to the Committee as the ground of your impression?—No.

2236. But up to the time when you wrote that letter, which includes the period during which Sir Henry Ellis passed all this censure upon Mr. Millard, you were disposed, as keeper of the manuscripts, being Mr. Millard's superior in the Museum, to state that he conducted himself with strict propriety?—With strict propriety as to his moral conduct, and regarding all the questions that could fairly come before the committee of the Wyndham Club.

2237. Are the Committee to understand that any portion of this evidence is to be considered as referring to moral conduct?—Certainly. I presume that neglect of duty is always a moral consideration; and that is what we have been now talking about.

2238. Except inasmuch as moral conduct may be comprehended under the general term of neglect of duty, you mean to imply nothing else?—Certainly, nothing more.

2239. During the time that Sir Henry Ellis speaks of, that being a period comprised within that during which you speak of Mr. Millard in that letter which has just been written, are you prepared in any way now, with reference to that period, to qualify the terms of that letter?—No. I should be disposed to admit those terms in as far as my knowledge went at that time; and, indeed, as far as my personal knowledge goes of that period at present, I am prepared not only to admit, but to assert, that the terms of that letter were proper, considering the object of the letter.

2240. Will you state the object of the letter?—To give my opinion of Mr. Millard's conduct and character, at his own request, he being at the time a candidate for the place of secretary to the Wyndham Club.

2241. Of course to recommend a person in whom confidence could be placed, both in reference to the discharge of his duty and diligence?—Yes, certainly.

2242. Such diligence as the secretary of a club in the neighbourhood of St. James's street is expected and required to supply?—Exactly so. I believe when Mr. Millard made the application, I pointed out the great difference between the sedentary employment which he followed at the Museum, and the employment of a secretary to a club; and I thought it probable that his health would improve very much if he had opportunities of taking the air more frequently than he had at the Museum, and that that inertness which I considered to arise from it would pass away.

2243. Your attention was drawn generally to the character of the evidence given, in which the terms "delinquency," "wilful neglect of duty," and "reckless idleness" occurred; and you were asked whether you were generally disposed to confirm that evidence, to which you answered, Yes; and you were then shown your own letter of a subsequent date, admitting and stating that Mr. Millard had conducted himself with strict propriety; and you are now asked again, whether you are disposed to qualify the terms of that letter?—No; though I should not at this moment give Mr. Millard the same recommendation.

2244. In consequence of what you have heard stated by Sir Henry Ellis?—Yes, and by other persons.

2245. Up to that time, as keeper of the manuscripts, and as his superior, you thought yourself justified in giving him that letter?—Undoubtedly.

2246. When you say "strict propriety," you meant integrity and honour?—Certainly; in that letter I did not speak in any way of his extent of information, or of his fitness for his situation in the Museum.

2247. You spoke of him as an honourable man, meaning thereby that he might be trusted with the expenditure of money, and things of that sort?—Exactly so.

2248. You heard Sir Frederick Madden attribute to him gross insincerity in assigning

assigning as the reason for his absence the state of his health, when the state of his health was not such as to warrant it; and you have been asked whether you generally concurred in the opinion expressed by Sir Frederick Madden, and you have stated that you did. Do you consider a person that so acted a person of honour and integrity?—I never intended to confirm those expressions, if they be part of Sir Frederick Madden's evidence. With regard to insincerity, it is a point upon which I should be very loath to judge any one, and it is a point upon which I should be still more loath to give an adverse opinion.

2249. At all events, supposing you did entertain the same opinion that Sir Frederick Madden has said that he entertains at this moment, did you or did you not entertain that opinion at the time you wrote that letter to the Wyndham Club?—I did not.

2250. When you said that you agreed in the evidence of those two gentlemen, you meant that you agreed in the general tenor of it, and not the individual expressions?—In the general tenor of it, as to Mr. Millard's inefficiency.

2251. At the time that you were a party to the determination which the trustees came to, to dismiss Mr. Millard, were you aware of any circumstance that rendered him unfit for that situation, except his general incompetence to fulfil the duties of the station in which he was placed?—None whatever. The grounds which I stated to the trustees, for discontinuing the index to the manuscripts, were given in answer to minute inquiries made of me at the time, and they were these: the first and chief ground was, that the index did not appear to me to be the most urgent want of the department; the next was, that Mr. Millard's health was such as to render him very inefficient. These were the principal grounds; but I believe I did state at the same time to the trustees, that Mr. Millard was not, in my opinion, competent to the task he had undertaken.

2252. On reference to the evidence of Sir Frederick Madden, it appears that he stated that he imputed insincerity to Mr. Millard; do you or do you not agree in that opinion?—Whatever might be my individual opinion upon such a subject, I should decline to express it. I should not impute insincerity to any man except under the strongest possible circumstances, in which there could be no doubt whatever, not only upon my own mind, but upon the mind of all others who were in possession of the same facts.

2253. Then you do not confirm Sir Frederick Madden's evidence here?—I decline to give an opinion upon Mr. Millard's sincerity or insincerity.

2254. But you did not decline to give an opinion stating that he had acted with strict propriety, and that he was an honourable man?—At the time to which you refer, I did not.

Mr. John Millard, called in; and Examined.

2255. WERE you ever employed in the British Museum?—Yes.

2256. In what capacity?—To undertake a new general index to all the manuscripts in the Museum.

2257. When were you appointed?—In 1824. I hold in my hand the minute of the appointment, which I received from Sir Henry, then Mr. Ellis: "British Museum, December 11th, 1824; At a general meeting, his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, Mr. Ellis's report and specimens for a new general index to the manuscripts were laid before the Board, and approved. Resolved, that Mr. John Millard be employed, under Mr. Ellis's direction, in forming the proposed index to the manuscripts, at the rate of 300*l.* a year; Mr. Millard's services to be required during the whole year, for five days in each week, except when his presence is dispensed with by the trustees. The above is a true copy from the proceedings of the trustees; Henry Ellis, secretary."

2258. Was any complaint ever made to you of your frequent absence, on the score of illness or otherwise?—It would be difficult for me to say that no complaint was made, but certainly not frequent complaints; occasional hints might have been given on that subject, but certainly not frequently, and certainly there was nothing like remonstrance.

2259. When the complaints were made, did you, as far as your impression goes, give satisfactory explanation to the principal of the Museum, who is supposed to be the party making the complaint?—Most certainly; which explanations he constantly approved.

2260. With regard to absence, the Committee having been informed that you

Mr. J. Millard.

29 June 1835.

were frequently absent, so much so as to amount to a serious neglect of duty; can you give the Committee any idea of the frequency of your absence?—Yes; I hold in my hand a memorandum, which I have drawn up from five years' pocket-books, in which I took care to put down every day I was absent, and, for a certain period, the time that I came in the morning, that there might be no complaint that I was too late in my attendance. I believe it is understood that I am not to apply myself to the time when I was under the direction of Sir Henry Ellis, Sir Henry Ellis having expressed himself to be perfectly satisfied with my attention during the time I was under his direction. I commence with the period during which I was under the direction of Mr. Forshall, which was from the year 1828. The number of days' absence on account of illness, in the year 1828, I find are 14. In 1829, I had a very serious illness, which occasioned an absence of 94 days. During that illness I was attended by Sir Benjamin Brodie, the late Dr. Hooper and other eminent surgeons, and a certificate of my dangerous illness was sent to Sir Henry Ellis, signed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Hooper, and a Mr. Harding, the surgeon of the Westminster Hospital. During that year also there were 11 days, of what I call casual illness; therefore I put down for 1829 eleven days exclusive of the great illness. In 1830, I applied to the trustees for six months' leave of absence. I was told by Sir Henry Ellis, that if I had that absence, I must not expect to have any salary during my absence, but when I came back I might go on with my index, but certainly that no salary would be allowed during my absence. I was recommended by my surgeons and physicians to take a voyage to the Mediterranean; I did so, and went to Naples, and my health was completely restored by that voyage. I again mention, that I had no salary during the six months, because it has been reported that I was paid my salary during that time, which was not the fact. I did not take the whole of the six months' leave of absence; I returned to England in five months, and I went to the Museum after this time had expired, and resumed my labours. Therefore, omitting the five months, by which absence I consider that the public service was in no way injured, except by the suspension of the index, I put down six days for absence in the year 1830, exclusive of the five months' leave. In the year 1831, I find, upon looking to my pocket-book, that there are 23 days of absence, on account of casual indisposition. In 1832, I find there are 33 days of absence on the same account. I have not put down the fragment of 1833, about six weeks, because I thought it would not perhaps be required. This is an account of absence from the Museum, on account of illness, for five years. The amount is 87 days, which, I believe, divided by five, will give 17 days a year, and two over, for five years, during which time I was under the direction of Mr. Forshall.

2261. Were you expected to attend every day at the Museum?—Every day except Saturday.

2262. Is that the case with the other officers of the Museum?—With most, I believe.

2263. When did you receive information of the intention of the trustees to abandon the work which they had engaged you to undertake?—At the time that I received the information I took a minute of every thing that occurred relating to that special business, of which this is the original; and on the 14th of February 1831, I find this note: "Attended at the Museum from 10 to 4. Mr. Ellis told me that the committee had abandoned the general index to the manuscripts. Mr. Forshall said the same thing, and said that the origin of the abandonment was as follows: That a conversation arose in the committee respecting the propriety of retaining a Mr. Holmes, who had been employed for a twelvemonth to catalogue some Italian manuscripts, and who had been kept for a month over the twelve-months at Mr. F.'s request, and that Mr. F. was asked which would be of most advantage to the Museum (reduction being then supposed to be under consideration), to pay money for cataloguing manuscripts not yet catalogued, and to correct old catalogues, or for continuing an index to those already catalogued, when he observed, as an 'honest man' he gave his opinion for the former, and the committee took his recommendation; and the committee passed a resolution for discontinuing Mr. Millard's index. Mr. F. then read some passages from a report he had presented to the committee on the state of the manuscript department, which he had presented to the committee on the 12th; in one part of which it was stated, 'That a general index was required to all the manuscripts;' but no notice whatever was taken of Mr. Millard or his labours. Mr. M.'s monthly report to the committee, however, was stitched up with Mr. Forshall's report. Towards the close of the report it was recommended to 'employ a person

a person of similar attainments with Mr. Holmes, to assist in cataloguing MSS.' Mr. Forshall told me that when the committee had determined to dispense with my services he gave up this recommendation, that it might not be said he had acted unhandsomely towards me! Mr. Holmes, it appears, was retained for another twelve-month to continue the catalogue of the Italian MSS. Mr. F. said that my report was seldom read to the committee. February 17.—Went to Mr. F., and requested to see his report on the state of the Manuscript department; but he refused to let me have it in my hand, or to take any note from it. He read me again such passages as I had heard before. Saw Mr. Ellis, who said he had seen Mr. Forshall's report before it was presented to the committee, and that he disapproved of it *in toto*. He again most earnestly disavowed that he knew anything of the intention of the committee to dismiss me; said that he had had no sleep all night for thinking of it, and that Mrs. E. was greatly distressed. Mr. Ellis told me it was evident Mr. Forshall wished to get rid of me; and about two months before this he told me that Mr. F. had long had his eye upon the index."

Mr. J. Millard.

29 June 1835.

2264. What measures did you take upon hearing of your proposed dismissal?—I said to Sir Henry Ellis, and also to Mr. Forshall, that I should present a memorial to the trustees upon the subject.

2265. Did you present a memorial?—I did.

2266. Have you a copy of it?—I hold in my hand a copy of this memorial; the date of it is the 11th of May 1831, "To the Trustees of the British Museum." That memorial is already before the Committee.

2267. Did you apply to any of the trustees individually upon the subject of your dismissal?—Upon the subject of that memorial I applied to Lord Brougham, then Lord Chancellor, a trustee; and also to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who was not a trustee, to interest himself in my favour, and he wrote to some of the trustees. Lord Brougham took great interest in the memorial, and wrote to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and the late Lord Dovor, upon the subject.

2268. What was the result of your memorial?—The prayer of the memorial, for the extension of the time, was granted.

2269. When were you finally dismissed from the Museum?—On the 17th of February 1833; previously to which, I had presented another memorial, which was rejected.

2270. Have you ever had occasion to apply to any of the officers of the Museum for a certificate as to your conduct whilst you were in the Museum?—I applied to Mr. Forshall for a certificate of my conduct and character, on the occasion of my being a candidate for the secretaryship of the Wyndham Club.

2271. Is that the letter which has been already put in this morning?—It is.

2272. When you quitted the Museum, in what state did you leave the index, generally speaking, as to the work intrusted to you?—The following is an account of the state of the Index at that time: "The index to the Hargrave collection of manuscripts completed; the index to the Lansdowne collection of manuscripts completed; the index to the Harleian collection of manuscripts in progress; the index to the additional manuscripts in progress."

2273. The work upon which you were engaged was making an index to the catalogues, and also correcting any errors, or supplying any omissions that might be found?—Yes.

2274. Were you led to expect that the work you were engaged upon would occupy you for a considerable period?—I was told when I entered the service of the Museum, that it would occupy the greater part of my life.

2275. By whom?—By Sir Henry Ellis; that it was likely to occupy the greater part of my life, or a very long time.

2276. After you had received notice of the abandonment of the index, did you ever apply to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Baber, or Mr. Forshall, for any other temporary employment?—Certainly. I applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury for any other temporary employment his Grace might have to give in the Museum; he said he could do nothing in that respect; that it rested entirely with the trustees. I applied to Sir Henry Ellis to know whether it was likely that there would be any temporary appointment or any appointment made in the Museum, and he told me he thought not, except that there might be some attendants or servants appointed; of course, my reply was, that I could not accept an appointment of that sort. I applied also to Mr. Baber, who made the same answer as Sir Henry Ellis, and to him I gave the same reply as I did to Sir Henry. I applied also, more than once, to Mr. Forshall.

Mr. J. Millard.

29 June 1835.

2277. Had you reason to believe, from any communication made to you, either through the principal librarian or Mr. Baber, that you were dismissed upon the ground of incompetence?—Certainly not.

2278. Had you any reason which led you to suppose that wilful neglect of duty was the charge against you?—Certainly not; neither this nor incompetence was ever breathed to me.

2279. With regard to the index to the catalogue, was that work superintended by Mr. Forshall, the keeper of the manuscripts?—It was first superintended by Sir Henry Ellis, and then when Sir Henry Ellis was promoted to the office of principal librarian, by Mr. Forshall.

2280. What was the nature of the superintendence exercised by Sir Henry Ellis over the index upon which you were engaged?—An examination of the titles with myself, which occurred frequently, and a comparison of them with the catalogue.

2281. That is to say, Sir Henry Ellis compared the manuscript titles with the printed catalogue?—Yes, I read the manuscript titles, and he looked at the printed catalogue; or *vice versa*, I forget which.

2282. In the course of that superintendence had you any complaint made to you as to the mode of conducting the work, or did Sir Henry Ellis from time to time point out any errors which you had committed?—Certainly not.

2283. Applying the same question to the superintendence of Mr. Forshall, what answer would you give?—I should say that he did not complain; he might, and he did, occasionally propose some alteration in the wording of the titles. When the index was placed under his direction, he put into my hands a number of instructions with respect to the indexing of the manuscripts, which in some measure ran counter to those which I had received from Sir Henry Ellis. One of those instructions was a very important one. While I was under the direction of Sir Henry Ellis, I was told, with reference to the Hargrave collection, not to compare the manuscripts with the catalogue, for he considered that the printed catalogue was so exceedingly well done that there was no necessity for comparing it with the manuscripts. In fact, I had nothing to do but to index the printed book. The same directions were given to me with respect to the Lansdowne catalogue. I was led to believe from Sir Henry Ellis's own mouth that that catalogue was perfection itself; that I had nothing to do but to give the spirit of the catalogue in alphabetical order.

2284. From whom did you receive that instruction?—From Sir Henry Ellis; but when I was placed under the direction of Mr. Forshall, the case was materially altered; he desired me to attend to the list of instructions which I hold in my hand, the principal of which I will note; the most important is this, he desired that every manuscript should be consulted, and compared with the catalogue, without exception; and many things were to be discovered, such as the names of authors, where they were not given in the catalogue or manuscript, with various other matters. In fact, when I commenced indexing the catalogues under Mr. Forshall's directions, I was ordered to compare them with the manuscripts; the manuscript was sent for, and I did compare them with the manuscripts; I could not have so compared them without I had been able to read the manuscripts; I did, however, read the manuscripts, with the exception of such volumes as I could not read, as certainly all persons cannot decipher all manuscripts; and such manuscripts were, by his direction, referred to himself. When I found any difficulty I went to Mr. Forshall.

2285. Were those instructions conveyed to you in writing?—They were conveyed orally; but I wrote them down immediately I left Mr. Forshall's room. These are memoranda made by me at the time; there is one in his own handwriting. I will read a few of them. The "index to be more full and minute; as nearly as possible a transcript of the catalogue; date of the month, as well as year, to all letters, state and political papers; A.D. to be omitted where the month is inserted. Under Commons, House of, and Lords, House of, all speeches and matters to be inserted, as well as under the name of the person. When a name of a person is unimportant, add the name of the place of which he is described. When a manuscript is a fragment, or imperfect, to say so in index. First lines of homilies, hymns, and old poems, to be given. Texts of all sermons where found; that is, a reference to chapter and verse." A great deal of the theological extracts to be omitted, and a general reference to them made thus: "Theologia. Loci communes, Harl. 345, fo. 1. 20. 50, etc. etc.—Oseney Abbey, Oxfordshire. Transcripta cartarum ad istam domum spectantium.—Alvingham, Liber domesticus cœnob. de citatus.—&c. &c. &c."

Mr. J. Millard.

29 June 1835.

2286. To the best of your belief, did you follow those instructions both in letter and spirit?—Most certainly.

2287. Did you find any of those instructions such as you were incompetent to fulfil by reason of your general want of literary knowledge, or knowledge of manuscripts?—Certainly not, except in the instances I have before stated.

2288. When you first entered the Museum, how far did your want of knowledge of the usual abbreviations in manuscripts extend?—When I first entered the Museum, I was unacquainted with manuscripts to a certain degree. After some time I became more conversant with them; but during the time I was under Sir Henry Ellis's direction I had very little occasion to consult them, for though Sir Henry Ellis was kind enough to place on my table at the Museum Spelman's *Archaismus Graphicus*, I thought it my duty to spend my time rather in indexing the catalogue than in learning to read manuscripts. After I was placed under the direction of Mr. Forshall, I was obliged to read the manuscripts, because I had to compare every article with the manuscript itself, and I did learn to read manuscripts. I can safely say that I was acquainted with a great number of the contractions which are commonly used in manuscripts, and deciphered manuscripts by such knowledge. When I found any difficulty in a Saxon manuscript I went to Mr. Stevenson, who was an employé in the same department. If I wanted anything else I went to another gentleman who was conversant with particular mss. If I required anything in Mr. Forshall's way, I went to him. I always had assistance from any of those gentlemen; generally speaking, I could read what was put before me.

2289. From what you have stated, Sir Henry Ellis appears to have considered the printed catalogue as free from error?—Most decidedly; that is the Hargrave and the Lansdowne catalogues.

2290. You heard the evidence given by Sir Frederick Madden on your manuscript titles of the manuscripts numbered 43, 44 and 49; have you any observations to make upon the opinions he expressed respecting the errors and mistakes of those manuscript titles?—Unless those titles were before me, I do not think it would be right to say anything about them; but the impression upon my mind is, that there was no important error in them; and the observation I have to make is this: that as I was told to index the catalogue without referring to the manuscripts, I could not be accused of any want of accuracy in not referring to the manuscripts. I had no orders to do it.

2291. It has been stated by Sir Henry Ellis, that as far as his knowledge went, you had but a slight acquaintance with ancient and modern languages; will you state to the Committee what is, speaking generally, your acquaintance with ancient and modern languages?—I was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and received a classical education; consequently, I may say, that when I entered the service of the Museum I was acquainted with Greek and Latin. I was also conversant with the French, Italian and Spanish languages, to which I have since added the Portuguese.

2292. Are you the author of any known works?—I am the author of a book published at the age of 22, called the "*Elements of Useful Knowledge*," with lists of books on every subject of science, literature and the arts; I am also the author of the first 16 volumes of "*Time's Telescope*," the superintendence of which by me ceased with the volume for the year 1829, and of various other popular works.

2293. Did you compile an Index to 15 volumes of Reports of the House of Commons, and an Index to 25 years' Papers of the House of Commons, from 1801 to 1826?—I did.

2294. Have you had any errors in those pointed out to you?—Not any in the Index of the 15 volumes folio; and with respect to the 25 volumes of the Sessional Papers, from 1801 to 1826, I understand that it has been examined by the clerks of the House of Commons, and that but one error has been found in it.

2295. Did the late Speaker, upon any occasion, express his approbation of that work?—Certainly.

2296. Was it a work of great labour?—Of great labour.

2297. What period of time did it take you to complete the Index of the 15 volumes of the House of Commons?—That I can scarcely say; it was not done continuously, but at leisure hours; so that I can form no calculation of the time it took.

2298. Were there any other persons employed at the same time upon the Index to the Sessional Papers?—No.

Mr. J. Millard.

29 June 1835.

2299. Under whom was it done?—Under the direction of Mr. Luke Hansard, the Printer to the House of Commons.

2300. Was it not also under the direction of Mr. Rickman?—I dare say it was, but I received my instructions from Mr. Hansard.

2301. Was not the Index to the 15 volumes of Reports made under the direction of the late Lord Colchester?—I believe it was.

2302. From whom did you receive your instructions with reference to it?—From Mr. Hansard.

2303. Was any reason ever assigned to you for your dismissal from the British Museum?—Economy was assigned as the reason: it was said that it was necessary to discontinue the index on account of economy; the reason was understood to be a reduction of the expenses of the Manuscript department.

2304. In what state are the catalogues which are now placed in the reading-room of the Museum?—There are, I believe, about 12 or 13 volumes of manuscript Catalogues of Manuscripts, without any index to them.

2305. Then if you wish to ascertain whether any particular manuscript exists, or whether there are any manuscripts on any particular subject, you must read through the whole of the un-indexed volumes to ascertain the fact?—Certainly.

2306. As a literary man, do you know whether other literary men have found great inconvenience from that?—I know that some of my friends have found such inconvenience.

2307. The catalogues referred to, are manuscript catalogues, placed in the reading-rooms; are there any printed catalogues in the reading-rooms without indexes?—Not that I recollect; the catalogue of the Arundel MSS. has no index.

2308. Are you aware whether there are any manuscripts now in the Museum which have never been opened and examined?—I cannot say positively whether there be or not; I heard some evidence given in this room on the Cotton manuscripts.

2309. You know nothing more than that?—No.

2310. Is there anybody now employed to make an index to the manuscript catalogues in the reading-rooms?—That I do not know.

2311. Was there anybody so employed when you were in the Museum?—Not to my knowledge.

2312. You have stated the days of absence in different years as amounting in the whole five years to 87, do the days occur consecutively in any one of the years, or are they distributed over different weeks of your attendance?—Distributed.

2313. No two days of absence being therefore consecutive?—That does not follow; in some instances two or three days may be consecutive; certainly some of the days were consecutive.

2314. Besides those days when you were absent, were there no other days on which you came late, and staid not nearly the whole time, and received hints or remonstrances in consequence of that?—Certainly not many; it might occur occasionally, but nothing worth naming.

2315. You took down, day by day, your attendance or absence, as the case might be, and you have now before you the pocket-books, being the original documents in which such entries were made?—Certainly.

2316. You stated that when you received an intimation that the index was to be abandoned, you made a representation of your case to Lord Brougham; that subsequently Lord Brougham made some communication to the Trustees, and that consequently your services were continued, and the index was pursued?—I do not know of my own knowledge that Lord Brougham made any communication to the trustees, except that he told me he would write to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex and to Lord Dovor; they were trustees at the time.

2317. Was the index continued during the two years that you were so continued on probation?—Certainly.

2318. In the original communication made to you of your intended dismissal, were you made acquainted with the intention of the trustees to continue the index during that one year of probation that was first announced to you, or was it intimated to you that the index would be altogether suspended at the time of the communication made to you?—I do not think that anything was said to me about the continuance of the index; it was intimated to me that my services would be required, and as I was not employed upon any other subject, the index went on as

a matter

a matter of course; my employment continued with the continuation of my services.

Mr. J. Millard.

29 June 1835.

2319. Supposing that the original communication to you had been that your services were to be dispensed with at a given time, in consequence of your incompetence or wilful neglect, should you not have considered it a harsher mode of communicating to you your dismissal than by acquainting you that the trustees, at a certain period, meant to abandon that work upon which your services had been employed?—I do not know how to give an answer to that question, because I know that I was not incompetent, and that I had not been guilty of wilful neglect.

2320. Do you consider now that it was an unfair or improper mode of communicating to you the intention of the trustees to dismiss you, to tell you that the work upon which you had been employed would be abandoned?—It think it was an improper and an unfair mode not to consult me, previously to the application upon the subject before the trustees, as to the discontinuance of the work; I think it would have been but an act of courtesy, on the part of the keeper of the manuscripts, to have mentioned to me his intention of proposing my dismissal to the trustees.

2321. Do you complain of the terms in which the letter, communicating to you the discontinuance of the index, was written?—No, I do not see that I have any reason to complain of the terms used; I complain of the fact of my dismissal, not of the terms in which the intimation of it was given.

2322. So far as any communication exists in writing between you and the trustees, and between you and Mr. Forshall, have you any complaint to make of any want of courtesy?—No, I think not.

2323. But you do complain of the work being discontinued, without your knowing that there was such an intention previously?—Certainly.

2324. But the fact of the discontinuance of that work was communicated to you for one year prior to the time for carrying the resolution into effect?—Yes.

2325. And two years prior to its being eventually carried into effect?—Yes, after I had memorialized the trustees.

2326. So that you had two years' notice of the intention of the trustees to abandon that work?—Yes.

2327. You have stated that no remonstrance was made in consequence of your frequent absence?—No remonstrance. I think Sir Henry Ellis used sometimes to speak to my brother-in-law, Mr. Horne, with respect to my occasional absence and illness, and Mr. Horne would sometimes communicate to me what had been said, and my observation to Mr. Horne was, "Why does not Sir Henry complain to me himself? I will then answer him, and give him satisfactory information." But I think that neither Sir Henry Ellis nor Mr. Forshall ever made remonstrances to me as to my absence on account of illness.

2328. You stated that you gave reasons or apologies for your absence, which were always approved by your principal; upon what occasion was it that you made to your principals apologies for your being absent?—The reason that I gave for being absent was generally contained in a letter sent to Sir Henry Ellis or to Mr. Forshall, accounting for my absence at the time, and that reason was approved when I came to the Museum, because no objection was made to that letter; and, consequently, I inferred that the letter was satisfactory.

2329. Then you had no occasion to communicate any other reason for your absence than what you found necessary to communicate in writing to Sir Henry Ellis or to Mr. Forshall?—Certainly not.

2330. Did not Sir Henry Ellis speak to you yourself personally, much more frequently than through Mr. Horne?—Certainly not.

2331. Did you frequently apply to Sir Henry Ellis or to Mr. Forshall by notes, representing the state of your health, and soliciting indulgence for your temporary absence in consequence of such illness?—I never applied exactly in that way; whenever I happened to be ill I sent a note to tell Sir Henry Ellis or Mr. Forshall the cause of my absence, but never solicited any indulgence except upon any temporary absence of that nature.

2332. Did such applications, to the best of your recollection, take place in any consecutive weeks, or in alternate weeks?—In consecutive weeks, in my great illness in 1829, but not otherwise, to the best of my recollection.

2333. During the last two years did you feel yourself bound to attend as regularly and constantly as you did previously?—Certainly; but if I wanted to go out I asked leave, and went out for two or three hours, or half a day.

Mr. J. Millard.

29 June 1835.

2334. It appears that the grounds of the recommendation which the Trustees received from Lord Colchester, in respect to your appointment, and that the grounds stated by yourself in your present examination, of your fitness for the office to which you were appointed at the Museum, were the experience which you had derived from making an index to the Parliamentary papers, in the 15 volumes folio, and the Index which you had made to the Sessional Papers from 1801 to 1826; were not those indexes made with respect to printed books, and to printed books alone?—Certainly.

2335. Were you ever employed in the formation of an index to any manuscripts previously to your employment in the British Museum?—Certainly not.

2336. At the time of such appointment were you competent to read the early manuscripts?—Certainly not.

2337. Were you competent at the time of the discontinuance of the index?—I read a great part of a manuscript of the time Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third, and certainly was competent to read manuscripts of a variety of periods of English history; I do not mean to say that I could read the Saxon, or very early manuscripts.

2338. But as to the greater part of the manuscripts of English history, from the time of Edward the Second to the time of Henry the Eighth, for example, you felt yourself equally competent to read them and to analyze them?—Certainly, from Edward the Fourth.

2339. Your hours of attendance were from 10 to 4, and you stated that you thought you should not have done your duty to the Museum if you had employed your time in studying the book of abbreviations. Had you not time during your leisure hours to make yourself master of those abbreviations?—The manuscripts were in the British Museum; I did not live in the British Museum, and I could not take the manuscript home with me.

2340. Sir Henry Ellis has stated that there was a book of his own, Spelman's *Archaismus Graphicus*, which he lent you for two months?—I have no recollection of that. I have seen Spelman's *Archaismus Graphicus*, and used it at the Museum; but I have no recollection of taking away a manuscript of Sir Henry Ellis's.

2341. Have you no recollection of Sir Henry Ellis having lent you a copy of Spelman's *Archaismus Graphicus*, upon which was written "to be returned in two months?"—No, I have no recollection of it.

Sir Henry Ellis.

Sir Henry Ellis, again called in; and Examined.

Sir Henry Ellis.

2342. ARE any officers of the Museum allowed to take home manuscripts?—Any book in the Museum is considered as in the Museum, provided it is kept within the walls, and any officer living there is allowed to take home a printed book or manuscript.

2343. Supposing a fire happens in the Museum, what might be the consequence supposing any officer had in his house a valuable manuscript?—The case is not one, I believe, of frequent occurrence. I should suppose that no officer would have more than one at any time, and he would keep it in a very safe place, or have it where it could be easily taken care of.

2344. In the statement which Mr. Millard has read respecting what passed at the time when the index was discontinued, it was stated that you were very uneasy about it, so that you could not sleep at night on account of it; do you agree in that statement?—Not at all; my uneasiness arose, as it regarded him, from the change it was likely to make in Mr. Millard's circumstances.

Rev. J. Forster.

2345. Your uneasiness arose from a consideration merely of his feelings?—Entirely so.

2346. Did you deem an index to the manuscripts an important work?—Certainly it is.

2347. Has it been continued since?—It has not; the reason is, that the catalogues are not all in that perfect state in which they ought to be previous to carrying it on. The work is therefore suspended till the catalogues have been thoroughly revised.

Sir F. Madden.

2348. Is there a revision of the catalogues going on?—There is, and it is proceeding rapidly.

Jovis, 2^o die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Millard, called in; and further Examined.

2349. HAVE you anything to add to the evidence which you gave the Committee on a former day?—Yes; I stated in my evidence on Monday, that I had no recollection of Sir Henry Ellis ever having lent me the *Archaismus Graphicus*, for the purpose of learning to read manuscripts. Sir Henry Ellis once lent me the *Transactions of the Celtic (now the Antiquarian) Society of Paris*, which was returned to him in two months, and he must be under an entire mistake as to the *Archaismus Graphicus*. If he had ever lent me this last manuscript, I should have copied it, for the mere perusal of it would have been of little or no use; and I can state positively that I never copied it. With reference to the performance of my duty in the Manuscript department, while I was under the direction of Sir Henry Ellis and Mr. Forshall respectively, I beg to add that monthly reports of the progress of the Index were made by me to Sir Henry Ellis and to Mr. Forshall, which were presented to the Trustees by them, and in no one instance was any objection taken to the quantity or quality of the work. While in the service of the Museum, I wrote about 90,000 titles. The whole would have been revised and corrected by me after it had been arranged in alphabetical order, so that no error could have easily escaped me. From the errors that have been pointed out, or that may be pointed out, no mischief could arise, because before the Index was printed or transcribed for use, every slip which I had written would have been compared with the catalogue, and would have been corrected by me, so that there would scarcely have been any possibility of any error escaping me.

2350. Have you anything more to add?—No.

Sir Henry Ellis, called in; and further Examined.

2351. IS there anything you wish to add to your evidence with reference to Mr. Millard?—A question was put to Mr. Millard respecting my lending him the *Archaismus Graphicus*; I can only say that up to the time of my being examined on this inquiry, Mr. Millard was the only person to whom, to the best of my belief, I ever lent that manuscript, and I beg to say positively that I did lend him that manuscript with the sole view that he might become acquainted with the contractions of manuscript writing, and fit himself for the higher duty of the Index upon which he was employed. I have nothing to add beyond that, except that I acquainted the Chairman that I had requested two gentlemen to come down here, who are now in the room, to corroborate my evidence as to Mr. Millard's neglect, stated by me on a former occasion; and if the Committee choose to examine those gentlemen, I am satisfied that they will corroborate the whole of my evidence, or even add more.

The Rev. J. Forshall, called in; and further Examined.

2352. HAVE you anything to add to your evidence with respect to Mr. Millard?—No; so far as I am concerned, I am satisfied with the evidence generally, as it now stands; and so far as I can be authorized, without any special communication with the Trustees on the matter, to say so, I think I may add that the Trustees would not wish to urge the inquiry on this point farther.

Sir Frederick Madden, called in; and further Examined.

2353. WITH reference to the evidence you gave the other day, relating principally to Mr. Millard's conduct in the Museum, have you any explanation or further statement which you wish to give to the Committee?—I am desirous and prepared now to give to the Committee some additional instances of mistakes, as I conceive, made by Mr. Millard in preparing the Index of the Harleian Catalogue

Mr. J. Millard.

2 June 1835.

Mr. John Millard.

2 July 1835.

Sir Henry Ellis.

Sir Henry Ellis.

Rev. J. Forshall.

Sir F. Madden.

Mr. John Millard,
Sir Henry Ellis,
Rev. J. Forshall,
and
Sir F. Madden.

2 July 1835.

of Manuscripts; and with reference to Mr. Millard's own evidence, I have some questions which I would wish should be put to him.
2354. In the first place, do you wish to make any addition to your own evidence, or correct any part of the evidence that was given by you?—Not to correct any part of the evidence that was given by me, but, as I was then called upon so suddenly, to give now additional and more convincing instances of Mr. Millard's mistakes.

2355. You state as the reason for your not giving fuller evidence on the former day, as to the errors committed by Mr. Millard, that you were called upon so suddenly?—Yes.

2356. Do you mean to say that you were in no way prepared on that point when you came before the Committee on a former occasion?—I was in no way prepared, except from merely glancing my eye over a packet of papers for five minutes before I came down.

Luke Graves Hansard, Esq., of the firm of James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons, Printers of the Journals of the House of Commons, called in; and Examined.

*Luke G. Hansard,
Esq.*

2357. HAVE you at any time been employed in the preparation of any Indexes of Parliamentary Papers?—Yes; the Indexes of the Fifteen Volumes of Reports in folio. We were likewise employed in preparing Indexes of the Sessional Papers annually, and which were combined in one General Index from 1801 to 1826. We have since then been employed in continuing that General Index down to 1832, the previous series from 1801 to 1826, being combined with the annual indexes down to 1832.

2358. In the preparation of that index to which you have just referred, did you at any time employ Mr. John Millard?—In preparing the Indexes of the Fifteen Volumes, Mr. John Millard was employed by us.

2359. For what length of time did you employ him?—I am not able to state the precise time, but it went over a period of several years.

2360. During that time did you find in him considerable skill and ability in the preparation of these indexes?—Certainly considerable skill. The plan of the Index to the Fifteen Volumes of Reports, was formed by the late Lord Colchester, with my father, the late Luke Hansard. When the plan was laid down, the execution of it was committed to our care. Indexes were first made out to the separate volumes, and attached to them; the General Index was a combination of these separate indexes; and Mr. Millard was employed in arranging the heads in their proper order, and introducing the cross references, so as to harmonize the whole. But Mr. Millard was not the sole person who was employed in compiling these indexes. Mr. Millard compiled many of the separate indexes, and there were other gentlemen employed in compiling others; but the combination of the whole into one series alphabetically, was the business in which Mr. Millard was employed.

2361. Was that a business requiring considerable skill?—Certainly; in arranging that index and in systematising the heads, Mr. Millard showed considerable skill and ability.

2362. Did he execute the work to your entire satisfaction?—Quite so.

2363. Was there any other index upon which he was employed by you?—The combination of the Sessional Indexes in one General Index from 1801 to 1826. In that work Mr. Millard was employed. These indexes were made out separately and annually; they were then combined into one General Index, the entire of one subject being brought under each respective head; then cross references were introduced, and the whole matter brought into a general system. That was the part that Mr. Millard was employed in.

2364. Was that a work which required considerable skill to arrange and effect?—It required much care and precision, and some skill unquestionably.

2365. Did it require any knowledge of languages?—No, I conceive not; because the business was to arrange the heads and titles, which had already been placed in an alphabetical form in the separate indexes. It is very seldom that any foreign or learned language occurs in the Sessional Papers of the House of Commons; and when they do, it is in the body of them. That index consisted of the arrangement of titles, in which there is no foreign language.

2366. Did it require much intellectual power, or is it more a mechanical process?—It necessarily required a considerable degree of intellect; but not equal to that

that intellectual power which I presume must be required in indexing subjects of a complex nature, and in foreign and learned languages.

2367. In the incorporation of the annual indexes into one General Index from 1801 to 1826, was it necessary that a gentleman, employed in such a work, should ever have reference to any of the volumes so indexed, always excepting the annual indexes?—No, assuredly not; the very nature of the employment would not require that, because the indexes had already been alphabetically arranged annually, and therefore the mode of forming the General Index was by combining those separate indexes. There was no necessity to have reference to the volumes themselves; these remained in our custody. The references to the volumes, dates and pages, were already in the Sessional Indexes; and the business of collating them to ascertain their correctness was a matter of manipulation, which rested with ourselves or people in our establishment.

2368. Now with reference to the diligence of Mr. Millard during the time he was employed by you, did he execute the work he was employed upon at your house, or did he do it at home?—At home; not in our establishment.

2369. Then are you able to state whether he manifested diligence in his undertaking, or whether he did not?—Whatever Mr. Millard undertook to do for us, he did with promptitude and accuracy.

2370. Are you able to state whether he did it all himself, or whether it was produced to you done, or whether you saw him do any portion of it?—I never saw the work in operation under his hands; but I have no reason to believe but that it was done entirely by himself.

2371. It was not done under your view at all?—No.

2372. All that you know is, that a certain portion of work was delivered out to Mr. Millard to be executed, and that that work was brought in in due time to you executed?—Certainly.

2373. Did he complete the work which was given to him to be done in the time that you expected it to be done?—Always, with very great punctuality.

2374. Could he have obtained assistance in the execution of that work without your knowing it, but still to produce a result that would be satisfactory to you?—I think not, I think I may say I am sure not, because I could distinguish whether the work was the work of one man, or the work of another man and mind worked up by a different one.

2375. Supposing it had been done by another man, should you be able to detect whether it was done by Mr. Millard or by that other man?—Unquestionably; Mr. Millard must have written the whole of it over for the purpose of giving it the appearance of his work; but subsequent alterations, remarks, and frequent intercourse with him, sufficiently identified him as being the person who did that which he professed to do.

2376. Then what is your opinion, taking the whole of these reasons and considerations together, of the ability of Mr. Millard to be employed in framing an index of an extensive library?—I must submit to the Committee that I should not be called upon to judge of that. I can only speak from my experience of those works and that description of indexing to which my attention has been directed, and in which we have employed Mr. Millard. I have no hesitation in saying that he is competent to perform works similar to those.

2377. I find the Preface to the General Index of the Fifteen Volumes of Reports of Committees of the House of Commons, is signed "Luke Hansard & Sons;" is that the signature of your firm?—Of our then firm, my late father, my brother and myself.

2378. In that preface you speak of the careful industry of Mr. Millard—Certainly.

2379. Can you state whether you are at all acquainted with his reputation as a literary man before you employed him?—I had understood that Mr. Millard was engaged in literary pursuits, and he was then in a situation at the Surrey Institution, and from being in that situation and from other circumstances, I understood that he had been engaged in literary pursuits.

2380. Were you a proprietor of the Surrey Institution?—No; my brother was.

2381. Have you ever heard your brother speak of the manner in which the library was conducted and managed in that institution?—I cannot precisely recollect having any conversation on the subject.

2382. You have been asked some questions which implied a doubt as to the authorship of the Index to the Committees' Reports, and that of the Sessional

Luke C. Hansard,
Esq.

2 July 1835.

Papers; I understood you distinctly to have stated that you individually had not the slightest shadow of doubt that Mr. Millard was the actual author of the index compiled under your direction?—Of such indexes as were committed to his care; but I stated in my former answers that there were other gentlemen employed in compiling those indexes. In the General Index to the Fifteen Volumes of Reports, it is just to my deceased father to say that the introductory tables and abstracts of reports were the work of his hands, and partly of my own.

2383. Still you never had the slightest reason to doubt the word of Mr. Millard in any transaction?—I had perfect confidence that those works which he produced as his works, were really his works.

2384. You never had the slightest suspicion of their being otherwise?—No.

2385. Had you ever the slightest suspicion infused into your mind until the present moment?—Never.

2386. Was Mr. Millard employed in making indexes of the Woods and Forests' Reports?—Yes, he made several of those indexes.

2387. Under your direction?—Yes.

2388. Was he employed to read the proofs of the Index to the Report of the Lords on the Dignity of the Peerage?—That was a reprint edition of those Reports, and it was our wish that the printing should be correctly done. It contained an infinity of contractions, representing the manner in which the original is written; and to prevent the errors which are liable to arise in the most careful setting up the press, we employed Mr. Millard to read the proof sheets, and see that the edition from which we printed was correctly followed.

2389. Do I understand you to state that other persons besides Mr. Millard were employed in this index?—Yes; in the Fifteen Volumes and likewise in the Sessional Indexes. Mr. Horne compiled all those subjects relating to the Public Records and the Cottonian Library, and matters of that description; and other persons, who are since dead, compiled some of the separate indexes. Mr. Millard combined the whole of those indexes into one complete series.

2390. He did not form the indexes from the original work?—Several he did.

2391. But the greater part were formed by other parties?—A considerable part, I doubt whether the greater part; for instance, those relating to East India subjects were compiled by other hands.

2392. And Mr. Millard having those put into his hands, combined them into one index?—Yes, and introduced cross references to bring the most prominent subjects out to observation.

2393. Then in the formation of the Index of the 26 years of the Sessional Papers from 1801 to 1826, there were various persons employed?—Indexes were mere made out separately in 26 annual portions by persons in our own establishment. It was then desired, by the recommendation of a Committee of this House, that the whole should be combined into a General Index, and in that work of combination Mr. Millard was employed.

2394. Then the matter was prepared for him before he undertook it?—Certainly.

2395. In short, other persons besides Mr. Millard had the preparing of the work?—It was done in our own establishment; and then the compilation took place into one series of alphabetical arrangement, bringing all the subjects together, cross references being introduced, and the subjects brought together under appropriate heads; that was the work upon which Mr. Millard was employed.

2396. Had you ever employed Mr. Millard in indexing or cataloguing any other work?—Our employment is more particularly confined to the business of the House of Commons, and I am not aware that we ever employed Mr. Millard on any other works but those emanating from the House of Commons.

2397. Did the works you employed Mr. Millard upon, require literary attainments or classical knowledge?—It is really difficult for me to give an opinion upon that subject. I should conceive a man who has acquired classical knowledge and literary attainments becomes more fit for the task, but those acquirements are possibly not absolutely necessary.

2398. And therefore is no criterion of his literary attainments or classical knowledge?—It cannot be a criterion.

Sir Henry Ellis.

2 July 1835.

Sir Henry Ellis, called in ; and further Examined.

2399. YOU were asked on a former occasion whether classed catalogues exist generally in foreign libraries, and your answer was, "I do not think they do ; there is none in the Royal Library at Paris, for instance, and that is a very large library ; I mean none for the last half century." Have you anything to add on that head ?—Nothing that I recollect.

2400. Do you mean to say that from your own knowledge there is no classed catalogue existing in any foreign library ?—By no means, because I have not seen any very great number of foreign libraries ; I have only seen the chief of those in France and Belgium.

2401. Then why did you say that you did not believe that classed catalogues exist in foreign libraries ?—Because a good classed catalogue of any great foreign library would be sure to be known in an institution like the Museum.

2402. The question is not whether any good classed catalogue exists in foreign libraries, but whether any classed catalogue exists, good or bad ?—I have never seen any.

2403. Have you ever had your attention drawn to the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg ?—I have not.

2404. Do you know the extent of that library ?—I do not ; I have understood it is a very extensive library.

2405. In the return that was made to the House of Commons, and printed the 18th of May 1835, it is there stated that in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg there are three catalogues : La Catalogue Alphabetique des Livres par Ordre des Matieres ; La Catalogue Alphabetique des Auteurs ; et La Catalogue Raisonnée ; are you acquainted at all with these catalogues ?—Not at all ; I never heard of them in print ; I conclude they are in manuscript.

2406. Supposing such catalogues to exist, would they not be desirable works to have in the Museum ?—If they are in print, it might be desirable for us to have them ; but I do not conceive it would be desirable for us to have a transcript made of such manuscript catalogues.

2407. Supposing them to be in print, it would be desirable for the Museum to possess them ?—Every book of that description is desirable for the Museum Library.

2408. Have you or the trustees made any inquiry on the subject of classed catalogues in libraries abroad ?—I am not aware that any inquiries of that kind have been made.

2409. Is that from your not thinking it of any importance ?—No, by no means.

2410. Why then, when the subject of a classed catalogue has been so long under the consideration of the Trustees of the Museum, have you made no inquiries as to catalogues in libraries abroad ?—I think there are people in this country quite as fit to class books as in any other country ; I do not know why we should go to Russia to seek for such persons.

2411. You were not asked whether you should go to Russia to seek for persons, but whether the Trustees, when the subject of a classed catalogue has been so long under their consideration, have made any inquiry as to classed catalogues in libraries abroad ?—I do not know that they have made any inquiry, and there are very few libraries abroad which equal the Museum Library in extent, and therefore the inquiry would limit itself. It would be the classed catalogue of a very large library only that would be important to us.

2412. Do you know the extent of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg ?—I do not.

2413. Then how do you know there are no libraries abroad which equal the Museum Library in extent, when of the large libraries abroad you know nothing ?—I believe there are very few libraries abroad which equal that of the Museum. The library at Paris, the library at Vienna, and I suppose the library at Berlin, are large libraries, but we have little literary intercourse with Russia ; at the same time I have reason to believe that the fruits of conquest have added very greatly of late to the Emperor's library at St. Petersburg.

2414. Have you ever made yourself acquainted with the constitution of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg ?—Not at all. I never made any inquiry upon that subject.

2415. Are you not aware that the libraries and scientific institutions abroad are chiefly conducted by literary and scientific men ?—I really am not acquainted with the constitution of the libraries alluded to. In our own institution, I am placed

Sir Henry Ellis.

2 July 1835.

at the head of the whole general repository : and though called Principal Librarian, the library itself is not my peculiar department.

2416. I am not asking with reference to the details of each department, but considering you as chief officer of the Museum, I ask whether you know the extent of the public library in Denmark, for instance?—No.

2417. In Vienna?—No. I never was at Vienna ; but I know it is a great and an important library.

2418. At Paris?—I am very well acquainted with the library at Paris.

2419. What is the extent of the library in the British Museum, and the number of volumes?—I believe the number is 240,000 volumes.

2420. Suppose the library at St. Petersburg should consist of an equal number of volumes, and should possess an admirable classed catalogue, would it not show that such a work was perfectly within the reach of the Trustees of the British Museum?—Decidedly so ; within their reach ; and so is the catalogue of any library that has been printed, if they choose to send for it ; but I do not exactly see the drift of the question.

2421. Are you aware of the number of volumes in the Museum Library stated in the return in the year 1833?—I am not.

2422. In the return of the year 1833, under the head Printed Books, the number of volumes is stated to be 218,957 ; will you inform the Committee who made that return to the House of Commons?—Mr. Forshall, as Secretary, drew up the return as it was supplied to him from the respective departments, I presume, by the officers of those departments.

2423. Were you consulted at all on the subject?—I was consulted on those parts which related to the principal librarian, but every thing relating to the departments was contributed by those who had the appropriate care of the separate departments.

2424. Was not Mr. Lee at one time the librarian of the Royal Society, employed by the Trustees of the Museum under the direction of Mr. Horne in classifying the mathematical and philosophical books?—He was employed under the direction of Mr. Baber, the head of the department, but not under Mr. Horne's directions, to class the mathematical and some other books.

2425. Did he so class them?—He did.

2426. Is he now employed?—He is dead. His work was well done.

2427. Was his catalogue also a catalogue raisonnée as well as a classed catalogue?—He made his catalogue by transcribing the titles of books and placing them under heads ; as far as that is a catalogue raisonnée it is also a classed catalogue. I do not make distinction between a catalogue raisonnée and a classed catalogue. They are very nearly the same : upon the same plan, but one perhaps a little more detailed than the other.

2428. Of what use is that portion of his labours applied to in reference to the general catalogue that is forming?—I presume that the slips with titles, which relate to that department of science, or those departments of science, which he catalogued, if they have not already been, will be made available for the alphabetical catalogue ; and, as I before mentioned, certain marks having been placed upon them they will be returned hereafter, be again re-sorted, and applied to the making of the classed catalogue.

2429. Then so much of the labour as was employed in classifying these titles, is entirely thrown away?—Certainly not, because their positions in the classification will be marked. I do not know whether they are yet broken up, Mr. Baber will answer that.

2430. It is intended to break them up?—I believe when they are wanted they will be broken up.

2431. Then all that time and labour which was spent in arranging them for a classed catalogue will be lost to the Museum, in consequence of the titles being broken up to form an alphabetical catalogue?—I think I mentioned in a former part of my evidence, that the labour of replacing titles so broken up, is an inferior and shorter labour, compared with that of their original writing and arrangement.

2432. Was Sir Frederick Madden, before he was made a knight of Hanover, one of the gentlemen of His Majesty's Privy Chamber, and an assistant-keeper of the manuscripts, employed under the direction of Mr. Horne?—Not under the direction of Mr. Horne ; Mr. Horne is himself subordinately employed.

2433. Under whose direction?—Under the direction of the head of the department of Printed Books, the Rev. Mr. Baber.

2434. But

2 July 1835.

2434. But he was so employed in making a classed catalogue?—He was employed in the historical portion of the classification.

2435. Was not Mr. Carey also employed on the same or similar labour?—Yes, he was a son of the Rev. Mr. Carey; he was employed on another class.

2436. Mr. Tidd Pratt was also employed on the legal department, was he not?—Yes; Mr. Tidd Pratt was employed on the jurisprudence.

2437. Supposing such powerful assistants had been continued conjointly with the labours of Mr. Horne and Mr. Baber, do you not think some progress would have been made in the formation of a classed catalogue, which you yourself admit to be of great importance in your library?—I hope some day to see a classed catalogue of our library completed. There is no doubt that considerable progress would have been made, as the question states; but the Trustees judged well to make a new and complete alphabetical catalogue their first endeavour. It was a duty. They have only suspended the classed catalogue for a time.

2438. Was that decision on the part of the Trustees, with reference to a classed catalogue, made conjointly with the opinions of the principal officers of the Museum?—Undoubtedly. The Museum wanted a new formation of their alphabetical catalogue; it is a pressing want.

2439. You have stated that the only reason the classed catalogue was delayed, was merely on the ground of the great expense which has been incurred, and that the alphabetical catalogue was the most useful catalogue to have first?—I have so stated. The alphabetical catalogue was wanted by the readers greatly, and it appeared to be the first and foremost labour which should be undertaken; and to undertake two catalogues at a great expense, at the same time, would perhaps have occasioned a murmur at the large sum of money which might be required. But the alphabetical catalogue was indispensable; and, therefore, the other was suspended until that was completed.

2440. Did the Trustees ever take any means to represent the importance of a classed catalogue to Parliament, with a view to obtain a larger grant?—They did, to the Lords of the Treasury.

2441. Can you state when?—It was in 1826.

2442. Was it by way of memorial?—A letter was written to the Lords of the Treasury requesting a grant in aid of 1,600 *l.* a year, for three or four years, to enable the Trustees to engage certain persons for a limited time, eminent for their acquaintance with particular divisions or classes of knowledge, for the more perfect arrangement of the titles under the same in their proposed classed catalogue.

2443. Now you have stated to the Committee, that you consider an alphabetical catalogue of the greatest importance, with reference to a classed catalogue?—Yes, because most used.

2444. Is it not customary to add to all classed catalogues, where they do exist, an alphabetical index or alphabetical list of authors, and the titles?—Yes, a very short index; merely sufficient to direct the person consulting it to any particular author's work. It is not like an alphabetical catalogue superadded to a classed catalogue; it is merely an index of names, or of subjects where there is no author's name, and cannot be made a substitute for an alphabetical catalogue.

2445. It is arranged alphabetically?—Yes; but it would be unsatisfactory as an alphabetical catalogue, subjoined to a classed catalogue.

2446. But it is arranged alphabetically, both with reference to authors and to titles, is it not?—That depends upon the directions you give the persons who are employed in making the catalogue.

2447. But you do think it important that the index should be so arranged, if completed?—The index of authors' names would probably be the only index you would want; for the subjects being under classes, you would under the respective classes find the subjects.

2448. It would render the classed catalogue more perfect if the titles and names of authors could be advantageously conjoined, would it not?—Yes. It would be making two catalogues at once; a classed catalogue and an alphabetical catalogue at the same time.

2449. Would it not then have been most to the interest of the public that the classed catalogue should have proceeded, more especially as you had advanced a considerable way towards its completion?—I should say not.

2450. Now, will you state why?—Because in an alphabetical catalogue the length of titles should be considerable, and you could not introduce that length of title in the index to a classed catalogue.

2451. The question is, whether with reference to the interests of the public, and

Sir Henry Ellis.

2 July 1835.

the use to be made of a National library, would it not be most desirable that the two catalogues should have proceeded concurrently?—I think not; because an alphabetical catalogue was decidedly wanted as soon as possible; and, therefore, we were right in proceeding with the alphabetical catalogue, and leaving the classed catalogue to be proceeded with at leisure.

2452. You think then, that supposing Parliament to have been liberally disposed, and there had been no objection on the score of expense, that the formation of these two catalogues concurrently would not have been a matter of public importance?—No, by no means; but we must have doubled our catalogue establishment to have proceeded with both.

2453. The question then is, do you consider a conjunct classed and alphabetical catalogue as one of the greatest importance to a National library or not?—I should like to see both catalogues. I would have the alphabetical catalogue printed, and the classed catalogue left in manuscript.

2454. If that be the case, and you think two such catalogues conjointly desirable, will you give any proof of the exertions of the Trustees, or of the officers of the Museum, with a view to complete such catalogue?—I do not think them conjointly desirable. I wish to see the alphabetical catalogue proceeded with as rapidly as possible, for where one man consults a classed catalogue, 500 consult an alphabetical one. I wish to see an alphabetical catalogue first, and let the other go on more deliberately.

2455. You say you think them both of great importance; and I ask you, suppose Parliament had been liberally disposed, whether or not you would, under these circumstances, have urged the formation of those catalogues conjointly or not?—If the Trustees had had money at that time, and had been disposed, there was no reason why the two catalogues should not have gone on together; but, at the same time, I would have put double force on the one, and left the other; the one is so extremely important, nay, so absolutely necessary.

2456. Assuming a classed catalogue to be formed, would it not show the exact state of the library, its richness, or its poverty, in reference to particular branches of literature?—Yes, that would have been one advantage gained.

2457. Are there any branches of literature which are more or less complete in the library of the British Museum?—They do not all bear the same proportion of completeness.

2458. In what branch do you consider the Museum most rich, and which branch do you consider most marked by poverty, in the collection?—I hardly know how to answer that question to my satisfaction. I conceive we are extremely rich in the history of Europe as written in the native languages of each country; I conceive we are extremely rich also in what may be called international law; in the classics; and in the English drama. There are various classes in which we are very strong.

2459. What are the poorest classes?—Probably we may be poor in modern English law of the more ordinary kind; but the Museum Library is not decidedly poor in any class.

2460. If such a classed catalogue as that which I have been speaking of was formed, would it not have shown at one view the poverty of any particular branch?—Not at one view; you must look under the different branches.

2461. If any one wished to know the comparative richness or poverty of the library in any particular class, he would ascertain it by referring to the classed catalogue, would he not?—He would ascertain it more readily, perhaps, by consulting the librarian.

2462. Would he not ascertain it from the catalogue?—Certainly; he would ascertain what we had in our library.

2463. And it would show to foreigners the state of your library, as compared with their own?—I doubt whether foreigners would consult it for that purpose.

2464. The question is, whether it would or would not show them the state of your library, as compared with their own?—It would no doubt show that, if that was a subject of inquiry.

2465. Do you think that the library of the British Museum, if classed, would in all branches of science or literature appear to have been as wisely collected as it ought to have been?—I think so; but there is this to be taken into consideration, that you cannot always fill up your wants in any particular class of literature at any moment you may choose. You must take certain books, if they are books of rarity, as you find them; and you may be looking for books for years and not find them. You cannot fill up the classes at your pleasure, even if you are regardless of expense.

2466. Am I to infer from that answer that the Museum is as rich in all modern

Sir Henry Ellis.

2 July 1835.

ordinary literary works as it ought to be?—I think it is as rich as you can expect it to have been made.

2467. The question is, whether it be the fact or not that it is as rich in every branch of modern literature, that is literature within the reach of mere money at any time, as it ought to be?—It is as rich as the money granted to the Museum would allow it to be made.

2468. That you are prepared to state as your opinion?—Some years ago, we have had 250 *l.* only granted for the purchase of books; and in another year, we have had 1,000 *l.* With larger means, we could make greater additions.

2469. Take the Topographical department for instance; are you perfectly satisfied with the state of that department at the present moment?—I think it is exceedingly good.

2470. Take foreign literary works generally; works of distinguished foreign authors?—We have laid out a great deal of money in the purchase of works of foreign authors. Newspaper paragraphs and other literary productions have frequently blamed us for not having the best books on Natural History, whereas I believe our library is furnished to a greater extent with books of natural history than almost any modern library you will meet with.

2471. With reference to classed catalogues, are you aware that there is a classed catalogue of Queen's College, Cambridge?—I am.

2472. By whom was that prepared?—By Mr. Hartwell Horne.

2473. Are you aware there is also a classed catalogue of the library at Sion College?—There is; it is an old one.

2474. And also a classed catalogue of the library of the Inner Temple?—Yes.

2475. And also a classed catalogue of the library of the London Institution?—Yes.

2476. And also a classed catalogue of the library of the Surrey Institution?—Yes.

2477. And also of the Russell Institution?—Yes.

2478. And also of the Royal Institution?—Yes. It was one of the first of the smaller classed catalogues, and, I believe, the pattern for most of them.

2479. And also of many local libraries?—I dare say, of many local libraries. It is but just I should remark here, that such little catalogues as have been named to me afford no scope for laborious classification; and from their very limited extent, and chiefly consisting of modern literature, exemplify none of the difficulties in classification. Some of those mentioned, too, can hardly be considered as classed catalogues, from their miserable execution. One has been pointed out to me in which Phrenology stands between Disease and Plague. Whatever the catalogue may be called, I cannot call this classification.

2480. Are you aware of the state of the catalogue of the library of the Writers to the Signet, at Edinburgh?—Yes.

2481. Is that also a classed catalogue?—Yes.

2482. And one perfectly arranged?—One very well arranged.

2483. Now, considering that all these private institutions have classed catalogues, do you not think it is a just inference that a classed catalogue is deemed to be a work of first-rate importance for the convenience of those who frequent the library?—It would be extremely useful; but there is one thing which must be remembered, that the catalogues of the libraries which have been alluded to are mostly confined to one or two octavo volumes; whereas 12 or 20 octavo volumes perhaps, however small and closely printed, would not hold the classed catalogue of our library.

2484. I have referred to these local and private institutions, and I have referred to them only because you inform the Committee you know nothing of the larger libraries abroad; I must therefore ask you whether or no you are aware, that of the most extensive libraries abroad there are also classed catalogues?—I have never seen the classed catalogues of those libraries, and I do not believe that any have been published of late years.

2485. Then your opinion of the formation of a classed catalogue, with reference to the Museum Library, must be taken in conjunction with the fact that you are not acquainted with the state of the catalogues of the great libraries abroad?—I am acquainted with most of the catalogues that have been printed and have come to this country, but I am not acquainted with the manuscript catalogues abroad, never having had the opportunity, whatever my wish might have been, of long residence on the Continent. In the former part of my evidence, I stated that I was not acquainted with any classed catalogues of the great libraries of Europe which had

Sir *Henry Ellis*.

2 July 1835.

recently been made. I am aware there is, in five or six folio volumes, a classed catalogue of the King of France's Library, published between 1739 and 1750, and a very valuable catalogue it is, as far as it extends; but it does not include one half nor one fourth of the books in that library at present: and indeed is itself confined to Theology, Jurisprudence, and the Belles Lettres. I was speaking of classed catalogues recently made.

2486. When I spoke of catalogues of private and local institutions, you seemed to draw a distinction between the classed catalogue of a small library and a classed catalogue of a large national library; and having stated that you are unacquainted with the catalogues of the large libraries abroad, I could only ask you the question in reference to local and private institutions at home; now in reference to the larger libraries abroad, I ask you whether you know of any classed catalogue which has come to this country, to use your own term?—I do not recollect any of late years.

2487. Then will you state what catalogues you know of of former times?—There is a classed catalogue of the Bunau Library, now at Dresden, 3 vols., in seven parts, 4to., Leipsic, 1750–1756; there is the Bibliotheca Firmiana, 7 vols., 4to., Milan, 1783; there is the Catalogue of the Library of the Thérèsan College at Vienna, in 13 vols., 4to., published between 1801 and 1806; and the Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque du Conseil d'Etat, 2 tom. fol., Paris, An. xi.; and there are various others.

2488. Are these classed catalogues?—Yes.

2489. Do you know the extent of those libraries?—No further than from the catalogues.

2490. But the magnitude of the library would only produce this effect, that the expense of forming a catalogue would be great, and the time would be extended?—Yes; and greater and more extended talent would be required for the work.

2491. Considering, therefore, that all these local institutions have classed catalogues, and many of the great libraries abroad to which I cannot refer, from your not being acquainted with them, is it not a just conclusion for the Committee to come to, that a classed catalogue is a work of first-rate importance?—I think it is of second-rate importance. The alphabetical catalogue is the one I am anxious to see, because I know it will accommodate the public to the greatest extent. A classed catalogue will not be consulted by more than one man, where 1,000 will consult the other.

2492. Have the other institutions which have been spoken of, alphabetical as well as classed catalogues?—There cannot be a doubt upon it.

2493. Are you aware whether there be a classed catalogue of the library in Paris, printed or in manuscript, to which the public have access, of any later date than the catalogue already mentioned?—I believe none, because the catalogue which is at this moment used in the library of Paris, and referred to by the readers, is that catalogue.

2494. Are you aware whether there be at this moment any catalogues, alphabetically arranged, of the collections in the Royal Library at Paris, brought down to the present time?—Mr. Van Praet, the librarian, showed me, several years ago, when I asked for a continuation of his catalogue, a drawer filled with a pile of papers, perhaps a foot high, and said, "This is all we have done in the way of catalogues of late." There might be two or three drawers. I said, "This (meaning the catalogue) is 20 years old;" he answered "Yes;" and he told me afterwards, that the whole of the books in the garrets of the institution, through which we were then walking, were uncatalogued.

2495. At what time did the conversation take place to which you have just referred?—Either in 1828 or 1829; I was in Paris both years.

2496. Are you aware whether there be any classed catalogue of the Bodleian Library?—There is no classed catalogue of the Bodleian Library.

2497. Are you aware whether there be any classed catalogue of the Advocate's Library, at Edinburgh?—There is an alphabetical catalogue, in two folio volumes.

2498. Are you aware whether there be any classed catalogue of the library of Trinity College, Dublin?—There may be one, but I am not certain.

2499. Are you aware that they are going to form a classed catalogue on a new system at St. Petersburg?—No, I am not. Our literary intercourse with St. Petersburg is less than with most countries of Europe. I suspect their classification will be adopted from the French.

2500. In a small library can you trust to the memory of a librarian better than in a large library?—Where there is a certain degree of juxta-position of subjects, the

the librarian knows pretty generally what the library contains; that is itself a sort of classification. The way that Mr. Van Praet used to find his books in Paris was by placing them in faculties; and if you wanted any work which was not in the catalogue, he went to the particular faculty and found the book; he has them in folio, quarto, and octavo, and if you tell him the size he will run his finger along the class, and find the work.

Sir Henry Ellis.

2 July 1835.

2501. Is not that a sort of approximation or substitute for a classed catalogue?—It is applying to a living classed catalogue.

2502. Is it not much safer to trust to a written catalogue than to the memory of the librarian?—No doubt, a classed catalogue is a most desirable thing.

2503. Is it not of most importance in proportion to the extensiveness of the collection, because the memory of the librarian cannot extend to a very large collection?—I think it is of great importance; but still such a catalogue is, really, only a secondary object. The great first object is to find the books as rapidly as possible for the readers.

2504. You mean of secondary object, because an alphabetical catalogue is more indispensable to the great mass of readers?—Yes.

2505. But to men of literary and scientific pursuits a classed catalogue is also indispensable?—There cannot be a doubt but that a classed catalogue is desirable.

2506. But for literary and scientific purposes a classed catalogue is also exceedingly useful?—Undoubtedly.

2507. And has been found sufficient in all the largest libraries of the country?—You will observe that such a library as that of the British Museum is a library of research, mostly frequented by, and indeed mainly designed for, authors who are writing and compiling works. The greater part of these authors are acquainted with the books which have been written on their respective subjects of research; and therefore inquiries for a classed catalogue are fewer from them than on a first thought would be expected.

2508. Do literary and scientific people consult the catalogue so much as those in an inferior grade of attainment?—No, it is generally the less well-informed who are so anxious to refer to a classed catalogue.

2509. If literary men come to inquire, of course they want information?—Certainly.

2510. Therefore to them a classed catalogue must be necessary?—No; a literary man is generally informed upon his subject, and ought to be so if he is to write to advantage.

2511. Suppose it should happen, and it would appear to be so to a certain extent from the evidence you have given, that public Institutions have not classed catalogues, but that most private Institutions have, should you conceive that that being the fact would indicate greater activity, and a desire to render private libraries more useful on the part of those who conduct them, as compared with the desire to make public libraries useful on the part of those who conduct institutions like yours?—By no means; I conceive that a library being small in extent, and easily catalogued, of course the catalogue is made with greater facility; and I am sorry to say that most of the small classed catalogues I have seen, have been heedlessly made; made, considering their trifling extent, with less care than the directors who ordered them could have intended. Sound bibliographers think lightly of such classed catalogues; the extent of the libraries in no instance affording scope even for a moderate outline of classification. They are not objects of comparison with any proposed classed catalogue of a national library.

2512. But surely a classed catalogue is most valuable in proportion to the extent of the library, and particularly in proportion to the antiquity of its collections?—Undoubtedly.

2513. And therefore such catalogue would be more desirable for the British Museum Library than the library at Edinburgh, or any of the foreign libraries to which you have alluded?—In proportion to its extent it would be more useful. Indeed, I consider those small catalogues as comparatively of little use.

2514. If the two catalogues are combined, could they be done cheaper than by being done separately?—I could not give an opinion on that subject till I saw the plans of the two.

2515. If they were done conjointly, would you not have to put on other hands, which must be taken from the other departments?—Yes, there must be an addition to the catalogue establishment; whatever persons were engaged should be entirely devoted to the work.

Sir Henry Ellis.

2 July 1835.

2516. The materials used for alphabetical catalogues are useful in forming a classed catalogue, are they not?—Not without great alteration.

2517. They would save a great deal of consultation of the books?—Yes, they would.

2518. I think you have stated that you are responsible for the composition and publication of the Synopsis?—Not for the composition of the Synopsis. As principal librarian I so far superintend the actual publication of it, that I give the printer his general instructions, and I receive the proceeds of publication and pay them over to the Bank of England; and I believe for about four pages of the present Synopsis I am answerable, that is just the introductory part. Whatever relates to the departments is prepared in manuscript, and sent to the press, by the respective officers of those which are described. It would be impossible for any principal librarian to be answerable for the technicalities of the descriptions of mineralogy or zoology, or any other branches of science, unless he was familiar with them.

2519. But for the grammar, or the English composition, who is responsible for that?—I certainly am not the schoolmaster on the occasion.

2520. Then should there be any questions asked you with respect to the grammar or composition of the Synopsis, perhaps you will have the goodness to intimate to the Committee to whom those questions ought to be addressed?—Certainly. I must say, candidly, that I have referred back several sheets at times, and said, I thought they might be improved.

2521. From what department did these sheets proceed?—I do not recollect at the present moment, but I have remonstrated, on one or two occasions, when I thought the articles were not so lucidly described as they ought to have been.

2522. But as that implies something like a gentle reproof to the principals of the departments of the Museum, will you state to the Committee to what department you refer, when you state that sheets describing the contents of that department have been sent back for correction?—I think it was in the Zoological department, but I really cannot refer to the pages. The edition in which the emendations were made has been sold off.

2523. You have stated in answer to the question 269, that you have the general care and superintendence of the publication of the Synopsis?—I referred more to the sale of the Synopsis than its authorship.

2524. You do not consider yourself the editor?—No, certainly not. Perhaps the Trustees ought to consider me as sending forth the book to the world, but the book is written by the officers of the departments.

2525. Supposing there be any gross error committed in the Synopsis, who is considered responsible within the range of the Museum for that error?—The officer who has described the particular article.

2526. Then would it not be desirable that the officers should affix their names to the descriptions which proceed from them, in order that the public may appreciate the value of each?—I do not think it is at all necessary.

2527. So that if there be a gross error committed, you would rather leave it as a general reproach to all the officers of the Museum than that it should fall upon him upon whom it ought to fall?—Certainly not. One of the Members of the Committee must be aware that, with a view to the accommodation of this inquiry, I sent him the very first copy which could be got ready of the present edition of the Synopsis; that very few days after that, I discovered an omission, particularly of the Portland Vase. I had a cancel made; I collected every attainable copy in, and I sent the honourable Member a fresh copy, with the addition, requesting he would have the goodness to send me back the former copy, but he retained it.

2528. The Committee are aware that what you have stated is perfectly correct, but the question had no sort of reference to the errors committed in that copy of the Synopsis; but it had reference to the other errors in the corrected copy which is now before the Committee. Supposing, therefore, that the errors are pointed out, the Committee understand that you will inform them who is responsible for the errors in that part of the Synopsis?—If I am able I will, certainly.

2529. There is an account on the first fly leaf of various descriptions of ancient terra cottas and marbles, and a list also of catalogues published, with the prices annexed; is the copyright of those works respectively in the hands of the Trustees of the British Museum?—I should conceive so, unquestionably. I cannot recollect the list. I believe some of the catalogues have been published by the Commissioners on the Public Records. The Cottonian, the Harleian, and the Lansdowne Catalogues, and the Catalogue of the King's Library, the Trustees have no copyright in.

2530. Who

2530. Who possesses the copyrights in those catalogues?—The Commissioners upon the Public Records. Casley's Catalogue is a very old book; no one has any copyright in that.

Sir Henry Ellis.

2 July 1835.

2531. Are these catalogues and descriptions published and edited at the expense of the public?—The Descriptions of the Ancient Terra Cottas and Marbles, in six parts; the Catalogue of the Greek Coins, by Mr. Taylor Combe; the Anglo Gallic Coins, by Mr. Edward Hawkins; the Catalogue of the Library of Printed Books; the Catalogue of the Manuscripts formerly Mr. Hargrave's; the Fac-simile of the Codex Alexandrinus; the Catalogue of the Geographical and Topographical Collections of the Royal Library; Mr. Payne Knight's Catalogue of his Greek Coins; and the Catalogue of the Arundel Manuscripts, have certainly all been published at the public expense, under the direction of the Trustees of the British Museum.

2532. The copyright, therefore, rests in the Trustees of the British Museum?—I should conceive so.

2533. Now, will you state what works have not been published at the expense of the Trustees on this list?—The Catalogue of the Cottonian Collection of Manuscripts was published under the order of the House of Commons; the Catalogues of the Harleian and Lansdowne Manuscripts were published exclusively under the orders and at the expense of the Commissioners on the Public Records. The copyrights of the latter rest with the Commissioners. The copyright of the Catalogue of the King's Library, by Casley, was printed in 1734; therefore all copyright in that has expired; and also in that catalogue of manuscripts which was published by Mr. Ayscough in 1782.

2534. But none of these works are to be considered in the light of private undertakings?—Mr. Ayscough's Catalogue, and I believe Casley's Catalogue, were both private undertakings.

2535. But no others?—No others.

2536. Are you responsible for the Synopsis, so far as page 5?—No, only to page 3.

2537. Will you inform the Committee who is responsible for the descriptions of the articles contained in the first eight rooms of the Museum?—I rather think Mr. Hawkins; they are, to a great extent, objects of antiquity.

2538. For all that part of the Synopsis, under the head of Natural History, which extends from page 19 to page 150, who is responsible?—For the Mineralogy, Mr. König is answerable; for the Zoology, Mr. Children, and he has a very eminent scientific man working under him as a zoologist, but he is a specimen of a man of science who is not a literary man.

2539. From page 150 there is a description of the Antiquities generally; who is responsible for that?—Mr. Hawkins.

2540. Does Mr. Hawkins's responsibility also extend to the medal room?—It does.

2541. Who is responsible for the regulations concerning the inspection of the Museum?—I ought to be; but they have been reprinted from time to time, and at the end of every edition of the Synopsis. I hope there is not even a typographical error in them. Those regulations were drawn up before my time; I have continued them at the end of the Synopsis.

Lunæ, 20^o die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Charles König, Esq., called in; and Examined.

2542. WHAT appointments do you hold in the British Museum?—I am one of the Under Librarians; my department is that of Natural History.

Charles König,
Esq.

2543. In what year were you appointed?—In 1813.

2544. Will you inform the Committee what is the amount of your salary as an officer of the British Museum, and the amount of any emolument you derive in virtue of that office?—My fixed salary for two days' attendance is 200 *l.*, and 225 *l.* for three additional days extra duty, making a total of 425 *l.*

20 July 1835.

2545. Are there any other emoluments derived by you in virtue of your situation as keeper of the Natural History department?—There is a sum of about 5 *l.*

Charles König,
Esq.

20 July 1835.

odd, which I receive annually under the will of Dr. Birch; and stationery, which amounts to about 5 *l.* more, or under 5 *l.*

2546. You have also, I believe, a house?—Apartments.

2547. What amount of apartments are appropriated to you?—I have a large room for a drawing-room, and a small room adjoining, a dining-room under the drawing-room, a bed-room, two garrets, and a kitchen.

2548. What do you consider to be the duties attached to your office?—The joint duties of the keeper of the Natural History department, and his assistants, are to preserve, arrange and complete, the different collections entrusted to their care.

2549. Have you the entire charge of the minerals, fossils, zoological, and other objects of natural history?—I have the entire charge of all these branches belonging to the department of Natural History, and also of what is vulgarly called artificial curiosities; these (exclusive of antiquities, prints, and medals,) belong to my department; at least they have not been taken from me; and in point of fact I have the custody of several of those objects which are kept in different parts of the Museum.

2550. Do you allude to curiosities of art?—Most of them have very little to do with art.

2551. Will you mention one as an example?—For instance, a portrait of Lord Henniker, set with diamonds.

2552. Is the Committee to understand that you have the entire arrangement and superintendence of the Natural History department, or do you confine yourself more immediately to minerals and fossils?—When I first came to the Museum, on the promotion of Dr. Shaw, as his assistant, Dr. Shaw took to himself the branch of zoology entirely; indeed it had been his department before, under Dr. Gray. I myself, among other occupations, chiefly attended to the botanical collection, and that of minerals, which latter was then a small assemblage of objects. After the death of Dr. Shaw, I succeeded him, and Dr. Leach was appointed to succeed me as assistant in the department. Dr. Leach was an excellent naturalist, and I was glad to have an opportunity of giving up almost the whole of the branch of zoology to a person so well qualified for it. Dr. Leach soon after was disabled from performing the functions of his office, and he was succeeded by Mr. Children. In the interval I occupied myself with zoological pursuits; re-arranged the British birds, for instance, and did away with Dr. Leach's names, which were complained of as new-fangled. He had his own terminology and nomenclature, and great complaints were excited by his introducing that instead of the old nomenclature, which I superadded to his own. It was afterwards found necessary to appoint some extra assistants: Mr. Samouelle to superintend the collection of insects, and Mr. Gray for zoological purposes generally. Soon after, his brother, Mr. George Gray, was also appointed.

2553. By whom were these appointments made?—These appointments were made by the Trustees.

2554. At whose recommendation were they made?—I do not know; not upon my recommendation; except that I was asked about Mr. Samouelle; and I had reason to recommend him. I had heard Dr. Leach give him a very good character.

2555. When assistants were to be appointed in your department, were you consulted as to these appointments?—No.

2556. Did you know beforehand that they were to be appointed?—I do not know; I should think not.

2557. Then the Committee are to understand from your evidence, that appointments under you, as keeper of the Natural History department, are made without any consultation with you as head of that department?—Yes.

2558. What is the state at the present moment of the Natural History department, as contra-distinguished from that of Minerals and Fossils?—The zoological branch of the department of Natural History is, I think, inferior in completeness to that of the minerals and fossils; indeed, it is but very lately that the former has experienced improvement.

2559. But putting aside value, and confining the question to their arrangement and classification, is the collection of zoology in a perfect state?—No, certainly not.

2560. Is that from want of funds, or have representations to that effect ever been made to the Trustees, which have not been attended to?—I should not say it is from want of funds at present, because Parliament, whenever it is represented as necessary, appears to be inclined to supply all the wants of the Museum.

2561. Have you, as head of the Natural History department, ever represented
to

to the Trustees the poverty of that branch of the collections under your care?—No, because I had enough to do with that part which occupied my attention more particularly. Though the whole of the department is under my care, yet I was sufficiently occupied with that branch which relates to mineralogy and the secondary fossils, which are become very extensive.

2562. Then for the deficiencies and imperfections of all these branches of natural history, except that immediately under your care, namely, the minerals and fossils, you do not consider yourself responsible?—I am responsible; but I could not bring such a subject under the consideration of the Trustees, except under particular circumstances. Having had so much to do with mineralogy, in order to complete that branch, I was very glad not to have any occasion much to interfere with the others; but if a proper opportunity had offered, I should have considered it my duty to represent to the Trustees the deficiencies, which in my opinion ought to be supplied as soon as possible.

2563. Have you in point of fact, as head of the Natural History department, made any representations to the Trustees of the imperfections and deficiencies of the ornithological collection, for instance?—I have made general reports, but there being assistants for that branch, of course the details with regard to the deficiencies would be gathered from their information. I never was asked for more than a general report. The principal librarian once drew up a report on the general state of the department, from materials furnished to him by myself and my colleagues. (*See Appendix, No. 27.*)

2564. What was the date of that report?—I think about 1829 or 1830.

2565. Are there any specimens of minerals and fossils in the Museum not yet named or arranged, and therefore not as yet prepared for public inspection?—There is certainly a portion not exhibited to the public at present, partly from want of room in the cases, and partly because there has been so much to do that I could not possibly get through more than I have performed.

2566. You have found the labour of your office so great as to prevent your naming and arranging some of the minerals now in possession of the Museum?—Yes; it is one of the largest collections, I suppose, in existence; but yet I may say that every species is named, though not every specimen. Each specimen is intended to be furnished with a label expressive of the locality, and the character for the illustration of which it is placed in the table. But that is a work of some labour; it requires a great deal of time, and I am so often called from it by other occupations, that it is physically impossible to proceed very rapidly with it.

2567. Can you inform the Committee what proportion these specimens of minerals belonging to the Museum which are not exhibited, bear to those which are exhibited?—It is intended to make a separate collection of British minerals, that is to say, the general collection is not to contain any British specimens, (though it does so at present,) with a view to reserve room for the addition of foreign specimens. The whole of the British specimens will hereafter be arranged separately. At present there is not a considerable specimen in the Museum that is not exhibited; and as to the species, they are all named.

2568. I understood you to say there were several specimens in cases not yet exhibited?—Yes, of fossils, but not of minerals, except the British minerals, which are to form a separate collection in future, as they did formerly. This took me a great deal of time. I spent two years in forming a British collection, which I was obliged to break up in consequence of the changes made in the locality.

2569. If a foreigner came to the Museum for that purpose, is there any separate British collection, from which he might know what minerals this country possesses?—There was a collection of British minerals, and indeed it remains, except that several principal British specimens are at present incorporated with the general collection.

2570. Then there is no separate collection of British minerals?—There is one, but it is not now exhibited as a separate collection. It occupied a large room, and was partly arranged according to the counties, alphabetically, beginning with Bedfordshire, and so on.

2571. Generally speaking, do you wish the Committee to understand that this arrangement is provisional only, dependent on the construction and completion of the new building?—Yes, certainly.

2572. Does it entirely arise from the change of buildings?—The room in which

Charles König,
Esq.

20 July 1835.

the English minerals were arranged, was appropriated to the reception of Sir Joseph Banks's library.

2573. Then the non-continuance of the public exhibition of that collection has arisen solely from the want of space?—Yes, I should say that is the sole cause. The tables could not be removed into the new building; there was no room.

2574. In the new building is there any place at present destined for the reception of the separate collection of British minerals, and to which you intend to remove them?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the plan of the new wing, to state where the collections of natural history are to be deposited. There are some large rooms, and I suppose they may be so appropriated. I have several other plans for collections which should be in the Museum, and which I have frequently reported, but the want of room has prevented the Trustees from attending to the subject. A technical collection, for instance, is required, that is, minerals in a wrought state, and as applied to arts and manufactures.

2575. Have you made a report to that effect?—Twice, I think, I have reported on the utility of such a collection.

2576. Did you receive any reply from the authorities of the Museum?—I do not remember having had any reply.

2577. How long have these specimens been kept packed up in this way?—Since the change in their locality.

2578. How long have foreigners coming to this country been deprived of the means of inspecting these specimens of British minerals; what has been the interval?—About three years and a half.

2579. With reference to the British collection which was broken up, but still remains distributed through the general collection, it could be reformed provided there were sufficiently spacious room for its accommodation?—It is not entirely incorporated with the general collection. Most specimens are contained in drawers, and only a small portion of them was placed in the general collection, when I wished to fill up vacancies; and I have, within the last two years, taken out several of those English specimens as opportunities offered of replacing them by foreign ones bought at sales, especially Mr. Heuland's.

2580. Would it not very much facilitate your exchanges with foreign museums if you had a particular department appropriated specifically to British minerals?—Unquestionably; I think there ought to be one.

2581. Are you aware whether any arrangements are making with a view to give the fullest effect to the alterations which you, as keeper of the Natural History department, believe to be advisable?—No; I am ignorant of that.

2582. Has the architect who is employed on the new building ever consulted you as head of the Natural History department upon that subject?—Never.

2583. Have you ever had communications with the Trustees on the subject of plans of the new building?—I once had a communication from the secretary, inviting me to give my ideas on the subject, but it never came to anything.

2584. Was that communication made to you officially?—I think it was not a communication of that kind, or that could be considered as such. It was only an insinuation that I might give an opinion upon that plan.

2585. When was the present collection arranged by you in its present state?—Within the last three years.

2586. How did it happen that so long a time elapsed after your first appointment, between the completion of the present beautiful arrangement of the minerals, and the old and confused state in which they were?—Because I had been obliged to do and undo, over and over again, the work of years. I have been obliged to break up, for instance, the entire collection of fossils, when Sir Joseph Banks's library was removed to that part of the building where it now is. I then (interpreting the order I had received from the Trustees in that manner) removed the fossils to a corresponding apartment at the other extremity of the upper floor; but no sooner had I finished the arrangement, than I was ordered to break up the whole again, because it was not the intention of the Trustees that there should be anything but what related to zoology in that part of the building. But most secondary fossils may be considered as belonging to zoology.

2587. Have you ever applied to the Trustees for further assistance, with a view to complete the arrangement of the collection?—I have not applied.

2588. Will you state to the Committee why you did not apply to the Trustees when your labours were so great as to prevent your proceeding rapidly with the

best

best possible arrangement of the minerals?—I supposed my request would not have been complied with. That was my impression; I might have been mistaken.

2589. What assistance had you in arranging the minerals and writing the labels?—I had none at all; I did the whole myself. There were two men who filled the trays with cotton; they filled upwards of 12,000 trays. I wrote the labels myself.

2590. Is the Committee to understand from your answer, that you have been obliged to undergo the manual labour of writing all the labels?—Yes, I wrote the whole myself.

2591. When you say you have been obliged to write the labels yourself, will you state to the Committee whether you have preferred to write the labels, or whether you have ever asked for assistance and have been refused?—No; it was quite voluntary.

2592. You have not asked for assistance, and therefore you have not been refused?—No.

2593. Then the Committee are not to understand, when you use the term “obliged to write the labels,” that you have been obliged to do it from the want of assistance, which has been asked for on your part, and refused?—No.

2594. Have you ever been present at any of the visitations of the Trustees?—Yes, every year.

2595. Were they ever acquainted with the fact that you wrote the labels?—I suppose not; I did not tell them.

2596. Did they ever make any special inquiry as to the person who arranged the minerals and wrote the labels?—No.

2597. Did you make any representation to them personally, during any of those visitations, as to the labours of your department?—No; there is no opportunity of making any representation upon these visitations; it is merely walking through; at least, I never thought of taking that opportunity of speaking to any individual Trustee on the subject. I did not complain; I saw no hardship in it; but while I was doing that I could not perform other duties.

2598. Must not the keeper of the Mineral department describe in some way or other the particular specimens in each case?—Certainly.

2599. If he must describe them, must he not either describe them on paper or direct some one else to describe them?—Yes.

2600. The answer that you have given to the question that has just been put to you, is founded on the assumption that the assistant that might be granted to you would not be a competent and well-informed assistant, but a mere clerk or amanuensis?—I never applied for any assistance, I thought it might not be granted.

2601. If, in point of fact, you had a superior assistant, who was tolerably acquainted with mineralogy and geology, would he not be of material assistance to you in arranging the minerals?—No doubt; but I never had any person to assist me in any manner whatever, except two men who did quite the menial work. I do not consider writing as menial work, and I do it with the greatest pleasure; I have no more objection to write the tickets than I would if the collection were my own.

2602. Is much of your time employed in inferior offices which in your opinion might be more advantageously employed in performing higher duties?—I certainly should prefer being able to devote my time chiefly to the superintendence of my department, and leave inferior occupations for time not otherwise occupied.

2603. That is, if you were not employed in matters of detail, which you think might be very conveniently entrusted to inferior hands?—Part of it, probably.

2604. There is an annual visitation, I believe?—Yes, at the first meeting in May.

2605. Who, in point of fact, visits and examines the minerals under your charge?—The Trustees go up into the rooms; they do not go in a body; they walk through, as many as choose. They do not stay long.

2606. Previously to the Trustees coming round, do you make any reports as to the efficiency or non-efficiency of your collections?—That is the subject of every monthly report, and in general it is recapitulated in the annual report for the visitation.

2607. To take this year, for example; did you make any general report previous to the 1st of May, on the state of your collection?—No, not on that occasion.

Charles König,
Esq.

20 July 1835.

Charles König,
Esq.

20 July 1835.

2608. Did you last year?—I suppose last year I did; but I generally repeat what has been said in the monthly report. What I have to say is only a recapitulation of what I have said in the monthly reports.

2609. We understand the chief librarian is the person who is responsible to the Trustees for the correctness of the reports?—Yes.

2610. Did you make this year any report upon which he could certify to the Trustees that your collection was in a proper state?—I cannot charge my memory exactly with what I said. The form is: "Mr. König has the honour of acquainting the Trustees, that since the last visitation he has performed" such and such duties. I have nothing else to say.

2611. The question refers to what is done before the Trustees come round; do you make any regular report to the principal librarian as to whether your minerals are in a good or bad state?—I have never done so, because in the monthly report the subject has been exhausted.

2612. You have stated that you have under your care the collections of zoology and natural history, as well as the department of minerals?—Yes.

2613. And you are understood to say that, you had been unable to turn your attention so much to the subject of zoology as you could have wished, in consequence of the quantity you have to do in reference to the Mineralogical department?—I said so, in a great measure. I am not sorry to be prevented from entering into zoological details, because mineralogy and the secondary fossils are and have for some time past been my principal occupation; but at the same time I never waived my right to control those under me in the Zoological branch of my department. Dr. Leach was one of the first zoologists in the country; I left almost the whole to him, but he was rather unmanageable in some things, and I had a great deal to do to keep him in order.

2614. Are you not of opinion that there is a sufficient labour for one individual properly qualified to superintend the Mineralogical department, exclusive of the zoology?—Yes, certainly; but at the same it does not exclude, in my opinion, the superintendence of the whole of the department. You may devote the greater part of your time to a particular branch of natural history, without giving up the direction of the whole. If I have assistants to attend to the zoology, while I am occupied with the minerals, I can still superintend the whole of the department. Arranging objects of natural history requires a great deal of consideration. The correspondence in which it involves me, the attending to applications, and many other avocations connected with the department, continually draw me from my occupations.

2615. You would be anxious, if you had your choice, to give your undivided attention to the Geological and Mineralogical departments?—I should not like to renounce, of my own accord, the right of directing the whole department.

2616. I think you stated, that though you did not always make annual reports, you made monthly reports?—Yes.

2617. To whom were these monthly reports made?—To the Committee of Trustees, who report them at general meetings.

2618. Does that committee take any pains to ascertain that your report is correct?—There are sub-committees appointed for every department.

2619. Do they examine your department?—Not regularly.

2620. Have they done it in the course of the last year in such a way as to ascertain that your report is a correct one?—No, certainly not; they never think of that.

2621. Will you inform the Committee how many assistants you have, and their names?—The assistant is Mr. Children; Mr. Samouelle was next appointed as extra assistant for the branch of entomology; after that, Mr. Gray, the elder, was appointed, and then Mr. George Gray.

2622. Are these gentlemen the only assistants you have?—There are no others.

2623. These gentlemen are the assistants you have under you as keeper of the Natural History department?—Yes.

2624. Is not each of these gentlemen sufficiently occupied in his own department, and so much so as to be unable to render you any assistance in that which you more immediately superintend?—Yes.

2625. Does Mr. Children render you any assistance in arranging the minerals?—No.

2626. Does Mr. Samouelle?—No.

2627. Does

2627. Does Mr. Gray or Mr. George Gray?—No.

2628. They are all, in point of fact, wholly occupied in looking after the details of their own departments?—They are sufficiently occupied, and I never applied to them for assistance. It is at my option to take which branch I please. When first I came to the Museum, I knew very little of mineralogy; botany was my favourite occupation; but as Dr. Shaw took the branch of zoology, I applied myself as diligently as I could to mineralogy; and when Dr. Leach, my assistant, became unable to exert himself, I then again took part of the zoology to myself. I re-arranged the collection of British birds, and re-named them, writing every ticket myself. I wrote the names in four languages on every ticket, which are now again destroyed. My time has been frittered away in that manner since I have been in the Museum. A great deal of my time has been employed to no advantage; for often before an arrangement has been completed, it has been entirely broken up again.

2629. You consider Mr. Children entirely responsible for the Zoological department, do you not?—I cannot say that I do; I consider myself responsible.

2630. Do you exercise any control in that department?—I exercise as little as possible; but there can be no doubt that Mr. Children would attend to what I might urge as necessary to be performed.

2631. Technically speaking, you are head of the department, and he is your assistant; but practically speaking, he does direct and control all the details of the Zoological department?—Yes.

2632. Have you ever heard any complaints made as to the scientific arrangement and classification of that department?—There have been complaints made respecting the nomenclature, respecting the new names introduced, and respecting the mode of classing the different objects; but that is matter of opinion, there are as many in favour of it as against it.

2633. What is your opinion as to the arrangement and nomenclature that has been adopted?—In my opinion, the new names should be combined with the old, and the popular names especially retained, so that the visitors at large, the generality of them of course consisting of persons who are not proficient in natural history, should be able to form an idea of the nature of the objects they have before them.

2634. Then will you inform the Committee why you have not exercised that authority, as head of the Natural History department, in respect of the arrangement of the zoology, which you conceive not to be so desirable as you could wish?—Because it is frequently merely a matter of opinion, some defend what others blame.

2635. Do you consider yourself the responsible person for that arrangement?—I consider myself so far responsible, that in the case of any great apparent incorrectness, I should certainly interfere.

2636. Will you inform the Committee whether any scientific man examines the monthly reports, to your knowledge?—No, there are no particular Trustees appointed for that purpose.

2637. Are you aware whether any Trustee is capable of forming an opinion as to the value or arrangement of the zoological collection?—No, certainly not.

2638. Have you at present under your care a collection of organic fossil remains purchased by the Museum of Mr. Hawkins?—I have.

2639. Have you carefully examined that collection with reference to its genuineness and value?—I have, since its purchase; I am well acquainted with it now.

2640. Are not part of the Saurian remains composed of plaster and part of fossil substances?—Yes, one specimen in particular was made up to a considerable degree, which alarmed me.

2641. Were you consulted before that purchase was made, as to the propriety or utility of purchasing it?—Mr. Hawkins applied first to Dr. Buckland, and Dr. Buckland spoke to me. I of course recommended it, as I would recommend any addition to the Museum, anything that would add to our collection.

2642. Had you then examined the collection when you gave that opinion?—No, I did not see the necessity for that.

2643. What sort of recommendation did you give; was it a recommendation in writing, or a verbal recommendation?—If I remember right, Mr. Hawkins wrote a note to me, in which he said, in case I should consider his collection desirable to be acquired, he could inform me that Dr. Buckland was of the same opinion, and he wished to recommend it, or something to that effect.

Charles König,
Esq.

20 July 1835.

2644. Did you make any report to the Trustees with respect to that collection being to be purchased?—No.

2645. When you say you recommended that collection, as you would any collection that would do honour to the Museum, are the Committee to understand that that recommendation was founded on any previous inquiry or not?—It certainly did not amount to a recommendation. If I was asked, "Should that collection be purchased?" I no doubt said "Yes;" but that does not amount to a recommendation.

2646. Did the Trustees consult you as to the value or utility of the collection?—No, certainly not.

2647. When you returned an answer to Mr. Hawkins, had you seen his collection, or were you acquainted with it by any other means?—I had only partly seen it at the Saloon in Adelaide-street.

2648. Had Mr. Hawkins at that time published his lithographic print, illustrating his collection?—Not at that time; it appeared soon after.

2649. Did that lithographic print appear before the purchase was concluded?—Yes.

2650. Then you inspected that print before the purchase was concluded?—To the best of my recollection it was contemporaneous; the book was published at the same time the purchase was made, and I neither read the book, nor did I know anything of the purchase, except that two gentlemen were appointed (Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell) who were to make the valuation, but to what decision they came I knew not till late, indeed not until the subject was before the Trustees.

2651. But you had seen the collection, so as to be able to form an opinion that it was a desirable one to have, if you could get it on good terms?—Yes, any addition would be desirable, but I did not give my opinion as to the value.

2652. The question referred, not to the money value, but to the scientific value; in point of fact, did you state to the Trustees, or any of the officers, that you thought this would add to the scientific value of the other collections in the Museum?—There is no collection absolutely valueless; every collection is of some value.

2653. The only question in your mind was as to the money value that might be asked for such a collection?—Undoubtedly.

2654. The intrinsic value being assumed, that is to say, the collection not being valueless?—Yes.

2655. Then the only question would be, what is the money value attached to such a collection?—Yes.

2656. Are you still of opinion that Mr. Hawkins's collection is advantageous to the Museum?—Yes.

2657. It contains specimens that you had not before?—Yes.

2658. Will you inform the Committee when you were first made acquainted with the collection of Mr. Hawkins being for sale?—I am not prepared to state at present, but I can furnish the Committee with the date on a future occasion.

2659. On hearing that Mr. Hawkins's collection was for sale, and considering, from its bearing a good reputation in the world, that it was desirable the Museum should possess it, what steps did you take?—None at all.

2660. When were you called upon to do any act in relation to this collection, as keeper of the Natural History department?—I think when the whole was settled; when it was actually purchased.

2661. Do you know who made the offer to the Trustees?—Dr. Buckland did.

2662. Do you know what the Trustees did upon that offer being made to them?—They appointed two gentlemen to examine into the state of the collection, and into the money value of it.

2663. Were you one of the gentlemen who were appointed?—No.

2664. Will you inform the Committee why you, as keeper of that department in which the collection was to be placed, were not chosen as one of the persons to value on the part of the Museum?—I cannot say.

2665. Have you any means of forming an opinion as to the reason that prevented the Trustees appointing their own principal officers?—No, unless it was from delicacy to Dr. Buckland.

2666. Then, in point of fact, the Committee are to understand that the offer was made, and the purchase completed by the Trustees, through the person the Trustees appointed, without your official sanction or concurrence?—Certainly without my interference. I was before the Trustees, and I stated if I had the
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sum of 1,300 *l.* to lay out, it was a question whether I would expend it in that manner. As to objecting to the purchase, if the price had been 30,000 *l.* I should not have done so.

2667. If you had 1,300 *l.* at your disposal, as curator of that department, should you have employed it in the purchase of that collection?—I think not; but I may be censurable for that, for others might say I ought so to have laid it out.

2668. Do you conceive that better persons could be selected, from their knowledge of geology and comparative anatomy, and their reputation in the world, than Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell?—I think not.

2669. Could the Trustees have exercised a sounder discretion than by putting their judgment into the hands of the two gentlemen named?—I think not.

2670. Have you ever seen the report made by Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell?—No.

2671. Do you know whether they ever did make a report?—They did.

2672. Do you know whether they personally inspected the Saurian remains, which were afterwards purchased for 1,300 *l.*?—I take that for granted; I have not heard so, but it must be the case.

2673. When was it first discovered that some of these fossil skeletons were artificial, and not entirely genuine?—I discovered it when the large specimen was put up, after the case was finished. I had no opportunity to examine it sooner.

2674. Had you been consulted, should you have thought it your duty to make a close examination before purchasing?—Certainly.

2675. Do you know whether Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell ascertained that part was artificial?—Dr. Buckland has said he knew it was artificial to a great extent. Had I been present, if Dr. Buckland had told me the specimen was not genuine, I should have considered it my duty to have examined more closely into it; but if Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell had said, “all this is genuine,” I should perhaps, in deference to their superior knowledge, have given way, and fallen into what I consider the same mistake.

2676. You do not mean by that to imply anything affecting the moral character of Mr. Hawkins the vender, or Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell, the parties on whose recommendation the purchase was made, the Trustees as the purchasers, or any of the officers of the Museum?—Certainly not. It could only affect the character of the person who made the reparation, if he had endeavoured to conceal the restoration. If I had been told the specimen was genuine, I might myself have given credit to the assertion.

2677. After the circumstance became known, did you make any report to the Trustees?—I first wrote to Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell, informing them of the discovery I had made. I have a copy of that letter, which I can produce; and I afterwards thought it my duty to report the fact to the Trustees, and that report is also in existence.

2678. Can you produce a copy of that report?—I have no copy, but the report itself can be produced.

[*Mr. Forshall, the Secretary of the British Museum, was requested to produce the Report alluded to, and all other Papers in his custody connected with the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's Fossil Remains, on a future day.—See Appendix, No. 28.*]

2679. What was the date of that report?—I cannot charge my memory.

2680. Have you had opportunities of examining large collections of Saurian remains from the lias formation?—I have seen most of the large collections.

2681. You are aware that it is a very tender and friable formation in which the bones are found?—Yes.

2682. Do you think, from the opportunity you have had of examining other collections, that the specimens of Mr. Hawkins are restored in a greater degree than is generally the case?—That is my impression.

2683. In selling such articles, is it not usual and fair to specify the artificial reparations that have been made?—I should have done so.

2684. Were these specimens sold to the Museum as perfect specimens of Saurian remains?—I do not know; I have not seen the report.

2685. You received them as perfect remains?—I received them merely as remains.

2686. Had you any reason to believe, when you received them, and previous to your examination, that any portion was artificial?—I never gave it a thought. As soon as I examined them, I was sure of it; but not till then. Restorations were

Charles König,
Esq.

20 July 1835.

acknowledged by Mr. Hawkins in his publication, such as the restoration of the right paddle.

2687. Were the whole of the restorations marked in the plate you have alluded to?—No.

2688. In that plate was the tail of the specimen introduced?—No. When I began to compare the specimens with the plates, I found the *Ichthyosaurus*, plate 4, was wanting, which is one of the most interesting specimens, having the scapulæ in their proper situation. I was alarmed at it, and wrote to Mr. Forshall, who informed me the specimen had been sold by Mr. Hawkins; but another had been substituted, and that specimen turned out to be the worst of all in point of restoration.

2689. What authority have you for stating that?—The specimen was sold before the purchase by the Museum was made. Had the price been less, this would not much signify.

2690. In the present state of these remains, do you consider them worth the price that was given for them?—That is a question I am not able to answer.

2691. Is it or is it not generally the custom, or is it not indispensable, that remains from the lias formation of any size, should be embedded in plaster for the purpose of preserving them?—Yes, I think so.

2692. Do you recollect the sum given by one individual for one of the specimens of this class found in the same lias formation?—Yes.

2693. What is the largest sum of which you have ever heard as given for a single specimen?—I have heard that one individual paid 100 *l.* or 100 guineas. That was one of the best specimens of the *Plesiosaurus*. The same sum was given for another by the Trustees.

2694. Have you any collections of geological specimens relating to each county in England, separately?—No, there never has been a collection of that kind in the Museum.

2695. So that if a foreigner or a stranger came there, he would have no opportunity of ascertaining, from the collections in the Museum, what is the geological formation of each district?—Not now.

2696. Is it desirable that there should be such a collection?—Very much so; it is indispensably necessary.

2697. You have informed us who has the care of the zoological specimens, and also of the insects; who has the care of the ichthyological collection?—The ichthyological collection, in the first place, is a very miserable collection. It is arranged, but the species are not all named. My colleague will come to them when other parts are finished; there is a great deal to be done.

2698. Who is immediately employed in taking care of that collection?—I should be answerable for it, as head of the department.

2699. Who is the assistant to whom your superintendence is deputed immediately, in reference to that collection?—I think Mr. Gray once began them; several were previously named.

2700. Are there any ichthyological specimens which have never been exhibited?—I am hardly at present able to state. Formerly there were many, but they are now exhibited.

2701. Do you remember a visit made to the Museum by the Baron Cuvier?—I do.

2702. Was he shown all the specimens of the ichthyological collection?—Yes; if he missed seeing any they were not intentionally withheld from his examination. I know he applied to the Trustees to be allowed the loan of some of them to Paris which they refused.

2703. You do not know the fact of his not having had an opportunity of inspecting certain specimens in the ichthyological collection?—I do not know that as a fact.

2704. Did you go round with him?—Yes, he was frequently at the Museum.

2705. When you use the phrase “a very miserable collection,” will you state to the Committee by what standard you compare the collection in the British Museum?—With that of Paris, in the first instance, and also with that of Berlin. When I say “miserable,” I mean in regard to numbers; it takes up a wall like the wall of this room; the specimens are dried, and in bottles. Perhaps I should not have said “miserable.”

2706. You used the phrase “miserable collection,” “very miserable collection,” repeating the phrase, and drawing the attention of the Committee to the subject; the Committee therefore wish to know by what standard you compare the collection in the British Museum?—I am sorry I used that expression, because I am not prepared to state what is its strength in a numerical point of view, but it is a small collection.

2707. Who

Charles König,
Esq.

20 July 1835.

2707. Who has the care of the shells?—Mr. Children commenced the arrangement, and afterwards Mr. Gray continued it. The arrangement as to the naming is not yet completed, but the two Messrs. Gray at present are more particularly engaged with the shells.

2708. At present they are not all arranged or named?—They are not all arranged or named. It is a large collection, and it is rather difficult in many cases to determine species and varieties; it is not in all cases easy to know whether or not you have affixed the right specific name to a particular specimen.

2709. According to what system are they arranged?—According to the system of Lamarck.

2710. Is the nomenclature strictly according to Lamarck?—With very slight deviations from it.

2711. Are the deviations indicated by the labels?—No, they are not indicated by the labels.

2712. Who takes upon himself then to deviate, when it professes to be an arrangement according to a particular system?—Undoubtedly there is a sort of anarchy among naturalists, who are ambitious to affix their own names, and to make almost every species into a new genus. That circumstance leads to great inconvenience; but on the other hand it may be said, that since the natural history of the animals inhabiting the shells has become so much better known, it is quite impossible to retain the old system, which merely considers the external form of the shell, which is of course less essential, and often leads to a most anomalous arrangement, juxta-position, and nomenclature, no longer tolerated, the animal being known.

2713. Is the Committee to understand that this anarchical spirit has invaded the peaceful regions of the British Museum?—I think something might be done to put it on a different footing.

2714. Are you consulted when any variations are made in the system of nomenclature which is professedly adopted?—It is hardly possible to do so; such questions might involve me in a long dispute, which it might be difficult to get out of.

2715. Is it not the case that many new species and new genera have been discovered since Lamarck wrote?—Certainly.

2716. But confining the specimens entirely to such specimens as existed in the time of Lamarck, is his nomenclature adhered to throughout the arrangement?—No, certainly not.

2717. Then the arrangement, in point of fact, is according to the arbitrary notions of the individual who superintends it under your control?—I should certainly object in cases where I observed anything very objectionable; but others have studied some of the families of shells more intimately; and I should not like to exercise that authority in common cases.

2718. Are they uniformly labelled, and so disposed and exhibited that they may be conveniently seen by the public?—The tickets, as far as they are affixed, seem to be in a convenient position for that purpose.

2719. Is there a good collection of British fresh-water shells?—There is a very good collection.

2720. Is there a good collection of fossil shells?—A very good collection.

2721. Are they all arranged and kept separate?—They are arranged and kept separate. The whole of the fossil shells I arranged and named myself.

2722. The shells which more particularly concern geology you have taken particular care of yourself?—Yes, not only the univalve but also the bivalve fossil shells; but part has been broken up, from the change in the building. They are not now arranged, but dispersed in cabinets, from the difficulty of exhibiting them in the gallery in its present state.

2723. Are there not many specimens of shells exhibited without any name or arrangement whatever?—Yes, a great portion.

2724. Will you state to the Committee the reason for such want of arrangement?—I several times remonstrated on the subject with Mr. Gray, who has the immediate care of the shells, and he told me he did what he could.

2725. What time does Mr. Gray expend in the arrangement of the collection under his care?—He is there every day, except Saturday, from ten to four.

2726. Is the whole of that time devoted to the labelling and arrangement of the shells?—No; he has the care of several other objects of zoology.

2727. Then is the arrangement of the shells in progress or not?—Yes, it is in progress;

Charles König,
Esq.

20 July 1835.

progress; and last week I saw that Mr. George Gray had affixed at least 30 or 40 tickets.

2728. But it is proceeding very slowly?—Certainly it might proceed quicker, I imagine.

2729. It requires a good deal of study, does it not?—Certainly; it is not like making an inventory of generally known things; it requires great intimacy with the subject to know whether a shell is a species or only a variety, which in many cases it is very difficult to determine.

2730. With respect to the insects, are they arranged and named according to the most approved system?—There is only one table which gives an outline of the families in general; the rest are in drawers, and Mr. Samouelle has the care of them, and catalogues them, I should think, as quickly as he can. He has other avocations relating to that branch of the department, showing the collections to visitors, and so on.

2731. Is there not a Collection of Insects which is kept in a private room?—The bulk of the collection is kept there; almost the whole collection is kept in a private room, and must of necessity be kept in that manner, because the exposure to the light would spoil almost all insects.

2732. Is that collection under any particular restrictions as regards the exhibition of it to the public?—It is so far under restriction, that two days in the week are set apart, upon which any one who applies to Mr. Samouelle may see it. I suppose Mr. Samouelle makes no difficulty in doing so at any other time, when he has no other engagement.

2733. Can you state whether there are any particular rules laid down with regard to the admission to that room?—The rule is, that application should be made to the keeper. At page 31 of the Synopsis, there is a note which explains the mode of admission; it says, "The principal collections of Crustacea, Spiders and Insects, are preserved in proper cabinets in a separate room, and may be seen by persons who wish to consult them for the purpose of study, by application to the officer to whom their care is entrusted, every Tuesday and Thursday. In order to prevent disappointment, it is requested that individuals, or parties wishing to see those collections, will apply two days previous to their intended visit, as only a certain number of persons can be admitted at the same time."

2734. Can you state the number of specimens contained in the cabinets of the Museum?—I am not prepared to state the number at present, but I will do so on a future occasion.

2735. Do you consider they are satisfactorily arranged and named?—Yes, I should think they were.

2736. Is there any general catalogue of objects in the Natural History department?—No, not a general catalogue; there is an old catalogue, which does not apply any longer to the various collections.

2737. There is no catalogue of the Natural History department similar to that which you have formed of the minerals and fossil remains?—I have not formed a catalogue of the minerals, I have begun it, but I have not been able to go on with it; I made a catalogue of the small old collection; of the new collection, after the re-arrangement according to a new system, the catalogue was begun by me.

2738. As principal of the Natural History department, are you perfectly satisfied with the arrangement and disposition of the Insects?—Very little money has been expended on that collection, and therefore it is not in such a state as it might be: that of Berlin is ten times richer.

2739. Can you state what is the amount of the annual expenditure upon entomology?—There is no particular sum allotted; no particular portion of the grant for natural history is devoted to entomology. It is just as opportunities offer, of which, perhaps, we have not availed ourselves so frequently as we ought; the sum being so exceedingly small, the collection cannot be expected to be in a better state than it is.

2740. Can you at all inform the Committee, on reference to the accounts, what has been the average annual outlay upon the Entomological department of the Museum?—I will ascertain that, and inform the Committee; but I should think not 10*l.* a year upon an average. I can specify the sum exactly, by referring to the accounts. In fact, no proportion of the sum annually granted by Parliament has been adhered to, or has been endeavoured to be established, for the exigencies of the different branches of the Natural History department.

2741. Have

Charles König,
Esq.

20 July 1835.

2741. Have any great additions been made to the entomological collection of late?—No, nothing of any importance.

2742. What is your opinion of it as a collection, as compared with any other collection with which you are acquainted; taking that in Paris for instance?—It is inferior to those collections; especially to that at Berlin, which is the most extensive collection I know of. I suppose it is at least ten times larger than that at the British Museum; but properly managed, and with a certain sum allowed annually, say 50 *l.* for a succession of years, ours might be made a first-rate collection, with the means we have in this country; not to mention the presents, the number of which would no doubt increase, were the collection as good as it might be.

2743. Is the entomological collection, which was left by Sir Hans Sloane, in a perfect state at present?—There is hardly anything remaining of it.

2744. How does it happen that that collection has been lost?—When I came to the Museum most of those objects were in an advanced state of decomposition, and they were buried and committed to the flames one after another; Dr. Shaw had a burning every year; he called them his cremations.

2745. In the time of Sir Hans Sloane, the art of preserving birds was comparatively in its infancy?—Yes; that is the principal reason of their decay. At present the means adopted ensure their preservation for a considerable number of years.

2746. But when it is stated that the collection of Sir Hans Sloane is completely gone, of course the answer must apply only to such objects as are in their nature of a perishable quality?—Yes; and the bulk of them were of that description.

2747. Had not Sir Hans Sloane many articles of virtu?—Yes, there were a great number.

2748. Is it meant that the Committee should understand that those articles have perished?—Nothing has perished that was in my department.

2749. You are aware that a synopsis of the Sloane collection has been published, are you not?—Yes.

2750. Comparing that with the existing collection, is the Committee to understand that the defalcation is very great?—Certainly.

2751. Do you attribute that defalcation to the inevitable decay of the specimens, or the want of care and attention subsequent to the time when the donations were made to the Museum?—I should think chiefly to the natural decay; nothing of that perishable nature endures long. The art of stuffing birds was very imperfectly understood at that time.

2752. The question rather applies to this: whether you believe there has been any want of proper care and attention at the Museum, in consequence of which the collection has been injured and diminished?—I think more care might have been taken; many specimens might have been preserved.

2753. Is there one single insect remaining of the 5,394, which were presented by Sir Hans Sloane?—I should think not.

2754. Do you think that so great a destruction of specimens can solely arise from natural causes?—Sir Hans Sloane had a method of keeping his insects which was very injurious to them. He squeezed them between two laminæ of mica, which destroyed the specimen in most cases, even the wings of the butterfly. A few specimens of these insects remained, and were considered as rubbish, and as such destroyed, with other rubbish.

2755. Was this destruction wholly complete before you became keeper of the Natural History department?—I remember Dr. Shaw's burying and burning zoological rubbish; and I also remember that some persons in the neighbourhood complained, and threatened with an action, because they thought the moths were introduced into their houses by the cremations in the Museum garden.

2756. Did you make any representations to the Trustees on the subject?—No, that was not my province at all; I was Dr. Shaw's assistant.

2757. I suppose that collection was not very valuable at first, in consequence of the method Sir Hans Sloane had of preserving them?—No, it was not.

2758. At the time it was presented to the Museum it was considered, was it not, a very valuable and interesting collection?—Yes, I suppose so, from the price that was given for the whole.

2759. Was there any collection at that time in England that was equal to it?—I should think not; we had very few collections at that time; it was most probably the best collection at that time.

2760. At the present moment, is sufficient care taken in stoving the skins of
c c 3 quadrupeds

Charles König,
Esq.

20 July 1835.

quadrupeds in which insects appear, and in impregnating the skins and fur with proper preparations, so as to prevent decay?—Yes, that is done at present.

2761. Is it done effectually?—Yes, it answers the purpose very well.

2762. It has been stated in some of the periodicals of the day, that there is a continual destruction going on in some of the existing specimens; will you inform the Committee whether that be so or not?—If it be, it is not observable at present; the mode adopted seems to prevent it.

2763. Do you consider that the stoving at the present moment is so carefully done as to afford a comparative security against the destruction by moths and other insects?—There is very little opportunity of stoving them, as there is only one place in the building which would answer that purpose, the basement story of the Gallery of Antiquities; but I suppose, if it should be thought requisite, a part of the basement story of the new building might be devoted to it.

2764. How many specimens are now remaining of Sir Joseph Banks's collection of birds?—I should think there are none remaining.

2765. Are you aware of any presentation of specimens, which had been unexamined, to the College of Surgeons?—I am aware of the circumstance that they were transferred, but whether or not they were previously examined, is a question I cannot answer; they might have been examined without my knowledge.

2766. Will you state to the Committee what you know of that circumstance?—I know there was a considerable number of bottles which contained birds, partly in spirits of wine and partly dry, consisting of skins merely; they were transferred at that time with other objects, chiefly of comparative anatomy, to the College of Surgeons, and among these birds were certainly some which had no business at the College of Surgeons; but they wished to have the bottles, otherwise they would probably not have taken them; the bottles were of some value to them.

2767. Is the Committee to understand that the bottles were considered the most valuable part of the collection?—The bottles were valuable to them; I do not know what portion of the value of the whole.

2768. Were any of these specimens subsequently sold by public auction?—There were some sold at Mr. Bullock's sale, but it is very difficult to ascertain how many; whether only a few or the greater part of them were transferred, I have never been able to ascertain.

Mercurii, 22^o die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Clowes, called in; and Examined.

Mr.
George Clowes.

22 July 1835.

2769. I BELIEVE you are one of the firm of Messrs. Clowes, one of the most extensive printers in London?—Yes.

2770. I believe I may say you are the most extensive printers in the world?—I believe we are, certainly one of the most extensive.

2771. Have you had your attention called to the Synopsis of the British Museum?—Yes, I have looked over it.

2772. Can you inform the Committee at what price you could print the Synopsis in all respects like that in your hand, and at what price it could be sold to the public?—I have made an estimate for printing it exactly in the same form in which it has been hitherto done. I think that 5,000 copies may be printed, including everything, folding, stitching and paper, for about 14 *d.* per copy. The price at which it could be sold to the public, depends upon the agreement made between the Trustees and the bookseller; 10,000 copies in the same form would cost about 13 *d.* per copy.

2773. But supposing you were left to select the form and quality of paper and the type to print the Synopsis at the cheapest possible rate, will you inform the Committee what form you would suggest, and the lowest price at which such Synopsis could be printed?—I have set up a specimen of the form which I think would be more convenient and more portable.—[See Appendix, No. 29.]

2774. Now, will you state the price at which such a copy of the Synopsis could be

be printed?—We could print 5,000 copies in that form (12mo.), including everything, for about 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* It would make in that size about 204 or 210 pages, containing the same quantity of matter that is included in this; 10,000 copies in the same form at about 8 *d.*, and 20,000 copies would nearly reduce it to 6 *d.* per copy.

2775. Now, will you inform the Committee whether you consider the type and paper of that specimen, speaking generally, of fair and good quality?—Yes, I consider for that purpose it is of very good quality, both the paper and type.

2776. I believe you have been very long established as printers in the metropolis?—Above 30 years.

2777. Did you ever have any tenders sent to you for printing for the Museum?—Never.

2778. What would be the price of printing a less number of copies than 5,000 copies of the new form; for instance, what would be the expense of printing 2,500 copies?—There would not be much difference after 2,000 copies, as the paper is the principal item after that number.

2779. Then it would be about 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per copy, if you printed 2,500 of the new form?—Rather more, perhaps 11 *d.* per copy.

2780. In case you printed 1,000, at how much would it be per copy?—For 1,000 it would be more, say 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per copy.

2781. For 2,000 would the price per copy be the same?—Rather less.

2782. But after that number would it be less?—Yes.

2783. Could you, by reducing the quality of the paper, still reduce the price even below 6 *d.* per copy, and yet present a readable and fair copy of the Synopsis to the public?—No, I do not think we could reduce it below 6 *d.* if printed on good paper.

2784. In the price you have given in, do you make any allowance for corrections?—No.

2785. But when you print from a printed copy of any work, the cost of correcting the press is extremely small, is it not?—Very small indeed.

2786. Is it not taken into account in reference to what you have stated?—It depends upon whether it is merely a reprint of a work, or whether there are any corrections after the proofs go out.

2787. Supposing you had to reprint the Synopsis, you would not think it necessary to make any allowance for corrections in the estimate you have given in?—None at all.

2788. But you would, if you had to begin the work yourselves, not copying from a printed copy?—If printed from manuscript, it would cost a trifle per sheet more. But without there were some corrections after the proofs went out, there would be no extra charge for them.

2789. In fact, the cost of correcting the press is in exact proportion to the fairness and clearness of the copy that is sent to you?—Partly so; but all corrections or alterations made by the author or compiler, are charged for as extra.

2790. And if a fair and clear copy is sent to you, the cost of correcting the press is very small?—Yes.

2791. Then the Committee understand that the estimate you have given in omits the expense of correction?—Yes.

2792. The estimate you have given in has reference entirely to the printed work before you?—Yes.

2793. And assuming you had that copy to print from, then the cost of correcting the press is included in the estimate you have given in?—Yes.

2794. Are you able to make any suggestions by which the price would be reduced lower?—No, I think not.

Charles König, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

2795. WITHIN the last 20 years a great variety of objects of natural history, and of considerable value, have been presented to the Museum, have they not?—There have been presents made to the Museum, but I do not remember at this moment any of very considerable value; I might mention a collection of quadrupeds and birds, presented by the East India Company; General Hardwicke's bequest, chiefly of birds; the sculptured tortoise, in nephritic stone, brought from Hindostan to England by Lieutenant-general Kyd, which is of very great value, 1,000 *l.* are said to have been offered for it.

Mr.
George Clowes.

22 July 1835.

Mr.
George Clowes.
22 July 1835.

Charles König,
Esq.

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

2796. Is Lord Prudhoe's collection of considerable value?—Yes; it is a small suite of about 60 specimens, chiefly interesting from their locality, the Holy Land.

2797. Are all the specimens of natural history which are in the Museum at this moment, exhibited to the public?—All the specimens of zoology that can conveniently be exhibited, I apprehend are so.

2798. Are there any specimens which are now in their original cases, which have been unopened, and are unexamined?—I am not aware of any.

2799. Have no specimens of natural history been for a long time together kept in their original cases, unpacked and unexamined?—I only remember those objects which Lieutenant Redman sent from Nova Scotia, under peculiar circumstances. It was not known whether the Trustees had a right to the property or not. The five or six cases contained a number of insects and other zoological objects.

2800. Are those objects still in their original cases?—The cases have been closed up again; they are kept in good condition, and quite safe.

2801. They are not suffering any deterioration?—No; the care of the insects I left to Mr. Samouelle; he told me some time ago they were in a very good state of preservation; and so are the other objects.

2802. In fact, they are in their original cases?—Yes, they are put back into the cases or boxes in which they came, the Trustees not knowing whether or not they might consider them as their property.

2803. Then the reason they are not exhibited is, because the Trustees are not sure that the British Museum has a right to exhibit them as its own?—That is the case.

2804. There is a rule in the Museum, is there not, never to exhibit, or to allow the property of other persons to be exhibited there?—Nothing is publicly exhibited but what is Museum property.

2805. Did Mr. Burchell, the African traveller, at any time present any valuable specimens of natural history to the Museum?—He did.

2806. Are they at this moment exhibited?—Some of the skins of animals are stuffed, the giraffes, and four or five other mammalia.

2807. What has become of the rest?—The rest are not stuffed yet, they are preserved in store chests.

2808. How long ago is it since they were presented to the Museum?—I suppose it is 15 or 16 years.

2809. For how long a time have they been in the possession of the Trustees, and in store chests?—I think since 1818, but I am not quite certain.

2810. When did you last examine them?—I asked Mr. Children the other day about them, and Mr. Gray, and was told they were all in very good preservation; namely, the skins that are not stuffed yet.

2811. Why have they not been opened, stuffed, and exhibited?—Chiefly because there is no room for them. We have been obliged to put two giraffes on a landing-place, the only situation that could be found for them.

2812. Have you, as keeper of the Natural History department, from time to time represented to the Trustees that certain specimens of natural history were in store chests?—No, I have not done so lately; I have had sufficient occupation in my own branch (that which I have taken particularly under my care); nor has, probably, Mr. Children, knowing the impossibility of their being exhibited at present, reported to that effect; which otherwise I make no doubt he would have done.

2813. Has Mr. Burchell ever complained?—Mr. Burchell certainly complained to me, but I have not seen him lately.

2814. Did he ever complain to the Trustees?—I should not think he did, but I am not certain; I suppose he never applied to them; I am not however quite sure of that; he certainly complained loudly.

2815. Do you not think that such a long-continued neglect of donations must have a tendency to prevent naturalists from making similar donations of their collections, or parts of their collections, to the British Museum?—Hitherto there has been no possibility of finding room for them, and Mr. Burchell must have been aware of it; but Dr. Leach was very sanguine in his expectations, and he probably persuaded that gentleman to give the skins to the Museum, in the hope that means would soon be found to stuff and exhibit the whole of them. I suppose the obstacle to their exhibition will be removed as soon as the new building is completed.

2816. In the new buildings are you at all acquainted with the accommodation that

that is providing for the specimens of natural history, and can you inform the Committee whether you think that accommodation is sufficient?—I am very imperfectly acquainted with the new building indeed; the plan I do not remember to have seen; and the building even now is in that imperfect state that it is impossible to examine it. I can see the manner in which the rooms are laid out, but I do not precisely know what they are intended for.

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

2817. Now, with reference to that portion of the new building which is already finished, and which is more immediately devoted to that department of natural history which you attend to, the minerals and fossils, do you think that the accommodation afforded is sufficient; and have you, as keeper of the Natural History department, all the accommodation requisite for the efficient discharge of your duties?—I, individually, at present have. There is one room which is certainly very much deteriorated, since a small skylight has been substituted for a window; but still I have a room to work in; but there will be no accommodation, as far as I am acquainted with the plan, for other gentlemen to carry on their work, in the department of Natural History. I know of no place at all where they can do it.

2818. But suppose that you, as keeper of the Natural History department, had minutely to examine or to measure the angles of a crystal, or supposing you were called upon to analyse a mineral, have you any accommodation afforded you for such purposes?—The light does not serve for that purpose at all at present.

2819. Is there any provision at all for a laboratory attached to the Mineralogical department?—Some years ago, I applied to the Trustees for a collection of tests, which they were so good as to permit me to purchase, and which I have fitted up in my room. If the previous question respecting the possibility of making experiments relates to the state of the light, I must say that the Long Gallery and my private room are not well lighted for that purpose.

2820. Have you light now by which you can analyse a mineral, or measure the angle of a minute crystal in any room which you use as your laboratory?—There is no laboratory; but I have a private room which had formerly a side window, and very good light, but at present it is furnished with a skylight; so that I cannot measure a crystal with a reflective goniometer, neither can I do so in the Gallery.

2821. Then at present you have not light which will enable you to measure the angles of a crystal?—No.

2822. Have you ever made representations to that effect to the Trustees, or the architect, or to your brother officers?—I have reported both on the want of ventilation and of light; but I suppose the Trustees are not able to remedy the evil.

2823. Have the officers, as a body, ever been consulted by the architect as to the arrangement of any future buildings?—I, for my part, have not been consulted by the architect.

2824. Is there any annual allowance for objects of natural history in your department, generally?—There is an annual grant, which varies in amount; the Parliamentary grant.

2825. The question applies not to the grant by Parliament, but by the Trustees to you as keeper of the Natural History department; is there any sum appropriated to the purchase of objects of natural history by the Trustees?—There is a portion of the grant by Parliament set apart for purchasing and preserving objects of natural history.

2826. Can you state to the Committee what sum annually is expended in your department?—Of late the grant has been more considerable than it was some years ago.

2827. Can you state about what sum is annually expended in your department?—As I said, a portion of the grant is laid out for the preservation, and another for purchase of objects of natural history.

2828. Taking the two together, without any distinction, can you state about the gross sum expended both in collecting or preserving objects of natural history in your department?—It is under 1,000 £.

2829. Very considerably under, is it not?—This year it is 900 £.

2830. That includes special purchases, of course. You do not mean to say that 900 £. a year is spent in the Natural History department?—It is so this year.

2831. It appears that in the last Return presented to Parliament for a general account of all payments from Christmas 1833 to Christmas 1834, that the sum of 702 £. 9 s. was expended in purchases in objects of natural history?—Yes, and for preserving the same.

2832. Can you inform the Committee what these objects were for which 702 £. 9 s. was paid?—A considerable portion of it went to the purchase of

Charles König,
Esq.

29 July 1835.

secondary fossils and minerals, indeed by far the greater part; the Trustees of late, though I have wished them to do more, have done a great deal for that branch of the department.

2833. Will you give a general description of these minerals which were purchased?—Some of the most valuable specimens in the possession of Mr. Heuland, who is selling off his great collection, which contains a number of perfectly unique objects, which should not be lost to the country or to the British Museum, but which certainly will be if they are not purchased while they are to be had. I was in hopes that the Trustees would apply to Parliament for a special grant for that purpose; say 3,000 l. or 4,000 l.

2834. Do you consider, as head of the Natural History department, that the sum applied to the purchase of objects in your department is a liberal allowance?—I should think not; I speak of course with reference to a national institution like the British Museum, belonging to the first nation in the world.

2835. Are you at all limited in the sum you have to expend upon objects of natural history?—Undoubtedly.

2836. The question the Committee put is this: Is there any annual limit to the sum that may be expended in the purchase of articles for your department, beyond which limit no expenditure can under any circumstances be made; or is it at the discretion of the Trustees, on your recommendation of any given article, to purchase it or not?—In general I report to the Trustees any specific offer that is made, or any specific purchase I wish to make.

2837. But are the Committee to understand that there is, or there is not, a necessary limit in the estimate of any given year, beyond which, under no circumstances, can the expenditure of your department be carried?—Certainly; on proposing a purchase, I have at the same time to report the state of the natural history fund, of the residue, and the Trustees are guided by that.

2838. In order that the Committee may understand the state of the case accurately, will you state to the Committee whether, in the event of any specific collection being offered for sale, you would be precluded by the rules of the Institution from recommending, and the Trustees would be precluded by their own rules from sanctioning, the purchase of any such collections?—No, certainly not; I should recommend it, in the hope that the Trustees would apply to Parliament or to the Treasury for a special grant.

2839. In other words, then, are the Committee to understand that there is no limit imposed in the purchase of any collection that may be considered desirable?—I should think no limit.

2840. Are you aware of the existence of a valuable museum which has been formed within the metropolis by naval and military men by their own exertions?—I am.

2841. Are you of opinion that the Government might, through the various means in their power, both diplomatic and military, obtain valuable specimens for the British Museum from all parts of the world?—I am decidedly of that opinion.

2842. Are you aware that there is a museum of some extent at the Haslar Hospital, in Portsmouth?—I am acquainted with the circumstance, but I have not seen that museum.

2843. Are you aware that there is a regulation in the naval service, which requires officers on their return home to surrender such specimens as they may have collected abroad?—Such a regulation, I hear, has been resorted to.

2844. Do you not think it would be expedient that such a regulation should be so far altered as to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to select valuable specimens of what by that regulation is considered as public property?—Certainly, if that could be done.

2845. Have you ever examined the museum attached to Haslar Hospital?—No, I have not.

2846. You are not aware that there are duplicates of various objects of natural history there?—I am not; it is very likely.

2847. Now, in reference to officers employed in voyages of discovery and surveys, have they from time to time ever presented such objects as they have collected in the course of the discharge of their public duties to the British Museum?—Yes, the Admiralty has, but not many objects relative to zoology. We have some very interesting rock specimens, collected during the expeditions of Captains Ross, Parry, Francklin, Tuckey, Clapperton and others.

2848. Do

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

2848. Do you think it would be advisable that you, as head of that department, should examine for instance the collection which is at Haslar Hospital, with a view to report to the Trustees the state of that collection and its value, in order that representations might be made to the Government, for the appropriation of such valuable specimens as it might contain to the British Museum?—I suppose the Trustees would have no objection to such a measure.

2849. You think it desirable that such an inquiry should be instituted?—I think it desirable to obtain every thing relative to natural history that can be obtained by such means.

2850. Was the whole of Captain Parry's collection presented to the Museum?—No, I think not. I do not know what became of it. I suppose the animals went to the Zoological Society.

2851. Do you know under whose authority they went to the Zoological Society?—I should think under that of the Admiralty.

2852. Then in that case, supposing you to be correct, the Admiralty themselves presented the specimens collected by Captain Parry, to the private collection of the Zoological Society?—Yes; but there are some of them at the Museum.

2853. Have not naturalists been sent out by Government on voyages of discovery, and on surveys?—I am sorry to say that has not been often the case; at least, not professed naturalists. The commanders themselves sometimes happen to have some knowledge of natural history, or the medical men; but naturalists have rarely been sent out for the sole purpose of collecting interesting objects relative to their science.

2854. Are any of the most eminent naturalists of the day officially connected with the British Museum in any capacity?—We have Mr. Brown, who is the greatest botanist in the world.

2855. Is there any other?—Mr. Children's merits are very great. Mr. Children has done much for science; he is also well versed in several branches of natural history.

2856. Do you consider Mr. Children an eminent naturalist, speaking of him as an assistant in your department?—I think he is a good zoologist.

2857. Mr. Brown, whose name you have mentioned, was, I believe, the librarian to Sir Joseph Banks?—He was.

2858. And became attached to the British Museum, through the legacy of Sir Joseph Banks?—Yes. It was optional in him to receive that appointment.

2859. His occupation and position in the Museum is quite independent of yourself?—It is: it is a department by itself.

2860. He is merely responsible for the Banksian collection?—But the other botanical collection of the Museum will likewise be made over to him. This was decided at one of the last meetings of the Trustees.

2861. Did Lieutenant Beechey collect anything in the voyage that he was despatched upon?—He did; and we have several rock specimens and weapons, and such objects; but I do not think any zoology; I am not quite certain.

2862. Do you at all know whether Dr. Richardson, who was also officially employed, and who is an eminent naturalist, made any collection of natural history, and whether any part of that was presented to the Museum?—Yes; that gentleman accompanied Captain Franklin's expedition. We had several specimens of animals which he collected, but it was after the Zoological Society had had the picking of them.

2863. Then is the Committee to understand that Government has, from time to time, presented the better specimens that have been collected by these naturalists and officers, to the Zoological Society?—That is the impression on my mind.

2864. Have the Trustees never thought it their duty to represent to the Government that the National Institution had the first claim?—There was always a want of space. The Trustees, I suppose, did not wish to be encumbered with objects for which they had no room. Till lately, all additions of that kind could not but be considered as an encumbrance; this also applies to Mr. Burchell's collection of objects of zoology.

2865. Are there not a great variety of specimens at present in the British Museum which are of a very inferior description?—Yes, certainly; but that could not be prevented; it is very difficult to obtain the best specimens of every thing.

2866. But assuming that the Trustees had the selection of valuable specimens from these various collections alluded to, might they not beneficially take those

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

specimens and remove inferior specimens from the collection at the British Museum?

—Unquestionably, if they had the means of obtaining them.

2867. Have they ever made any inquiries of you with a view to improve the collection under your care?—I do not remember to have been consulted upon that subject.

2868. In fact, it has never occurred to the Trustees to represent to Government the primary claims of the British Museum upon collections of officers and naturalists who have been officially sent forth?—I have no knowledge of their having done so.

2869. Have the answers lately given had reference to the present transition state of the Museum, or do they apply, generally speaking, to the conduct which it is presumed the Trustees will follow when the entire building shall have been completed?—They can only relate to existing circumstances.

2870. Then, are the Trustees precluded, from the present state of the Museum, from doing that which you suppose they might otherwise be inclined to do?—Certainly.

2871. The arrangement of the minerals and fossils at present in the Long Gallery, I believe, was entirely accomplished by yourself and your attendants?—Yes.

2872. And without the assistance of those gentlemen who are called assistants in your department?—They did not assist in that particular occupation.

2873. How long were you in completing that arrangement, as it now stands, in the Great Gallery?—I suppose four years; but my exertions were not confined to this occupation.

2874. Supposing the same labour and the same energy had been bestowed upon the zoological portions of the collection, might they not have been arranged in a very superior manner to what they now are?—I do not suppose that any exertions could have produced a better state of things had they been directed to the zoology. I do not profess to have made that branch of natural history my particular study, though I have had something to do with it.

2875. Whom do you consider immediately responsible for the arrangement and nomenclature of the ornithological collection?—If by “responsible” is meant accountable to the Trustees for any avoidable defects in that branch of the department of natural history, I think Mr. Children would be the person, as he reports regularly upon his zoological occupations to the Trustees.

2876. What portion is immediately under the care and superintendence of Mr. Gray?—He is employed generally in occupations relative to zoology; he is sometimes occupied with the shells, sometimes with other mollusca, and so on; indeed he assists generally; precise subdivision of labour is not practicable. Mr. Children has been much engaged with the birds, in which he has also been assisted by Mr. Gray.

2877. What system is adopted in reference to the classification and nomenclature of the ornithological collection for which Mr. Children is responsible?—The old nomenclature I suppose is almost entirely given up; the new nomenclature is not generally approved of in this country; but, as I said before, it is difficult to decide on such a question.

2878. Is any particular system adopted?—Temminck’s system, and its nomenclature generally, are adopted.

2879. Is it uniformly adopted or not?—You may say it is uniformly adopted; but if a naturalist chooses not to follow strictly and literally the system and nomenclature of another, it is impossible to prevent it, indeed this would put a stop to all investigation. If he thinks he has good reasons to change a generic or specific name he has an undoubted right to do so, but that privilege has certainly been very much abused by systematic naturalists.

2880. Who is responsible for the composition of that portion of the Synopsis which in the marginal note is marked “Natural History”?—I have not latterly attended to this duty; I leave it to Mr. Children, who is not likely to let pass any great incorrectness in what is furnished either by himself or by Mr. Gray, and the other extra assistant.

2881. Are you responsible for the notes? In page 49 a note is appended, in admiration of the Baron Cuvier; on this passage, “Cuvier, by some oversight, says that this genus has no spurs, but the specimen in the British Museum shows them distinctly.” The note is, “Independent of the admiration which the works of this great man must universally excite, Englishmen are bound to cherish and revere the

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

the memory of Cuvier as the foremost, as well as the most illustrious of modern authors, to honour that of our own immortal Ray"?—Mr. Children is responsible for that.

2882. Do you permit your assistants to insert notes in the published Synopsis, without your sanction?—I did not wish to extend my control to Mr. Children's writing of the zoological part, nor do I consider myself personally responsible for his composition. The note is certainly superfluous.

2883. For what part of the Synopsis are you immediately and personally responsible?—At any rate for the mineralogy, and what relates to the fossils.

2884. Would it not be desirable that each principal of the department should put his name to that portion of the Synopsis which describes the collection under his control?—I think there would be objections to that.

2885. Do you not think it would lead to a more cautious and careful description of the objects than exists at present in the Synopsis?—From motives of prudence one would not wish to have one's name so introduced.

2886. Did you advise the purchase of the collection of fossils which were purchased from Mr. Smith?—The purchase was recommended by Sir Joseph Banks. I was consulted on the subject, and I did support Sir Joseph's recommendation.

2887. Did you consider the sum paid for them as above or below their value, or of the fair value?—Indeed it was a fair remuneration, I should imagine. I do not remember the precise sum paid for the whole. Mr. Smith formed a supplementary collection, and received an additional sum, which afforded Parliament an opportunity, in some measure, to reward his very meritorious exertions as a geologist.

2888. With reference to an accurate catalogue and description of the Natural History department of the British Museum, can you suggest to the Committee any improvements upon that which is adopted in the Synopsis?—I think the Synopsis might appear in rather a different form; it should not attempt to set forth a system of natural history; a popular work is what the generality of visitors require. That is my individual opinion.

2889. Do you conceive that the Synopsis should be as popular a work as is consistent with the truth of science?—Yes; that is my meaning.

2890. That it should not be a strictly scientific work, but a popular work adapted for popular use; but not inconsistent with the truth of science?—Certainly.

2891. Should not the description of the collections in the British Museum be accurate and agree perfectly with the descriptions given in the Synopsis?—Certainly.

2892. Now, are all the orders in zoology distinguished in the collection in the Museum?—Perhaps nearly as much as the space permits; but being cramped for room, it is impossible to give to each family and order the juxta-position in which they should appear. You must be governed by the space you have, which is very confined at present.

2893. Is the Committee to understand that every class of which there is a specimen, is named and distinguished in the collection?—I suppose so.

2894. Then if the name of the class is omitted in the Synopsis, it would be desirable to correct that omission in future?—Certainly.

2895. In page 106, it says, "the cases from No. 60, to No. 86, contain a different class of mollusca;" will you favour the Committee with the name of that different class of mollusca?—Mr. Children will answer that.

2896. You find in point of fact that the class of which there are specimens, is not named in the Synopsis; is that so?—This part might be made much more accurate.

2897. Is that class named in the collection itself?—I suppose it is; it certainly should be distinctly expressed.

2898. Then regarding the Synopsis as a work calculated to give information to the public, and supposing other instances of such omissions to be adduced, it must be considered as defective?—I am myself of opinion that there is much room for improvement.

2899. How does it happen that a Synopsis like this, which is a mixture of popular and technical description, should be so long allowed to continue in its present state?—I think it would more effectually answer the purpose for which it is intended, did it give a more concise exposition of the objects in the department of Natural History, one calculated for the great class of the unscientific who visit the Museum, and who are incapable or not desirous to follow all the details of scientific arrangement.

2900. Now, will you turn to page 97, at the bottom of which page I read as fol-

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

lows: "The table cases in the middle of the room contain a general collection of shells; and the cases Nos. 1 and 2 contain the shells of the cephalopodous and other mollusca;" will you inform the Committee whose arrangement that is?—Mr. Children and Mr. Gray's; Lamarck's is the system generally adopted.

2901. Then is the Committee to understand that the arrangement, as described in the Synopsis, is a mixture of Lamarck's and Cuvier's?—I am not prepared to say; Cuvier and Lamarck generally go together in these classes.

2902. Are their respective systems adopted conjointly in this Synopsis, or are they adopted separately, or is any distinction drawn by which the public may know which system is adopted, and which is not?—There is certainly nothing said about it; it is in some cases a mixture of the two.

2903. Is there any note affixed to the labels, with the initials of the author whose system is adopted; for instance, L. for Lamarck, and C. for Cuvier?—Yes, the three first letters are added to the names on the labels.

2904. Is that the case throughout?—Yes, I think it is the case throughout where the names are Lamarck's or Cuvier's; the distinction is certainly added to the generic name in all cases.

2905. Is the Committee to understand, that a student going to the British Museum, and being anxious to obtain a knowledge of the system of Lamarck or of Cuvier, could obtain that knowledge accurately and distinctly from reference to the names of these respective naturalists upon the labels?—He may become acquainted with all the species in the collection which these two authors have named and described. They go together generally in their respective nomenclatures, as far as I know, and where there are deviations, it is easy for any student to discover them.

2906. But is the collection now, in reference to its classification and nomenclature, in a state to benefit a student of natural history who wishes to obtain a knowledge of the last and best system adopted by the most eminent naturalists?—The names are not affixed to the whole of them.

2907. Would not a student wishing to gain such information, first make himself acquainted with the works of such authors, and then resort to the Museum, for the purpose of comparing them with the specimens?—Yes; but as I observed, several circumstances may prevent adhering closely to the arrangement of any naturalist; you must deviate from it occasionally.

2908. Do you not think that a national collection ought rather to induce and stimulate inquiry, than to furnish information to those who are already learned?—Certainly; it may be considered the chief object in forming these collections, to stimulate the exertions of the unlearned; but whether or not the British Museum has that effect, I cannot say.

2909. Must not that effect be produced in the mind of every individual who walks through the Long Gallery, containing the mineralogical and fossil collection?—I found it easy to adhere to the same system throughout, without deviating from it. In the case of the minerals, I proposed not to deviate under any circumstance, even if the juxtaposition of the different species should appear singular. It turns out in the result, that the appearance is pretty good; but it was straightforward work; I followed Berzelius's chemical system.

2910. Would it not be impossible, due regard being had to scientific knowledge, to arrange all the specimens in the British Museum under the system of Cuvier and Lamarck, or any other individual?—Yes.

2911. Do you mean to say that the zoological collections in the Museum could not be arranged strictly according to the systems of Cuvier or Lamarck?—Yes, they can certainly; but then if the person who undertakes the arrangement disagrees in some points with the author of the system, I think he may claim a right occasionally to deviate from it.

2912. But supposing the author of the deviation should not obtain in the world quite that authority which the author of the system has obtained, do you think the deviation should take place without acknowledgement?—There is certainly great anarchy, as I observed before, in systematising natural history, and in the nomenclature adopted.

2913. Should you be disposed lightly to interfere with the system adopted by a man like Cuvier or Lamarck?—I have, as far I could, in the fossils, adopted Cuvier's system, without any deviation from it.

2914. Will you turn to page 25 of the Synopsis, the ninth room; there is a description there of the mammalia in the upper cases; are there not various reptiles,

tiles, and the skins of reptiles in the same case?—This is all accounted for by the want of room; they are not now all in their proper places.

2915. Do you think that accounts for the omission of the names in the specimens?—That is a miscellaneous room.

2916. In point of fact, the names of those reptiles are omitted in the Synopsis?—Yes.

2917. Are the names upon the specimens?—Yes.

2918. Now turn to page 24, and to cases 25, 26, 27, 28, 29; are there not various specimens in these cases which are named in the cases, but whose names are not in the Synopsis?—The Synopsis does not profess to give the whole of the names.

2919. The Synopsis does not profess to be a catalogue?—No.

2920. By the very definition of the term, does the Synopsis mean anything more than a general view?—No.

2921. But it professes to give an accurate view, so far as it goes?—Certainly, what is stated should be accurate.

2922. Now will you turn to page 23; there is a description there of the contents of case 22?—Yes.

2923. Is there not there a confusion of two orders, and is it desirable that that should exist?—It may be so, but I must return the same answer; it is impossible to do otherwise in the present state of the Museum; the Saloon was not originally intended for a receptacle of zoology.

2924. Then in fact the arrangement here is without reference to order or system at all?—All the deviations are chiefly to be attributed to want of room; this does not apply to the shells, of course.

2925. It applies to case 22?—Yes, I imagine it applies to that case; the want of room. There are cases which contain only animals of a certain size.

2926. Does the want of room in the Museum prevent your distinguishing the two orders to which the specimens in that case belong in the Synopsis?—Possibly it may.

2927. The Committee ask you this question generally; whether you, as keeper of the Natural History department, and a man of science, consider that Synopsis such a work as ought to proceed from the British Museum?—I can only say, that formerly it was much worse, as you will find by referring to the older editions.

2928. The Committee are sorry to press Mr. König on that point, but they desire to know whether the Synopsis, as it now stands, is such a work as ought to proceed from an institution like that of the British Museum?—I have frequently expressed my sentiments to that effect to several of my colleagues; the subject requires a different treatment; the Synopsis is not a popular work, nor is it strictly a scientific work; it is an odd mixture of the two.

2929. In every new edition have considerable improvements been made?—Certainly; something is changed and something is added upon every new acquisition.

2930. Would it not present an insurmountable obstacle to the investigation, and consequently discovery, were you to adhere strictly to the systems of individuals who have been long dead?—I think it is hardly possible to adhere strictly to any system.

2931. You have stated this to be a somewhat popular compendium of the contents of the Museum?—It is, in some respect; not sufficiently so in my opinion.

2932. Will you turn to pages 60, 61, and 65; you will find there a description of the salmon, the cod, the sole and the sturgeon. In the description of the salmon we are told that the flesh furnishes one of the greatest delicacies of the table; we are told the flesh of the cod is white, and regularly separates into flakes, is of easy digestion, and very palatable; and in page 65, we are told the flesh of the sturgeon is excellent; do you consider that is such a learned and scientific description of these respective specimens of natural history, as should form part of the Synopsis of the contents of a national institution?—I think the whole of the Synopsis should be reconsidered, and something better may be produced than the present publication.

2933. Is there in the passages quoted anything inconsistent with science or with truth, so far as your judgment is concerned?—I think not; but the question is, should the public pay 2 s. for observations they do not want.

2934. Would you also refer to the description of the sturgeon, in page 65, and allow me to ask you whether the description of what is usually called the air-bladder is correct as it stands?—It is described as the swimming bladder.

2935. Do you think it is correct to describe what is usually called the air-bladder

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

as the swimming bladder; is that the form in which you would give that description yourself?—I should perhaps not have described it so, though the term is borrowed from the German, and indicates the purpose which that organ answers.

2936. Will you turn to page 88; you will find there this remark; "The titmice differ from crows chiefly in their diminutive size;" do you think that is precisely a description of the characteristic difference which ought to exist in a synopsis with any pretensions to science?—I have no doubt that the writer of that observation could maintain its correctness.

2937. You think he would endeavour to maintain, that the chief distinction between the crow and the titmouse, is its size, speaking of course scientifically?—The passage is meant to express that the titmouse possesses all the essential characters which distinguish the family of birds to which it belongs, in common with the crow.

2938. Now will you turn to page 105. It is stated that cases 53 and 60 contain the fifth class of gasteropodous mollusca, and that they respire free air; will you state to the Committee how you justify that description?—Free air is used in contradistinction to air in combination with other bodies, such as water

2939. Is there any new edition of the Synopsis in preparation?—No; there is a considerable number of copies remaining, I understand.

2940. To speak seriously, is it not desirable that the officers of the Museum should meet together and revise the Synopsis, so as to make it a publication something worthy of the British Museum?—I think it is very capable of improvement.

2941. You have had several questions put to you respecting the non-exhibition of specimens in the possession of the British Museum; is the Museum in possession of the large head of the ichthyosaurus?—It is in possession of more than one.

2942. Were there any remains of that animal purchased at the same time?—There were detached vertebræ.

2943. Are these bones exhibited in the Museum?—They are not; but they teach no more than those that are exhibited.

2944. Are they at all exhibited in the Museum?—Not at this moment.

2945. Why are they not exhibited?—Because there is no room.

2946. Do you not think it would be advisable to omit some inferior specimens from the collection, for the purpose of collating all the remains of that one ichthyosaurus, and exhibit them in one case?—Before the alteration was made in the cases, which was rendered necessary by the late acquisitions, the vertebræ you allude to were kept in those cases, and I was obliged to take them down. I did not take them down with a view not to put them up again when there was room, but I was impressed with the idea that they were the least interesting objects in the case.

2947. But surely, as forming a part of a skeleton of which you were in possession of the head, they were objects of very great interest?—There are other specimens of the same bones exhibited.

2948. Was not a piece of native gold from Peru, of great rarity, offered to the Trustees for purchase a short time ago?—There was.

2949. Will you state why it was refused?—The price was rather high; it was considerably above 100 £.

2950. Was it not a specimen of extreme rarity?—The peculiarity consisted in its being of two different shades of yellow. There was an alloy in one portion, which did not appear to exist in the other; how far that rendered it more valuable, or considerably more so, I do not know. Sinking so much money in one specimen was objectionable.

2951. Was it solely on account of the expense?—I suppose the reasons were not stated; Mr. Forshall wrote to the gentleman who offered it.

2952. Was any price set upon it by the person who offered it?—No; but it was much more than the intrinsic value.

2953. Was any price whatever set upon it by the person who offered it for sale to the Trustees?—No; no particular sum was asked.

2954. Then why did the Trustees decline to enter into any treaty for it?—Because they thought it was not the most desirable thing to be purchased.

2955. And that was your opinion?—I do not know how far I expressed my

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

my opinion on the subject ; but with the small sum at my disposal, I have a great deal to do to consider in what way it may be laid out with the greatest propriety.

2956. The question refers not to the sum in your hand and at your disposal, but to the Trustees permitting you, from the general funds, to make that extraordinary purchase ; with that explanation that you stated to the Committee, it was expedient not to recommend the Trustees to make the purchase in question?—I am quite certain, in this case, the Trustees would not have purchased it.

2957. Did you recommend them to purchase it?—I suppose I did not, but I am not quite certain ; I suppose I made no observation upon the offer.

2958. Then in not purchasing this specimen, are the Committee to understand that the Trustees did not act against your recommendation?—If my memory serves me, I only stated that it was offered for sale, without giving my opinion one way or the other ; because the Trustees, if they had wished to negotiate for it, would probably have called me in, and asked me questions respecting it.

2959. You are occasionally called in before the Trustees, to give information as to the state of your department?—On specific questions.

2960. On those occasions, are you accustomed to stand before the Trustees?—Yes, certainly.

2961. Do you stand the whole time?—We never sit down ; it is not the etiquette.

The Rev. Josiah Forshall, called in ; and Examined.

Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

2962. DO you produce any papers which the Committee called for on a former day, with reference to Mr. Hawkins's collection?—The first paper I now produce, is a copy of a report made by Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. König and Mr. Children, on the 2d of February 1829, regarding the department of Natural History.—(See Appendix, No. 27.)—That paper does not relate at all to Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains.

The first paper I have in my custody regarding Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains, is a minute of the 11th of May 1833, it merely states that an offer was made by Mr. Hawkins of a collection of fossil remains ; that a letter from Professor Buckland, on the subject of the collection, was laid before the Board ; and that the Trustees, being ignorant of the extent of the collection and the price at which it was estimated, declined the offer.

In the following month, June 1833, there is a second minute, that a letter was read from Mr. Thomas Hawkins, offering to the Trustees his collection of fossil organic remains for 4,000 *l.* ; Mr. Hawkins expressed his willingness to dispose of the best of the Saurian animals for 3,000 *l.* ; or should that offer prove unacceptable, with the rarest of them for 2,000 *l.* ; a catalogue and drawings of the most remarkable specimens were laid before the Trustees, and the Trustees declined the purchase.

The next paper I have is an extract of a letter from Professor Buckland, of Oxford, to Lord Farnborough, dated 26th of June 1834, stating that in the week preceding Professor Buckland had had a conversation with Mr. König and myself, and that we were not less aware than he was of the importance of the collection.

(*It is given in, and read.—See Appendix, No. 28.*)

The next is a letter from myself to Mr. König, dated July 10th, 1834, suggesting that it would be desirable that he should see Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains, with a view to giving his opinion to the Trustees on the following Saturday.

(*It is given in, and read.*)

Then I have a copy of a minute of a general meeting of the Trustees, dated 12th July 1834, when a letter was read from Mr. Hawkins, offering his collection of fossil remains of ichthyosauri and plesiosauri, for any sum at which they might be valued by Professor Buckland : Mr. Hawkins stated that this offer included all the articles engraved in his published work on fossil remains : a letter was also read, dated the 7th of July, from Professor Buckland, and others from Mr. Mantell, of Lewes, the Rev. William Conybeare, and from Mr. Clift, of the College of Surgeons, in London, severally bearing testimony to the importance of the collection : a second letter, dated the 9th of July, was also read from Mr. Hawkins, offering to the Trustees, at Professor Buckland's valuation, his fossil organic remains not included in the former offer, and not of the Saurian tribe : Professor Buckland being in attendance, was called in, and in answer to questions put to him by the Trustees, he stated, that the collection of Saurian animals figured in Mr. Hawkins's work was quite unique, and in all probability must long remain so ; that Mr. Hawkins had been enabled to form the collection by his enthusiastic

Rev.
Joseph Furzesser

22 July 1835

devotion to this particular pursuit, by a disregard both of labour and expense, and by adding to the fortunate circumstance of a residence on the strata in which these fossils were discovered an intimate acquaintance with comparative anatomy: Professor Buckland further stated, that even if a similar collection were hereafter made, it could only be done at a very considerable expense, both in extracting the fossils and in setting them together, and that no future discoveries could therefore produce any great depreciation in the value of the present offer: Professor Buckland also represented to the Board that, exclusive of the reptiles figured in Mr. Hawkins's work, he had in his collection several specimens of Saurians, which were very desirable for the Museum: the Trustees conferred with Mr. König on the subject of this purchase; Mr. König stated that he had seen Mr. Hawkins's specimens, that they would not be duplicates of any specimens already in the Museum; and that he thought the collection of Saurians unique, and an extremely desirable acquisition. The Trustees requested Dr. Buckland to send the valuation which he and Mr. Mantell might put upon the organic remains, to the secretary, as soon as it was made, and to distinguish in their valuation the part of which engravings are given in Mr. Hawkins's work from the other Saurians: the secretary was directed to draw up a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, recommending the purchase of the collection, and having obtained the sanction of so many of the Trustees then present as he conveniently could, to send the letter to the Treasury, with copies of the testimonials and valuations before referred to. Connected with the minute now read, I have copies, in the first place, of a letter from Gideon Mantell, Esq., dated the 11th July, recommending the acquisition of Mr. Hawkins's fossils; a copy of another letter from the Rev. William Conybeare, and of others from Mr. Clift, Mr. De la Beche, and Professor Buckland. Perhaps the Committee would not wish me to occupy their time by reading any extracts from those letters, but the testimony given in them to the merits of the collection is very strong.

(The above Letters are given in.—See Appendix.)

I have also a copy of a minute dated the 1st of August 1834, which carries the history of the transaction down to the completion of the purchase; and copies of letters from Professor Buckland, dated 12th July, and the 20th July, regarding the value of this collection, and referred to in the preceding minute.

Then I produce Mr. König's reports, particularly adverted to by the Committee at their last sitting, the first dated the 12th of February 1835, of which the following is an extract: "With regard to these Saurian fossil remains lately purchased of Mr. Thomas Hawkins, Mr. König regrets that he is necessitated to acquaint the Trustees that a discovery of rather a vexatious nature has been made since the arrival of that collection at the Museum. The two largest specimens, especially the principal ichthyosaurus, which, on account of its supposed perfection, has been valued at 500 l., have turned out to be of much less value, on account of their being made up and all over restored with plaster of Paris, and altogether unfit to be exhibited to the public without derogation from the character of the British Museum. Mr. König has thought it right to inform of this circumstance the gentlemen upon whose recommendation and valuation the collection in question was purchased; Dr. Buckland in answer suggests, &c. Under these circumstances nothing remains for Mr. König but to await the pleasure of the Trustees as to the steps that are to be taken in this emergency." There follows a minute of the Trustees, made on that report of Mr. König, the chief point of which is, that the consideration of Mr. König's report, so far as the restorations are concerned, was referred to the sub-committee of Natural History. The next paper is an extract from Mr. König's report of March 12th, 1825: "With regard to the large specimen of the ichthyosaurus, purchased from Mr. Hawkins, Mr. König is decidedly of opinion that the method of obviating any deception as to its real state, by colouring the restored, and thus distinguishing them from the osseous parts, is preferable to a complete abrasure of the plaster of Paris. By the latter process not only very little of the dorsal vertebral column would remain, but the whole tail, consisting of 68 vertebræ made of plaster of Paris, would disappear." There are some other points which perhaps I need not state. Then I have a minute of the committee of Trustees, dated March 14th, regarding a letter from Professor Buckland, in explanation of these restorations. And, lastly, I have a minute of the 26th of March 1835, of the sub-committee of Natural History: So much of Mr. König's report of February 12th, as relates to the purchase and arrangement of Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains,

Charles König,
Esq.

remains, was read. Mr. König's report of the 12th of March, on this subject, was also read, as was Dr. Buckland's letter of the same date. Mr. König was called in, and in answer to questions put by the Trustees, made several statements. The Trustees proceeded to visit the specimens, and the orders which they made on the subject are recited.

The only remaining document is Professor Buckland's letter of the 10th of March 1835, which perhaps it is advisable I should proceed to read throughout to the Committee; it is addressed to me as secretary.

(It is given in, and read, as follows:)

My dear Sir,

Oxford, 12th March 1835.

In consequence of a letter from Mr. König, I called last week at the British Museum to examine the amount of restorations in plaster of certain parts of some of the specimens purchased last summer of Mr. Hawkins; and as some misapprehension has gone abroad upon this subject, I feel it due both to Mr. Hawkins and myself to request you on my [be] half to submit the following statement to the Trustees:—

That Mr. Hawkins offered the specimens to the Museum at a price to be valued by myself, it being understood that I was to have the assistance of Mr. Mantell in the valuation:

That Mr. Mantell and myself made our estimates separately, and on comparing our lists, found them to agree within 20*l.* on the value of the whole collection:

That Mr. Hawkins never professed that there were no restorations of some defective portions of some of the skeletons; on the contrary, I was aware of what he had been doing. Many of the specimens have for three or four years past been under my observation, and I have often remonstrated against a practice which I could not prevent:

On more careful examination of the specimens, I find the amount of these restorations to be much less than I had supposed, and were I again to value the collection, I should fix a larger rather than a smaller price on it:

The principal restorations are in the largest specimen, which was valued only at 200*l.* or 200 guineas; to obtain such a specimen in a perfect state is all but impossible:

There has been, therefore, neither fraud nor collusion on the part of Mr. Hawkins, nor want of information on my part as to the fact of reparation and restoration of certain broken portions of the skeletons; and provided these restored parts be pointed out (as they assuredly ought to be) by a different colour from the bones which they now resemble, no one can possibly be deluded; and the specimens will be much more intelligible to the unscientific observer than if the restorations had not been made.

As erroneous statements have appeared in the papers respecting this subject, you are welcome to make any use you think proper of this communication.

Mr. Hawkins would have done well had he indicated the amount of his restorations in his published plates; but this is a matter which affects the purchasers of his book, and not the Trustees of the Museum, who, being in possession of the specimens, can so readily remedy the existing evil, by marking with a different colour the restorations.

Believe me, &c.

(signed) W. Buckland.

To the Rev. J. Forshall.

Charles König, Esq., further Examined.

2963. HAVING heard that letter read from Mr. Forshall to you, of the 10th of July, do you recollect that you were invited to see the collection previous to the purchase?—Yes.

2964. The word “see,” as applied to the inspection of organic remains by the keeper of the Natural History department of the British Museum might, perhaps, imply the examination of them; does that interpretation appear to you to be forced?—I should rather think so.

2965. Were you called in to the Trustees previous to the purchase?—The purchase was virtually made.

2966. Were you called in before the purchase was actually made, and the remains placed in the possession of the Trustees?—Yes; certainly.

2967. Are you aware of the sum first asked; if so, state it?—No, I am not.

2968. Are you aware of the sum actually given; if so, state it?—I am not aware.

2969. After full examination of the remains, do you think that the collection is worth 1,250*l.*?—It is a matter of opinion. My opinion was, that it was rather too much, and that is the opinion of some other gentlemen of my acquaintance; but I never stated that publicly; I had no reason to do it.

2970. Can you favour the Committee with a statement of your opinion as to the sum which you believe the Trustees could now obtain for this collection if they were inclined or enabled to dispose of the same?—I am perfectly unable to do that; and I suppose nobody can do so.

Rev.
Josiah Forshall.

22 July 1835.

Charles König,
Esq.

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

2971. Did you believe that the sum of 500 *l.* had been asked and given for one of the specimens?—I certainly stated that.

2972. If you then believed that the sum of 500 *l.* had been asked and given for one of the specimens, do you conceive that the sum of 1,250 *l.* was out of proportion to the assumed value of the general collection in its entirety?—I should not acquiesce in the reasonableness of 500 *l.* for that specimen, but I may be mistaken.

2973. When you were called upon to see the collection, had you any reason to suspect that any part of it was artificially composed?—When I saw it, it was at a distance. The coach-house where it was kept was full of this collection, and other things with it; and it was impossible to go quite near it. But even had I been so close to it as to be able to examine into the genuineness of the specimen, it would never have occurred to me. I did not go for that purpose.

2974. Have you seen the plates of the great specimens of the ichthyosauri, which were published before the specimens themselves were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum?—I have seen them; but I did not examine them or read the book at all.

2975. Will you examine the plate of the large specimen alluded to, and point out to the Committee such parts of it as that plate indicates to be artificial in the real specimen (*the Plate being shown to the Witness*)?—In this plate the right fore paddle is represented as a restoration.

2976. The right paddle not being shaded, but simply engraved in outline, indicates that that part is not real in the specimen purchased?—Yes.

2977. Now, in the specimen actually purchased, are there not some parts artificial, which in this drawing appear to be genuine?—Yes; there are some such parts artificial.

2978. Will you state to the Committee, from the drawing before you, what parts in the specimen purchased are artificial besides the right paddle, and which were not therefore honestly represented in the drawing before you?—With the exception of about 13 of them, all the processes of the vertebræ and several ribs are artificial.

2979. These 13 processes of the vertebræ, which you have just described, appear upon the drawing to be a part of the genuine remains?—They are not represented as restorations.

2980. And these processes, which are artificial, are also represented as genuine?—Yes; all the rest are plaster. The lias surrounding those vertebral processes which I have mentioned as genuine, is also natural; namely a patch of about 20 inches by four, is real lias; the rest was made up of plaster of Paris with lamp-black, to imitate lias, with cracks and rifts passing through the bones; but I do not say it was done with a view to impose upon anybody, or that either Dr. Buckland or Mr. Mantell did mistake that portion for lias.

2981. Suppose you had been called upon to purchase a specimen, an engraving of which had been shown to you, separating the artificial from the natural parts, should you have been led to suspect that other parts than those actually represented as artificial, were really artificial?—I might perhaps have agreed in opinion with the two gentlemen who made the valuation, but I am not certain of it.

2982. That is to say, you would have been misled by a drawing which pretended to distinguish between the natural and artificial portions of the specimens purchased?—Yes.

2983. What led you minutely to examine the specimen when it was received into the Museum?—I then thought it incumbent on me to make inquiry into the state of the specimen, and to become acquainted with it in all its parts.

2984. When you state you thought it incumbent on you to make an inquiry, do you mean that you inquired of any party?—No; that I subjected it to close examination. I tried the parts that I suspected with a knife, and found them to be plaster, or at least a great proportion of them.

2985. Will you inform the Committee how you were led to suspect certain parts to be artificial?—From the general appearance, compared with those genuine portions.

2986. Not from anything you heard, but from your own inspection and examination?—No, I had not heard a word.

2987. Are these restorations creations of Mr. Hawkins's brain, or is there authority in the specimen in which they are restored?—There is authority in the genuine processes which I pointed out.

2988. Do

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

2988. Do you not conceive, from the knowledge you have of fossil organic remains, that had the whole of these been real, the specimen would have been valued at a much higher sum than 200 l.?—I do not know.

2989. Do you not consider that specimen, even with the restoration, as being perfectly unique in its kind?—Certainly, I think it is unique; and so you may say of every specimen: it is unique for its size. It teaches nothing; but it is not my wish to undervalue it.

2990. Is it not usual, in order to retain the different portions of these specimens in their proper position, to set them with plaster of Paris?—Yes.

2991. Have you read Mr. Hawkins's Memoir?—Part of it.

2992. Is it not stated that he made use of 30 cwt. of plaster in setting that specimen?—Yes.

2993. Would that specimen have been more interesting, or more valuable, had the whole of the setting been the natural lias?—More valuable, no doubt.

2994. Will you state in what way?—Inasmuch as real lias is preferable to artificial.

2995. Is there not sufficient of the original bed remaining in the specimen to show what was the actual formation from which it was derived?—Yes.

2996. Are any of the bones actually detached from the lias, and set in plaster?—Yes.

2997. You have been asked whether you have read the Memoir of Mr. Hawkins, and that part of it which states that 30 cwt. of plaster was used: I believe that plaster the work professes to have been used for the purpose of setting genuine portions of the remains, does it not?—I suppose nothing is said about it.

2998. But there are portions of the animal itself which have been manufactured and set in sulphate of lime; is not that so?—All the vertebræ of the tail are artificial.

2999. In fact, it has been attempted to pass off pieces of lime as genuine remains of this Saurian reptile?—I do not know whether or not the restorations were meant to be passed off for real bones.

3000. It had that effect, because in the specimen presented to you in the first instance, there was no distinction made between the natural and artificial portions?—No.

3001. Now you have been asked, whether or not it would have been more valuable, had the genuine remains been retained in the natural bed of lias; would they not have been more valuable, inasmuch as the remains would then have been in their original bed?—Yes; but the friable nature of the bed would not admit of that; it is impossible to preserve a piece of lias of considerable dimensions.

3002. But the specimen professed, in certain parts of it, to be deposited in its original bed; did it not?—Yes; if by "professing" is understood that it is not stated to be otherwise; neither the letter-press nor the figures indicated the lias to be artificial.

3003. And a part of the specimen is an imitation of the original bed of lias?—Yes; but this is removed.

3004. And another part of the specimen is an imitation of the vertebræ of the animal?—Yes.

3005. You are acquainted with this other specimen shown at plate 7?—Yes.

3006. Do you consider that specimen as a very valuable one?—Yes; that is a first-rate specimen.

3007. Are there any artificial restorations in that specimen?—I have not been able to discover any.

3008. Are you acquainted with the specimens shown in plate 13?—Yes.

3009. Have you ever seen a specimen so illustrative of the osteology of that species of ichthyosauri as this?—It is very fine.

3010. Are there any restorations in that specimen?—No.

3011. I believe plate 17 also illustrates another specimen in the Museum?—Yes.

3012. What opinion have you formed of that?—I have given those specimens the most conspicuous place in the collection.

3013. Have you ever seen any specimen of this collection of ichthyosauri so illustrative of its character as that?—Certainly not.

3014. Have you detected any important restorations in that specimen?—No; I should not call them important.

3015. Do you think there is any part of that which is artificially manufactured?

—There

Charles König,
Esq.

22 July 1835.

—There is nothing that is not perfectly warrantable. All these bones of the paddles are in their natural situation.

3016. Do you not consider that specimen of the plesiosaurus, in plate 24, as the finest that has ever yet been discovered?—Yes.

3017. Have you detected any restorations in that specimen?—One can hardly call it a restoration. A paddle in plaster of Paris was introduced, but in such a manner that nobody could have mistaken it. That paddle, however, I removed, and transferred it upon the plaster cast of the same specimen.

3018. Are the portions you removed exhibited in this drawing as parts of the genuine specimen?—No.

3019. In the specimen shown in plate 24, you have thought it right distinctly and clearly to remove the part which is artificial, have you not?—The artificial has been removed; the other restorations are differently tinted.

3020. What was the value set upon the large specimen which has been the subject of discussion?—It is pretty generally believed to be 500 *l.* I do not know whether it is entirely on the authority of the Literary Gazette, but it was so stated in that periodical.

3021. In your opinion are the specimens generally good, independent of the restorations?—Yes.

3022. In fact, the restorations which have been made are entirely confined to what was considered the most valuable specimen, and that for which the most money was paid?—Yes; but it appears from Dr. Buckland's letter, that an error prevailed as to the just-mentioned sum.

3023. But the most extensive alterations and restorations were made in that specimen for which the largest sum was paid?—If that sum was really paid.

3024. Do you know any other specimens in the whole collection which cost as much as that?—The specimens just pointed out to me are, in my opinion, the most valuable in the collection.

3025. But the largest specimen in which you have found the most extensive alterations, is that for which the largest sum was paid?—I do not know what the respective sums for the different specimens were.

3026. Suppose the 1,250 *l.* to be a fair price for the whole collection, how much should you take off in consequence of the discoveries you have subsequently made, of reparations in plaster of Paris?—It is difficult to answer that. I think it is almost entirely a matter of fancy.

3027. How much has it depreciated in your estimation, in consequence of your discovery that it is not all genuine?—According to the statement of one of the gentlemen who made the valuation, the restoration was not discovered by me; depreciation, therefore, would scarcely be admitted to exist.

3028. But it was not known entirely to that extent?—I suppose it will appear, from the letter of Dr. Buckland, to what extent it was known.

Veneris, 24^o die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John George Children, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

3029. WHAT appointment do you hold in the British Museum?—Assistant officer in the Natural History department.

3030. Will you state the salary of the office, and whether there are any emoluments or apartments attached to it?—The salary of the office is 120 *l.* a year; for which service on two days in the week is given; then, by special compact with the Trustees before I came to the British Museum, three further days are given, at the rate of 75 *l.* per annum for each day so given. There are no other emoluments attached to the office whatever, except 5 *l.* worth of stationery.

3031. With

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

3031. With regard to residence?—There are apartments.

3032. Will you state the gross salary which you receive?—Three hundred and forty-five pounds.

3033. How long have you been assistant-keeper of the Natural History department?—I do not recollect at this moment the year. I was originally in the department of Antiquities, and removed to that of Natural History, somewhere, I think, about the year 1822.

3034. And you entered the Museum in the year 1816?—Yes.

3035. Will you now inform the Committee the duties which are attached to your present appointment?—Taking care of the collections, (I have been attached particularly to the zoological branch of the Natural History department,) naming them, and seeing that they are kept clean, and free from injury either from insects or from any other cause; and the general preservation, order, and arrangement of them.

3036. Do you consider yourself as under the direction and control of the head of the Natural History department?—I certainly consider that Mr. König is the senior officer of that department, and of course I should consider myself bound to follow his directions, if he were to give them to me. At the same time, I should observe that Mr. König has generally attended to the mineralogical branch of the department; but he has given me at all times whatever assistance I may have required.

3037. Are you in the habit of consulting him at all, as to any arrangement you may adopt, or as to any change in the arrangement which you may think it expedient to adopt, from time to time, in your department?—Not in general.

3038. Then the Committee is to consider that you are responsible for the present arrangement of the Zoological department?—Certainly, I consider myself so.

3039. Are you responsible for the present nomenclature which is adopted?—I am.

3040. You both superintend and direct the naming of specimens; and any change of nomenclature you are also answerable for?—Yes. I have perfect confidence in Mr. Gray's knowledge and judgment; the naming of the shells I have left to him, and some others.

3041. What office does Mr. Gray hold?—Mr. Gray is a gentleman who has been attached to my department now for some years. Mr. Gray is employed as an assistant there.

3042. In fact, he is a colleague of yours in the Natural History department?—Certainly.

3043. Now will you inform the Committee what you consider strictly the Zoological department, in order that they may know precisely that for which you are responsible?—For all the collections of animals, beginning with the mammalia and going down to the radiata; in fact, for the whole of the subjects of Cuvier's work, the Règne Animal; also, of course, including the insects.

3044. Do you consider that you are responsible for the Entomological department?—I should think strictly that I am; but there is an extra officer, to whom the care of that has been expressly given; and I have not interfered in that.

3045. In point of fact, practically speaking, you do not consider yourself responsible at all for the preservation or the arrangement of the Entomological department?—I would not say that; I would consider that I am: I consider that any of the higher officers of the department are responsible to see that it is kept in proper order.

3046. But you do not practically exercise any control?—Very lately I have been at work on the arachnidæ; that is the only time I have ever interfered at all.

3047. Will you state what attendants you have to assist you in your arrangement of so extensive a department as that which you have stated to be under your control?—One; and I beg leave to say that that one, for three days in the week, is of no use whatever to us, because he is then employed as one of the custodes, and stands in the public rooms, with a wand in his hand, to prevent the people breaking the glasses and so forth.

3048. Do you consider that you have that assistance rendered you which is required for the proper arrangement and preservation of the specimens?—Certainly not.

3049. Have you ever represented to the Trustees that it was desirable that further assistance should be given you in that respect?—I do not recollect that I ever

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

made any formal application for more attendants, except for the present one, who was granted upon my application. There are in the department two or three others, but they do not assist in the zoological branch, except on special occasions.

3050. I understand you to say you have not the assistance in the shape of attendants that is desirable?—No, certainly not.

3051. Do you consider any of the gentlemen that may be comprehended in the term assistants, as at all under your control?—Certainly. I consider that if I desired any one of them to leave off the particular work in which he might be engaged, and go and do something else, he would be bound to do it.

3052. Then you consider yourself as second in the Natural History department, and entitled to direct the other assistants in that department independently of Mr. König?—I do not know that according to the strict law of the Museum I should be entitled to do that, but it has been always conceded to me by Mr. König, and therefore I have thought it unnecessary to trouble him every time; but perhaps strictly, I ought to report to him what I wish to have done, and have his sanction.

3053. Now, will you state to the Committee whether you think such an arrangement is the most desirable for the management of the department of Natural History?—I must candidly say I do not; because the business of the zoological branch of the department is so completely different from that of the mineralogical, that I do think it would be better that the mineralogy and zoology should be altogether separate; and but for the fear that it might be attributed to interested motives, as well as from the conviction that, under existing circumstances, the Trustees could not have adopted it, I should long since have suggested the measure.

3054. Are there any catalogues of the specimens of Natural History?—They have been begun, but they are not finished; in fact, there is so much more to do than the hands we have can do, that it is utterly impossible to make a general correct catalogue at present.

3055. When was that catalogue commenced?—I believe by Dr. Leach.

3056. Is it in existence at this moment, in manuscript or print?—In manuscript.

3057. Then it has not been kept up?—No, certainly not.

3058. When was it last under your consideration?—I cannot tell; Mr. Gray may know about some portions of it, but I should say that for any useful purpose it has been almost laid aside for a considerable time. Dr. Leach did not himself go on with it. Mr. Samouelle has kept it up more regularly with respect to the insects.

3059. Then, practically speaking, there is no catalogue of specimens in the Zoological department?—There is not that perfect one which I should wish to see.

3060. Are you at all acquainted with a work of which the following is the title, "*Repertorium Commentationum a Societatibus Literariis editarum*," by J. D. Reuss?—I have seen the work.

3061. Do you think it possible or desirable that a similar catalogue of the specimens conjoined with a catalogue of the writers, should exist for the use of the student, or of the public, visiting the British Museum?—It certainly would be a very useful thing.

3062. Have you ever made the formation of such a catalogue the subject of a report to the Trustees?—Not that I recollect.

3063. Having admitted that it would be desirable to have some such catalogue, and that it is a desideratum at present, will you inform the Committee why you have not specially brought this subject under their notice?—I do not know that it has ever occurred to me to think of doing so; but if it had, under the present state of things, I should not have thought it worth while to do so, because I am afraid the expense which it would occasion would be such as the Trustees would not have felt themselves justified in incurring.

3064. But is expense the only obstacle which you think worth consideration?—A part of the expense would necessarily be that of providing many more hands; and I have certainly occasionally mentioned that more hands were wanted.

3065. Now supposing a board could be formed of the most eminent naturalists, and that board had the control of the Natural History department; do you think that such a board would be favourable to the perfect collection of the specimens, and the best and latest arrangements?—I cannot say with respect to the collection; that would depend of course on the facilities of acquiring, and the means afforded in point of expense; but with respect to the other part of the question, if the board were continually controlling the officers, it would do more harm than good.

3066. Will

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

3066. Will you explain that answer in reference to the word control?—I mean that if they did not leave the officers to follow their own judgment sufficiently; if, for instance, the officers proceeded upon one system, and they did not agree in opinion with them and changed it, they might not make so good a system as the officer himself would if left to his own management. I think there is that possible inconvenience which might arise from establishing a board; otherwise I see none.

3067. Are you at all acquainted with a work, by Monsieur Deleuze, containing a history and description of the Royal Museum of Natural History at Paris?—I have seen the work, but I have not read it.

3068. Now, supposing the officers of the Museum were composed of men who in this country were as distinguished in their several branches of science, as the following individuals were, who composed the board of officers in the Jardin des Plantes in the year 1794, do you or do you not think, supposing each were responsible for his particular department, that the collection generally would be formed on the latest and most scientific arrangement: MM. Daubenton, Fourcroy, Brongniart, Desfontaines, De Jussieu, Portal, La Marek, Faujas de Saint-Fond, Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Vanspaendonck, A. Thouin. Now supposing some such board of equally eminent men in this country were formed, do you not think that the Natural History department, and every department of the British Museum, would be in a very different state to what it is?—If Government would give their aid, there could be no doubt about it.

3069. But do the Trustees at the present moment, so far as you are acquainted with the policy which they adopt, in reference to the Museum, seek to obtain the most distinguished men in each branch of science, with a view to place them at the head of it?—I am afraid I must candidly tell you that I am a proof that they do not. I am satisfied of this, that the Trustees do all that they consider they have the power of doing for the benefit of the sciences.

3070. Without any reference to individuals, but in reference to the principle on which a selection is made to fill vacant offices of the Museum by the Trustees?—What their principle may be I cannot go into, because I do not know what principle those three high personages may adopt. With respect to myself, I have already said that I do not consider myself anything like the first naturalist in the country. My appointment was not originally to the Natural History department, but I was removed (I believe by the act of the Trustees generally in committee) from the department of Antiquities to the Natural History. That was done at the suggestion of the late Sir Humphrey Davy, a man whom, of all others, you would probably consider as the fittest person to be a Trustee of the British Museum. The transfer was effected, as I have said, at his suggestion, and almost without my being consulted on the subject, and it has proved very much to my disadvantage. It took place after Dr. Leach's illness prevented his remaining any longer at the British Museum; it was not made in consequence of any wish of my own.

3071. When you say that Sir H. Davy was perhaps the fittest person to be a Trustee, you do not then consider that because he was the most distinguished chemical philosopher of his day, that he was therefore incapable of discharging with advantage to the public the duties of Trustee to the British Museum?—No; being a distinguished chemical philosopher, I should conceive, *à fortiori*, that he had some knowledge of natural history generally; but his zoological knowledge (fish perhaps excepted) was very superficial; mineralogy he had certainly a good knowledge of.

3072. Then supposing some of the most distinguished philosophers of the day were associated with the Trustees, do you consider that such a board of management would be at all injurious to the interests of the British Museum?—Certainly not.

3073. Should you be disposed to advise, as a scientific man yourself, the addition of the most eminent literary or scientific men to the board of Trustees, with a view to the interests of the Museum?—I think it would be beneficial.

3074. Do you not think, considering how few offices there are in this country which can be applied in the shape of a reward to scientific men, that it would be desirable that so high an honour as that of a Trustee of the British Museum, should be occasionally conferred on men of science and literature?—I think it would be a very proper distinction.

3075. Do you not think it would have the effect, in reference to the collection that may exist in the Museum, or the donations that may be from time to time

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

presented, of inducing eminent individuals to intrust their collections, or to bequeath them to the Museum?—I do.

3076. Will you look at the list of the originally elected Trustees—(*handing it to the Witness*).—Now, in that list you perceive the names of many distinguished men. Supposing the Trustees had acted somewhat on the principle on which the first elected Trustees were appointed, do you not think it would have a good effect upon the scientific public in general, by holding out an encouragement to men of science?—Assuming them to be scientific men in that list, I think it would.

3077. Will you inform the Committee in what state the mammalia are at present?—In point of condition, they are in a very good state; and with respect to arrangement, they are arranged according to Cuvier, and most of them are named.

3078. Is Cuvier's system of nomenclature and classification adopted throughout?—Yes; with the intercalation of such new genera as more recent discoveries may have rendered necessary.

3079. With reference to the question put to you some time ago, in which you stated you thought it would be advantageous to have scientific Trustees for the management of the British Museum, and that one of the reasons why you thought it would be advantageous was, that it would induce individuals to bequeath and to present to the Museum valuable treasures, I should like to know upon what grounds it is that you come to the opinion that you think it would be a temptation to individuals to present their treasures to the Museum?—I think it would be a proof that there was an earnest desire to promote the science of zoology, by eminent persons interesting themselves in it.

3080. Supposing there was a Board consisting of persons, each of them eminent in different sciences, would that be an inducement to any person possessing a fine collection, in one particular branch of science, more readily to intrust it to that board of mixed scientific knowledge as Trustees, than it would be to intrust those treasures to the Trustees as at present constituted?—I do not know that it would, any further than as showing on the part of the public and of Government (who would have to sanction that appointment probably) a desire to promote the interests of natural science generally. I do not mean that there can be any good ground for want of confidence in the present Trustees, but I do think that possibly by having such a mixed board, other persons might think that the objects were then held in greater estimation than possibly they may suppose they are now.

3081. Then do you consider that the advantage you contemplate applies only to natural curiosities, or do you consider it as applying to all the curiosities of literature and art?—That would depend upon the formation of that board. If literature and art were included, I should suppose it would have the same effect with respect to those who are inclined to be patrons of the Museum, with regard to those articles, as it would with respect to others.

3082. Then do you apprehend, or do you consider that the board that you contemplate should be of a mixed nature, or that it should be a board having any particular scientific character?—I can hardly say that I have contemplated a board at all; it was in answer to a question put to me that I gave my opinion of what the effect would be.

3083. Is the Committee to understand that the answer which you gave as recommendatory of the construction of such a board is an answer given at the moment, without any previous consideration, or is it an answer arising from much consideration of that subject?—An answer given without previous consideration, certainly; for I was not aware any such question was about to be asked me. I had not previously turned the subject seriously in my mind.

3084. Then it has never crossed your mind that the construction of a board of that sort might carry with it inconveniences as well as conveniences?—The subject is now proposed to me for the first time. I have not had time to consider what the inconveniences may be, nor at all to balance them against the conveniences.

3085. Do you think, were the literary and scientific men allowed to exercise influence among the Trustees, anything like jealousy would be felt among those literary and scientific men who had not a seat among the Trustees?—If it was a great object of ambition, it might excite such a feeling in those who were rejected.

3086. But you do not think that would be a sufficient reason for not offering objects of ambition, or offices of honour, to scientific and literary men?—No more than it would be a reason for not allowing half a dozen men to be candidates to represent one borough.

3087. You are aware that in England there are very few offices of any emolument which can be filled by scientific individuals?—Certainly; I am aware of it.

3088. As,

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

3088. As, therefore, there are very few offices of emolument which can be filled by scientific men, would it not be desirable that offices of honour should be conferred, from time to time, on those who have distinguished themselves in advancing human knowledge?—I think it certainly would be both for the benefit of science, and induce men to turn their attention to scientific objects.

3089. Is not a Trusteeship of the British Museum considered an honour among scientific and literary men?—I should conceive so.

3090. Is not this to be inferred from the circumstance that presidents of certain learned societies are selected for that office?—Certainly.

3091. Is there any reason why the choice of literary and scientific men should be limited to the presidents of certain societies?—No; I do not see any reason why it should.

3092. Now supposing a philosopher of the rank of Sir J. Herschel, or of Mr Babbage, were elected a Trustee of the British Museum, do you think that any inconvenience would accrue in the management of the institution?—I do not think you have been happy in your selection of the philosophers whom you instance, because their attention has not been turned to subjects of natural history, at least so far as I am aware of; or certainly as only secondary considerations.

3093. Do you think that Sir J. Herschel and Mr. Babbage, because they do not happen to be naturalists, are therefore unfit for directing and controlling an institution like the British Museum?—I do not mean to say that; certainly, men of their eminent talents must be useful in any board that they might be attached to.

3094. And would they not, in point of fact, rather confer honour on the Museum by accepting this situation at the board?—They would honour any society or any board that they were attached to.

3095. Supposing that they were in possession of the greatest extent of knowledge that any individual ever obtained in their own branch of science, and were in every other respect disqualified for the management of a great establishment like the British Museum, should you consider them, on account of their very extensive knowledge, fit to be placed in the situation of Trustees of the British Museum?—Allow me to ask what you mean by “disqualified in every other respect”?

3096. Men of absence of mind; of bad temper; of habits that were irksome and inconvenient to those with whom they associated; that had a particular regard to their own branch of science; and some peculiar opinions, not admitted generally to be just opinions, with reference to their branches of science?—Premising that that certainly does not apply to Sir J. Herschel, I should say generally that your disqualification would entirely upset the utility of such men, however extensive their knowledge might be.

3097. Supposing that a trusteeship of the British Museum were to be the criterion to which posterity were to look as the estimate of opinion as to the eminence or merits of an individual, and that such an individual as I have described were not to have conferred upon him the honour of the trusteeship, would it not be considered as a hardship imposed on that individual that he was not to be raised to the honour to which other very eminent scientific men were promoted?—I think he would have no right whatever to complain; wanting everything that should distinguish an amiable character, he would have no right to complain of being thrust out of a society where such a character as you have described would be a greater nuisance than could possibly be tolerated. He himself, I suppose, would not be satisfied.

3098. If it were to be made a distinguishing mark of eminence, or otherwise, would it not very frequently be received as a great hardship among scientific men?—I dare say it would.

3099. And is that not a consideration with reference to the peculiar situation of a Trustee, distinct from, and of greater importance as far as regards the custom of the Museum, than the mere making it an honorary decoration of a man of science?—You mean that he is possessed of amiable qualities?

3100. Yes?—Certainly.

3101. The question put to you by the Committee did not involve the consideration as to whether a purely scientific board of Trustees should direct the Museum, but whether or not the association of the most eminent and distinguished men as elected Trustees with the other Trustees, might not be beneficial to the institution?—That is the light in which I conceived you meant it, and I still think certainly it would.

3102. When you stated that the presidents of learned societies have duties to perform

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

perform different from those of the Trustees of the British Museum, do you think there are any peculiar duties in the Museum which would at all prevent a scientific man being as useful to the Museum, and as successful in its management, as any of the existing Trustees?—No; for scientific knowledge cannot be any bar to his utility, supposing he has an equally good judgment with other men.

3103. And when the hypothetical case was put to you of the learned individual otherwise disqualified, do you not think that the discretion with which the existing board of Trustees is invested, would be a sufficient security in electing learned individuals, against the election falling upon persons so disqualified?—I should think it would, provided the man's character in question be known.

3104. Are there not among philosophers in every country, men as distinguished for their learning as for their amiable and excellent qualities?—There are a great many such men in this country, most undoubtedly, that are as distinguished for their amiable qualities, and their good moral character, as they are for their scientific attainments.

3105. Speaking of the councils of the different learned societies with which you may be acquainted, are they marked by peculiar jealousies and discords?—No, certainly not.

3106. Therefore there would be no reason to suppose, if certain learned individuals were associated with the Trustees, that such feuds and discords would arise, as to justify the refusal of this honour to eminent men of science?—I cannot at all comprehend why any discords should be fomented by scientific men.

3107. Do you think high rank should be the sole qualification for a Trustee of the British Museum?—I do not.

3108. Do you not think, speaking quite apart from the present eminent individuals who fill the office of Trustees, that great public functionaries, with the most important and extensive duties to perform, are, speaking generally, with reference to the management of an institution like the British Museum, the best persons to direct and control it?—I should think one obvious reason why they would not be so, is that their more important duties must necessarily leave them very little time to attend to the business of the Museum.

3109. The Committee wish it distinctly to be understood, that not the smallest imputation is intended to be conveyed against the eminent individuals who now fill that office?—I wish to state also that it is the furthest from my thoughts to intend to cast the slightest reflection upon those eminent individuals.

3110. Speaking then quite abstractedly from the present distinguished individuals who are Trustees of the Museum, and admitting that the Museum is perhaps one of the best-managed institutions in the world of a similar kind; admitting that, do you think the constitution of the British Museum, such as it is, is most conducive to the most beneficial use of its materials?—I think it might be improved, and very much, in the way you have stated.

3111. Should high rank be the sole qualification for a Trustee of the British Museum?—No.

3112. Does it fall within your knowledge that any distinguished scientific men, not connected with the aristocracy, have been elected Trustees of the British Museum?—Yes; the late Henry Cavendish was an elected Trustee; and there is at this moment one, a nobleman, who is very eminent for his natural knowledge, (Lord Derby,) particularly natural history; as an ornithologist especially.

3113. Besides those scientific individuals that you have adverted to, there are at all times certain official Trustees who, from the office they fill, may be assumed to be men of great scientific knowledge?—They must be assumed to be men of knowledge of course; of general knowledge, and possibly of science; but if you mean by scientific knowledge, that they are naturalists, mathematicians, and so forth, I do not know that their offices necessarily imply that; of course it might be assumed that they are men eminent for their talents.

3114. The scientific men who have been elected Trustees, and to whom you have alluded, have also been men of high rank, have they not?—Both.

3115. But are you aware of there having been any elected Trustees from among the ranks of men of science, unconnected with the aristocracy?—No, I am not aware of it.

3116. Do you think that the public mind is more likely to be satisfied that the interests of a great national institution are guaranteed by the superintendence of the highest functionaries of the State, rather than by persons comparatively unknown,

save

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

save for their scientific and literary knowledge?—I think the union of both would be very satisfactory.

3117. In the question that has been put to you, the words “comparatively unknown, save for their scientific and literary knowledge,” occur; do you think that men like Sir John Herschel and Mr. Babbage are not infinitely better known, and more extensively known, than any man at this moment of the highest rank can be supposed to be by the public?—No, I should think they are not; the Duke of Wellington is, probably, more extensively known than any other man in the kingdom.

3118. Do you think that the name of Wellington is more extensively known than that of Herschel?—Yes, I do; because the battles of the Duke of Wellington are known to every one, and the discoveries of Sir John Herschel are not.

3119. Do you think that the name of Herschel is not as extensively known throughout the globe as the name of Wellington?—Co-extensive, perhaps, for they are both known all over the globe.

3120. And do you not think that the fame of the Duke of Wellington must also be intimately connected with, as it is mainly founded upon military science?—Undoubtedly.

3121. Is not Lord Lansdowne an elected Trustee?—I believe so.

3122. Was he not the president of the Zoological Society?—He was.

3123. Referring now to the specimens of the class mammalia, are they named according to the latest and most approved nomenclature?—They are.

3124. Is the name of the naturalist whose system is adopted, attached to the specimens?—Generally.

3125. When you say generally, are there any deviations, for instance, from Cuvier's system?—No important deviations. When a new species is occasionally discovered, it frequently requires a new genus, and it is put in such a place as it is supposed Cuvier himself would have put it in, endeavouring to keep his system in view altogether as the guide.

3126. Now, is the English and any foreign name attached to the specimens?—The generic name is generally that of Cuvier, but for the specific name, that of Linnæus is usually preferred, as the oldest; and an English synonyme, most frequently that adopted in Griffiths's translation of the “*Règne Animal*,” is also added.

3127. Have you in your time materially altered the names of the specimens?—The names of the shells are materially altered, for when I came to this branch of the Museum, they were principally from Dr. Leach's manuscript, names which I found hardly anybody knew anything of, and I thought it better to adopt those which were more generally known.

3128. Referring now to the ornithological part?—They are arranged principally according to Temminck, and his generic names in general are adopted, with the specific Latin names of Linnæus, and the English synonymes of Latham.

3129. Is the popular name also added?—The common name, that is, the English name, is generally taken from Latham.

3130. Are French and German names also appended?—No.

3131. Do you not think it would be desirable?—I think it certainly would, but it would be an increase of labour, and we are so short-handed that there would be too much writing; if we had sufficient strength, I should think the more names there were the better, it would be more useful.

3132. With respect to the shells, I believe you are not immediately responsible for their arrangement and preservation?—I consider myself under the same degree of responsibility with regard to them as to the other collections.

3133. Then how does it happen that there are various specimens without any names?—Because there has not yet been time to name them.

3134. Do you not think that the names should be added almost at the moment the specimen is placed in the case?—Till the new building was in a sufficient state of forwardness to admit of their exhibition, a very large proportion of the specimens now exhibited was, in order to preserve them from destruction, kept in boxes and stowed away wherever space could be found for them; as, for instance, a vast number of the mammalia, the greater portion of the birds, the whole of the reptiles, the fishes, a very large quantity of the shells and other articles. As soon as we got room of course it was desirable, and we were anxious to bring them up and display them; and that business occupied of itself a considerable time, and if we had waited till they were all arranged they must have remained concealed from the public much longer; consequently a vast mass of matter came at once into operation which we had to

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

work upon, and which we were by much too weak-handed to get completed, and since that time fresh things have been continually coming in almost day by day. If we had had sufficient strength to get them in at once, it might have been done; I state this in answer to your question whether they are all in.

3135. Are the labels distinctly and clearly written in all cases?—Not in all cases; but in general they are. There ought to be one person to write labels only.

3136. Is there not a person employed to write labels only?—No; a person has been occasionally employed; but there is no one that I am aware of now regularly employed.

3137. But a person has been occasionally employed for that purpose?—Occasionally.

3138. At what rate was he paid for that?—I cannot say. There is a person who is occasionally employed now; one of the attendants.

3139. Is he qualified by his handwriting and general intelligence?—Certainly. He requires no other knowledge but to copy faithfully the words he has before him.

3140. Did that individual give his services gratuitously at first?—Not the individual that I allude to.

3141. Will you mention his name?—Mr. M'Kenzie.

3142. Are there any objects of natural history, purchases or donations, which at this moment are unexhibited?—There are a few; some are at this moment, I believe, in the bird-stuffer's hands; for instance, some parts of the collection bequeathed to the British Museum by the late Major-general Hardwicke, are not yet, on that account, exhibited; but, in general, whether obtained by purchase or donation, the specimens are put into the cases as soon as possible.

3143. Are there any remaining now in original cases which have never been examined?—No; there may be some duplicate old skins which are not exhibited.

3144. Why are they retained?—Because they cannot be parted with.

3145. Could they not be sold?—Not by me, without the special permission of the Trustees.

3146. Is there any bird-stuffer attached to the Museum?—Not regularly; we had one, but we had no place for him to work in; we tried it, but it did not answer. Mr. Gould is the present stuffer to the British Museum.

3147. The bird-stuffer is paid by the job?—He agrees to stuff at so much a skin, large and small.

3148. What security have you that the stuffing of the birds is carefully and properly done?—We have no other security than Mr. Gould's responsibility, and that he would lose the business if he did them badly.

3149. But that would be no satisfaction to the public, if the specimens were destroyed by insects, for instance?—No; but the public have this further security, that we have endeavoured to find the best men we could in the country.

3150. And you think he is the best man?—I think Gould is the best man.

3151. Knowing that you may be considered a chemical philosopher as well as a naturalist, will you state whether you have ever investigated the subject of stuffing birds, so as to insure their preservation for long periods?—No; I have not had much experience in that respect; but we have skins which have lasted many years.

3152. Supposing you were disposed to make any original investigation upon that or any other subject immediately connected with your department, have you the rooms, the opportunity, or a laboratory which could be applied to that purpose?—No, not a watch glass.

3153. Do you not think it would be desirable that each officer of the Museum should be furnished with all the requisites for making such investigations?—I think it would, if he knows how to use them; he may be a good naturalist, but not have paid much attention to chemistry.

3154. But assuming always that he pursued the investigation as a man of science would pursue it, in reference to his own immediate branch of science, would it not be desirable that he should have every facility for such investigation?—Yes.

3155. Are there such facilities given in the British Museum?—No. I am confining myself to the Zoological department.

3156. You think, however, the Museum has availed itself of all the improvements

ments in the art of stuffing?—I think so, by employing one of the best stuffers in England.

3157. Am I to understand that you consider a laboratory, strictly speaking, as one of the desiderata to be attached to the Zoological department?—I think, in a great many instances, it might be very convenient to have one.

3158. And it is your opinion that it could be applied to other departments of the Museum with advantage?—I do not know that.

3159. The analysis of minerals?—Yes, that would come in.

3160. Do you not think that if a laboratory were attached to the Mineralogical department that the head of the Zoological department might have recourse to that laboratory, as far as investigations connected with his department would lead him to investigate chemical questions?—One chemical laboratory would be quite sufficient.

3161. Do you hold any other office than those you have described in the Museum?—I am Secretary of the Royal Society.

3162. No other?—No.

3163. Do the duties of the Secretary of the Royal Society interfere with your duties in the British Museum at all?—No; except that the councils of the Royal Society are generally held on a Thursday once a month during the session, at three o'clock, which is, strictly, an hour earlier than the Museum closes; the other duties do not interfere in the least.

3164. Is there any catalogue of donations in your department?—There is. A general catalogue has been of late years kept of the donations year by year, and published; that for 1833 was the last.

3165. The Committee has observed that the names of some donors are much more frequently mentioned than others; can you state why?—They must have more frequently made presents.

3166. It is not in reference to the number of times that the names are mentioned, but that some donors' names do not appear to be mentioned at all; some appear only to be mentioned once or twice, and some every time they made presents?—Do you mean in the Synopsis?

3167. Yes.—In the Synopsis there are but few names mentioned, and those the names of such persons as have been benefactors to a considerable extent; for instance, Major-general Hardwicke's; but the names of the donors are attached to the specimens themselves.

3168. In all cases?—I believe in almost all.

3169. I find the name of Hardwicke much more extensively attached than any other?—Because he has been the greatest benefactor we have had of late years by far; he left us, the other day, at his death, his whole collection.

3170. I understand you to say, then, in point of fact, that the names of donors are, as of right, generally attached to the specimens they present?—It is an unintentional omission where they have not been attached. I will not say that some such accidental omissions may not have occurred, but it certainly has been from oversight and not intentional; it is intended to place them to every specimen. Of course there is no name to those that are purchased; and a great many that we have are old specimens, and we do not know from whence they came.

3171. The skeleton of the elephant which is exhibited there was presented, I believe, by Sir Jasper Nicholls?—It was; in conjunction with the late Major-general Hardwicke.

3172. Is it exactly in the state in which it was presented?—Except the addition of two tusks, which were presented by the Duke of Sussex, and which, with his Royal Highness's sanction, I added to it, because the others had been unfortunately sawn off.

3173. Speaking as a scientific man, do you think it desirable that any specimen should be made perfect or altered from its natural state?—In that instance, from what I did, it is clear what my opinion was. I do think it is occasionally desirable to do it, but never without expressly stating that it *has* been done, nor without a sufficiently strong reason for doing it, which in this case I think existed, because the object was to exhibit a perfect skeleton, and this was so, except the missing portion of the tusks. Suppose a person had never seen an elephant's tusk in his life, and he found only the base of the tusk in the skeleton exhibited, how is he to know what is its general form or its position in the head? On this ground I thought it better to add the tusks in the present instance; and I had the less hesitation in doing so, because, as far as we could ascertain, they belonged to the

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

same species, and to an animal of about the same age; in short, the man who put up the skeleton (Mr. Flower) said it seemed as if they had been made for it. However, as a general practice, I disapprove of the custom of perfecting specimens from portions of other individuals, and in all cases it should be specified.

3174. Suppose this description to be lost, and in process of time forgotten, and omitted from the Synopsis, where it is not a very material circumstance, might not that specimen represent a perfect one, which, in reality, it is not?—Certainly; that is, it would not be the perfect individual; he would have false teeth.

3175. On such a principle there is nothing to prevent the skeleton of an elephant being made up from parts of as many elephants as each individual bone might be obtained from?—Certainly that may be done, and I dare say has been done; not at the British Museum, however, but perhaps at other places.

3176. Do you think it desirable that at a national institution, any other than a perfectly genuine specimen should be exhibited?—I think, in this case, it is desirable, for the reasons that I have stated; in general, certainly not.

3177. Now, as regards the ornithological collection, would it not be desirable to add to the names the habitats of the birds, so that young collectors might observe them?—Do you mean on the label?

3178. Yes?—I am afraid it would be hardly practicable, because the smallest birds would, of course, require it as well as the larger ones. Now the smallest of the humming birds, the *trochilus minimus*, is hardly bigger than a humble bee; and if you were to put a long description to him, the poor little bird would be effectually hid.

3179. Still, more information would be conveyed?—Would it not be better to convey that in the Synopsis?

3180. That the Committee will leave to the officers of the Museum. That which would give the greatest information to the spectator, and to the young collector, would be most desirable, would it not?—I should think that the Synopsis would be a much better mode of doing it, except that they of course are put to the expense of purchasing it.

3181. Is any Synopsis accessible at the Museum to those who cannot afford to buy one?—No.

3182. Now, as the plumage of birds, for instance, varies according to age and sex, should there not be some indication of such circumstances found either attached to the labels or to the Synopsis?—It would be desirable, and ought to be done in all cases. In many instances the word "male" or "female," "young" or "adult," are added, or the usual signs of the sexes, ♂ and ♀. That might be done in all cases, because that involves very little writing, and does not occasion much additional labour, provided you are sure of the age and sex; but sometimes you are not able to speak positively as to either.

3183. Now, when specimens have belonged to remarkable collections, for instance, Montague's, would it not be desirable that the label of the Synopsis should indicate the circumstance?—I think it might. That has not been done generally. In the case of General Hardwicke's legacy, however, it has been rigidly adopted, and the words "Hardwicke Bequest" are annexed to each specimen, according to the directions of the testator.

3184. Would or would it not be desirable that the time and place when any rare British specimen has been taken should be noted, in order that it might afford the opportunity, perhaps, of obtaining the same specimen in the same place another time?—In the Synopsis, I think, it would.

3185. Do you happen ever to have heard of a rare bird having been found in Bermondsey Marshes within a short period of time?—No, I have not.

3186. And which, from having been known to have been found in that spot, was again obtained in the following year?—No; I am not aware of that.

3187. Now the Committee would wish to know what would be your opinion as to the propriety of requiring from the head of each department, or from assistants in each department, from time to time, a course of lectures to satisfy the public that the officers of the Museum were always informed of the latest state of science?—If the object were merely to prove the competency of the respective officers, I do not think it would be necessary to adopt any such plan; and, as at present constituted, the British Museum does not possess the necessary *materiel*, if I may use the expression, for establishing a course of zoological lectures. Of the principle, however, I can have no doubt, as it would be the means of imparting useful knowledge to a class of persons (supposing the lectures open to all) to whom its acquisition is,

at

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

at present, almost impossible. The subjects embraced by zoology in its most extended sense (and not one of them can be omitted without injury to the whole as a system), are so numerous, that it is not to be expected that any one person can be competent to lecture, to much good effect, on all. It would be right, therefore, to subdivide them into sections, and allot them to persons respectively most conversant with each; the mode of effecting which must depend on future arrangements. Moreover, since the attention of the practical zoologist, at least as far as the describing and naming of species, and the arrangement of collections goes, is of necessity chiefly devoted to external form, it is seldom that such a person can have acquired that minute knowledge of comparative anatomy necessary to qualify him as an instructor in that difficult and comprehensive science; yet modern zoology is essentially founded on the observations and researches of the comparative anatomist. To render the British Museum, therefore, a sound school of zoological science, it would be necessary, in my opinion, to annex to the present establishment an additional officer as physiologist and lecturer in comparative anatomy; and also to found an osteological collection, and one of physiological preparations, for the purposes of his lectures. Such a plan cannot be carried into execution without considerable expense, for besides the additions already alluded to, a spacious and well-furnished laboratory and a lecture-room must be built. In this answer to the question proposed by the Committee, I beg to be understood as confining myself to the subject of zoology, without reference to botany or mineralogy.

3188. Are you aware that there is a museum attached to Haslar Hospital, which has been formed from specimens collected by the King's officers in various parts of the globe?—Only from hearsay; I have never seen it.

3189. Do you think there would be any objection to the consuls in various parts of the world being instructed from time to time to write to the Trustees as to any valuable specimens in natural history which might come under their observation?—It would be exceedingly desirable.

3190. Has this subject ever come under your consideration, with a view to bring it under the notice of the Trustees?—I have only hinted my wish that, with all expeditions, especially voyages of discovery, some scientific naturalist might be sent out (or at least some person competent to collect), who should collect for the British Museum; but I have never made any formal suggestion to the Trustees. I am of opinion that the adoption of such a measure, with the assistance of the Admiralty, would very soon raise our collections fully to rival those of France.

3191. Do you not think, if the plan were adopted, that foreign countries would be disposed to lend their voyages of discovery to the same purpose?—I have no doubt you might mutually assist each other, to the great advantage of both.

3192. Does it not sometimes occur that foreign naturalists of eminence would be very glad to come to some understanding with the British Museum to collect for them in their voyages or journies of discovery, if the British Museum had on its part presented similar facilities to foreign governments?—I have never had any direct application to that effect, but I have no doubt that that would prove to be the fact, and that we should find plenty who would enter into that correspondence; and I have had some applications for exchanges.

3193. Will you turn to page 20 of the Synopsis, and give me your opinion of the following passage: "These animals," that is, the troglodytes, "are said to live in society, forming huts of leaves and branches, and to attack man with clubs and stones, in order to drive him from their dwellings." Now, what is your opinion of such a passage?—I believe it is matter of fact.

3194. On what is it founded?—I am not certain.

3195. Do you think that such a passage is quite creditable to the Synopsis?—If the Synopsis were intended to be a very scientific thing; if it were not a jumble, (which I acknowledge it is, and I believe you will find that it has been so from the beginning; it is partly popular and partly scientific;) if it were purely scientific, I should say it was better not to put that in. I put it in myself; it is my own doing, therefore whatever blame there is must fall on my shoulders. With respect to the *ornithorhynchus paradoxus* (page 21), I felt extremely embarrassed how to introduce the subject, and give that information which I considered necessary (for the peculiarity alluded to is the great characteristic of that tribe), and yet avoid indelicacy. It seems to be the wish that the Synopsis should give information, and if such information as that is suppressed, it must be very imperfect.

3195*. How do you contrive to convey information in your cheap publications, which are to be put into the hands of women and children; and where you teach

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

natural history in all its branches, and every thing else?—Unless you mean to give them very partial information, you must go into such subjects.

3196. Will you turn to page 19? At the bottom is this, "Amongst the monkeys are the ourang outang, or man of the woods, (*Simia satyrus*, Linn.) which of all animals is considered to approach nearest to man, in the form of the head, the size of the forehead, and the volume of the brain." Now, does that description or not strictly apply to the animal?—I believe it strictly applies; if I mistake not, those are Cuvier's words.

3197. Are you quite sure that description applies to the *Simia satyrus*?—To the ourang outang; not to the chimpanze.

3198. But you have mentioned a Simian name there?—*Simia satyrus*?

3199. Yes.—That is the ourang outang.

3200. Suppose a naturalist should state that what you have there said applies to the troglodytes, what would you say to that?—I should say that it did not apply to that, but it applies to the ourang outang. The ourang outang approaches, in some respects, nearer to man than the chimpanze; that is my impression; I believe that to be correct; I should not have inserted it if I had not believed it to be correct.

3201. Now (page 26), do you think it is desirable to state that salamanders and toads were "absurdly supposed formerly to be insensible to the action of fire?"—Considering the popularity of the work, I thought it was worth while to state that. I believe there are persons who entertain that notion even at this moment. I thought it was worth while to correct anything which was a popular error. There was a remark which I heard made, when I had the honour of being in this room on Wednesday, with respect to the titmouse. It certainly may sound very ridiculous to call a titmouse a crow, but it is literally matter of fact, and, I believe, the first notice of it was by Charles Buonaparte, Prince of Musignano; and it is referred to, I think, by Dr. Richardson, in his Fauna Boreali-Americana. I am very sure that any person who will compare a titmouse and a crow, will find that it is perfectly true, and that in reality, in the essential generic characters there is hardly any difference, and consequently the titmouse is a small crow and belongs to that family. There is another word which I will take the liberty of calling to your recollection. I think you commented on the expression, "swimming bladder;" I beg leave to state that the term, swimming bladder, occurs in Yarrell's British Fishes, three times in two pages, and in various parts of the work he uses it as synonymous with air bladder; and Dr. Roget has this expression in his Bridgewater Treatise, "A large bladder, filled with air, has been placed immediately under the spine, in the middle of the back, and above the centre of gravity. This is known by the name of the air bladder or the swimming bladder." Those, I think, are not bad authorities for the use of the word. In Johnson's Dictionary, the word "swim," as a noun substantive, occurs, and his explanation of the meaning is, that it is "the bladder of fishes, by which they are supported in the water." So that it seems to be a legitimate term at all events.

3202. Do you think that the description, swimming, correctly describes the office of the bladder?—Yes. I do not know whether Johnson does not answer that question. He quotes, as his authority for the use of the word, Dr. Grew; he says, "The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the swim, and thereby transferring the air out of one bladder into another, or transferring it from them both." Now, in point of fact, when the fish is at the bottom of the water, those bladders are, partially at least, empty; but when it wants to ascend it fills them with air, the fish thus becomes specifically lighter, and ascends to the surface without any exertion of his own.

3203. Now in page 57 is the following passage: "The common angler (*lophius piscatorius*) has a very large head and capacious mouth, surrounded by a species of long filamentous processes, or tentacula." Are you disposed to adhere to that description?—It is the fact with respect to the mouth of the lophius, which is very large, and has numerous tentacula attached to the lower jaw, as stated by Cuvier, who calls them *barbillons*.

3204. Suppose a naturalist of some standing should say that it is not correct, and that there are moveable spines on the back and on the top of the skull, should you be disposed to reconsider your opinion as a correct description?—I should be perfectly disposed to reconsider my description, if any sufficient motive were adduced for my doing so. Cuvier mentions two dorsal fins, the first of which has some rays detached forwards, free and moveable, on the head.

3205. The

3205. The description goes on thus, "It is said to hide itself in the mud with its mouth open?"—Not hiding the head in the mud, but hiding the rest of the body and leaving the mouth open above it.

3206. The description goes on in this way: "when the fish on which it feeds, deceived by the tentacula, which they take for worms, are tempted to swim into its capacious mouth, and fall an easy prey." How could that happen if the fish had hid itself in the mud?—He has not hid himself altogether. Cuvier's words are, (Reg. An. vol. 2, p. 250,) "On assure qu'elles se tiennent dans la vase, et qu'en faisant jouer les rayons de leur tête, elles attirent les petits poissons, qui prennent l'extrémité souvent elargie et charnue de ces rayons pour des vers," to which his translator, Griffith, adds, "and thus become their victims," viz. by being swallowed by the mouth; for that that is Cuvier's meaning, and not that they are seized or retained in the bronchial sac, is clear from his giving that as another "on assure." The mouth consequently remains open, though all the rest of the animal, except the head, hides, or keeps itself (se tient) in the mud. The only difference is, that Cuvier considers the long detached rays of the first dorsal fin, and not the true tentacula generally, as the bait which deceives the small fry; and so does Linnæus.

3207. The Committee, however, understand it to be your opinion, that the Synopsis, in various particulars, requires much revision by the officers?—Most certainly; it is not a perfect work.

Mr. John Edward Gray, called in; and Examined.

3208. WHAT appointment do you hold in the Natural History department?—That of extra assistant.

3209. What salary and emolument do you receive from your office in the British Museum?—Fifteen shillings a day during the days that I am there, which is five days in the week, and no other emolument whatever.

3210. Is the Committee to understand that it is a system of daily pay which is adopted?—Yes, paid every four weeks.

3211. Will you inform the Committee what are your duties and what particular branch of zoology is immediately under your control?—My duties are, under the direction of Mr. Children, to attend to the general concerns of the Zoological department, and to name, catalogue and arrange the various specimens. I have sometimes attended to one part and sometimes to another. At the present moment I am more particularly engaged on the reptiles, the fishes, the shells and radiated animals; but in former times, I assisted in naming and arranging the mammalia and birds.

3212. Are you employed in forming a catalogue in those departments?—I am more especially employed in naming and arranging the specimens, with the intention of catalogueing them, when so arranged.

3213. Will you give the Committee some idea as to the extent to which you have carried the naming and arranging, as compared with what remains to be done?—The whole collection is arranged in classes, orders and genera, so that any specimen may be immediately found. The reptiles and radiated animals are named throughout, and about one-third of the fishes and shells are also named. But we are continually receiving additions, and if our space were enlarged, I am convinced, from experience, that we should receive more than we do now. New accessions and the advances of science, both in the augmentation of the number of its objects and in the improvement of our arrangement of them, render it impossible that the naming and arrangement of such a collection can ever be said to be finished.

3214. How long have you been employed?—I think about 12 years.

3215. What has prevented the arranging and the naming of the specimens being completed in that period of time?—They have been once arranged during that period, as far as the space allotted for public exhibition admitted; but in 1832 they were removed into new and larger rooms, and required a fresh arrangement. The obstacles to the completion of this have been the enormous number of objects and the interruption occasioned by my attendance upon those who wish to consult me with reference to the collection, and whom I make it a point to see and attend to.

3216. Will you give the Committee an instance of the consultation which you allude to?—Mr. South, for instance, whom I see present, is desirous of getting materials for a plate for the Encyclopædia Metropolitana; he comes and wishes to inspect certain specimens for that purpose, and his artist afterwards comes to make drawings.

J. G. Children,
Esq.

24 July 1835.

Mr. J. E. Gray.

Mr. J. E. Gray

24 July 1835

drawings of them. Mr. Yarrell, who is engaged on a work of British fishes, comes to compare specimens from his own collection with those in the Museum. Dr. Richardson comes with similar objects, in reference to his "Fauna Boreali-Americana." Mr. Thompson, of Belfast, consults the collection to aid him in a Fauna of Ireland, which he is about to publish. I could refer to a vast number of similar instances, but I suppose these, which have suggested themselves to me at the moment, are sufficient. Foreign naturalists and foreigners who are not naturalists, but who require information on the natural history collection, also occupy a considerable portion of the officers' time.

3217. Do you find such duties materially interfere with perfecting the arrangement of the collection?—Yes, but I do not object to it; I am never denied, and consider this as part of the legitimate duties of my office; otherwise the collection would lose much of its value.

3218. Would it not be desirable that some one officer should be constantly occupied in arranging the various specimens?—It might be well so to do, but no other person would be so well able to give an account of the things to anybody who came to make inquiries as the person who had been occupied in naming them, because those who come to make inquiries continually ask, "Who has written on this subject?" or, "Can you tell me what has been done on this subject?" and the person who works on the catalogue, having himself studied the subject thoroughly, is the best able to give that information in a satisfactory manner.

3219. But under such circumstances a complete arrangement, classification and nomenclature of so extensive a collection as that of the British Museum, must almost be considered as hopeless?—We have been working for the last two years as fast as we can, to get it into the state in which it is at present; but new specimens coming in, will of necessity render it impossible ever to finish it, as they all require additional labour, and when considerable, as in the case of a bequest lately received under the will of General Hardwicke, not only require examining and putting in order, but also render necessary much displacement of the objects previously in the collection.

3220. When you say you have been occupied two years, is the Committee to understand that previously to that time there was not a scientific arrangement for the collection?—Before that time there were only two small rooms for the zoology, which was then arranged, named, and put in complete order; but two years ago we moved into the six large rooms which we have at present, and consequently there was a great deal of that work to go over again, besides naming, arranging and inserting in their proper places a vast number of additional specimens. If in a few years we should move again, much of the same work will require revision, with a view to the new arrangement and the progress of science.

3221. Do you not think the difficulty you have stated, with reference to the systematic arrangement of the collection, would be materially overcome if there was a better subdivision of labour?—Certainly; understanding thereby, if there was more assistance.

3222. Now suppose your attention, for instance, were devoted to the shells exclusively, what period of time do you think would be required in order to place that collection in a perfect state of arrangement?—It is at present arranged, although not entirely named.

3223. But arrangement apart from nomenclature is of little value?—What do you intend by the word nomenclature?

3224. The Committee would state, that by nomenclature they mean the name, the order and the class of each species?—The shells are arranged in classes, orders and genera in regular order, and to these groups the names are attached; a great number of them have also the specific names; but there are hundreds of shells not be found in any one book, but which must be sought for scattered through a great number of volumes, and hundreds more that are wholly undescribed. As regards even those species which are described in any single work, Lamarck's, for instance, no man who has any regard for his own credit, or for that of the establishment to which he belongs, would rest satisfied without referring from it to the original authorities quoted by him, and in many cases, especially as regards English authors, to those which he has neglected to quote or consult. To show how impossible it would be to adopt a single work as a guide throughout, I may mention, that we have at least one third more shells than they have in the French museum, on the collection of which Lamarck's work, so frequently referred to as that which we ought implicitly to follow, is chiefly founded.

Mr. J. E. Gray.

24 July 1835.

3225. In two pages of the Synopsis I find the following: *Persona*, *Algoa*, *Cyprovula*, *Trivia*, *Erato*, *Cymbium*, *Natica*; are any of those Lamarck's genera?—None.

3226. Would it be possible to arrange these genera correctly under any of the Lamarckian genera?—*Erato*, for instance, has no place in his system.

3227. Has the system of Lamarck certain lacunæ that must be filled up, for which he has not provided?—Many; he himself found it necessary to alter his system, as he became acquainted with more objects.

3228. Is any particular system adopted in the arrangement of the shells of the British Museum?—Mr. Children gave me a general permission to use that which I thought was best; I have therefore taken Lamarck's as the basis, and interpolated the genera adopted from other authors, or altered the position of such genera as are now known to have been misplaced in it, and adding such as were altogether unknown to him.

3229. And are the interpolations marked so that the student may know how far the system of Lamarck is adopted, and how far your own arrangement is adopted?—Each genus is marked with the name of its own author; thus, those employed by Linnæus are marked *Linn.*; those added by Lamarck, *Lamk.*; by Montague or Sowerby, *Mont.* and *Sowb.*; and so on with other authors, as is usual amongst naturalists.

3230. But those genera which are not marked with either the one or the other?—All are marked with the names of their authors; for if I had myself established a genus, I should put my own name to it.

3231. For that purpose should you think it necessary to consult Mr. Children?—Mr. Children has given me general permission to arrange the collection, leaving the details to my discretion; but if, on consideration of the arrangement adopted, he were to object to it, I should re-arrange it according to his directions.

3232. But do you think it desirable that any assistant officer of the Museum should have the privilege of acting on his own opinion?—I do, taking it for granted that he is fit for his office, and subject of course to the general superintendence of his superior, who is best able to judge how far it is necessary for him to interfere in the details.

3233. Might it not happen, that in a succession of officers, each officer might adopt his own system, and thus almost render a national collection useless?—It must be supposed, that those who are capable of taking charge of such a collection, are capable of forming a judgment as to how far deviations from the systems generally adopted may be necessary or advantageous. Such changes must of necessity take place from time to time; they are the unavoidable results of the progress of science. Were our collections to be now arranged as they would have been by naturalists of only 30 or 40 years since, I should be ashamed to exhibit them to any one acquainted with the advances which science has since made. The Museum of Paris has often been quoted as an example; it is not arranged on any one general system throughout. The Committee would naturally suppose, from the great reputation of Cuvier, and the popularity of his work, the "*Règne Animal*," that it forms the text-book of the French Museum; but this is by no means the case. The mammalia, the reptiles, the fishes even, are arranged according to the views of those who have the charge of the several departments. The reptiles and fishes, for instance, are arranged in the public collection at Paris by M. Duméril, who has the charge of that part of the collection, on the principles of his "*Zoologie Analytique*," and so on with other departments.

3234. Had the arrangement you speak of received the sanction of Cuvier?—Certainly not; inasmuch as the arrangement first proposed by Cuvier, in his "*Tableau Élémentaire*," afterwards improved by him in his "*Règne Animal*," and subsequently modified considerably, and in several parts wholly remodelled in a second edition of the latter work, differs from it very greatly.

3235. Were you present when Cuvier came to this country and visited the British Museum?—I was; he was constantly with me during his visits to the Museum.

3236. Did you go over the Museum with him?—I did.

3237. Had he free and unrestrained opportunities of inspecting all the collection?—Every thing whatever.

3238. Were there not some specimens in the zoological collection which were not shown to Cuvier?—Not one was kept back from him; every one for which he asked, or which was likely to be interesting to him, was shown to him; and not only so, but facilities were given to him to examine certain specimens not belonging

Mr. J. E. Gray.

24 July 1835.

belonging to the Museum, which I happened to have in my own possession, and which he has figured in his work.

3239. Then, in point of fact, if any report existed that he had not full and entire access to the public collection, it would be untrue?—Untrue, every word of it; and I will give you his own printed account as the most complete answer to the question. In the preface to the seventh volume of his "*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*," referring to his visit to England, he says, "*M. Gray m'a fait connaître, sans réserve, les nouvelles acquisitions du Muséum Britannique.*" I certainly did not receive similar facilities when I visited the French Museum, for the purpose of examining the collection with reference to my "*Synopsis Reptilium.*" But for this, I must in justice add, that Cuvier was not responsible.

3240. Were you recommended to the English authorities of France?—It was unnecessary; I was well known to Cuvier and all the leading zoologists in Paris, and had been in constant correspondence with most of them for some years.

3241. Did you proceed in an ordinary official capacity?—Scarcely in an official capacity; I went as a zoologist desirous of consulting the French like other collections.

3242. Did you take letters from the English to the French authorities?—No; I was so well known to Cuvier, De Blainville, and others, that it was unnecessary.

3243. Did you not then present yourself according to the regular manner?—Certainly.

3244. But you had not provided yourself with letters from the British authorities to the French authorities?—Not at all; had I been even less known to the Parisian zoologists personally, I should have considered my character as a scientific man a sufficient passport.

3245. Did you then consider yourself, without providing yourself with official credentials, to stand in Paris in the same position, going to the Jardin des Plantes, as Cuvier did here coming to the British Museum?—Decidedly in the same position as an officer of the French Museum coming to England.

3246. What attendants have you to assist you in your mechanical labours?—I have no assistance but what I can get of Mr. Children's attendant.

3247. Then, supposing you have to name and arrange the shells, do I understand you have to do that with your own hands?—Every thing is done with my own hands; I have made skeletons with my own hands.

3248. Have you ever represented to the Trustees the inexpediency of employing time like yours in that way?—I have never represented any thing to the Trustees; I felt quite satisfied to assist in any way in the improvement of the collection.

3249. Are you satisfied, as a scientific man, to have to perform that drudgery when you might employ your time to so much more advantage both to yourself and the public?—I might have applied for an attendant, but I do not think that a common attendant would be the person who would give me the assistance required. I have often remarked in conversation, that I believe some young men or students might be advantageously employed, but I do not think that a common attendant, a person, for instance, who had been a servant in a gentleman's family, would be useful; there might not be one in a hundred that would.

3250. But why are you apprehensive of having a servant of a gentleman's family to assist you?—Several of the attendants have been so, and they are not the kind of people, from their previous education, likely to be useful in the way specified.

3251. How does it happen that attendants have been appointed who are not likely to be useful to the officers in their respective departments?—I have not said that any such have been appointed; the attendants are appointed most commonly with a view to the ordinary duties of the house, such as cleaning and guarding, and acting in the capacity of servants; they are not usually entrusted with duties of higher importance.

3252. In point of fact, are a great number of the attendants persons who have held menial offices in gentlemen's families?—I believe several of them are.

3253. Do you think it desirable that attendants should be appointed from such a class?—I think they are sufficient for the general purposes for which they are employed, but generally inapplicable to give me any assistance of the kind that I most stand in need of.

3254. Now you were asked whether or not an attendant might be useful to you, and your reply was, that the attendant that might be appointed might happen to be a person not fit for the situation; will you state why you apprehend such an appointment would take place?—I do not think that I have been clearly understood;

stood: I mean that if I were to apply merely for an attendant, most probably the Trustees, who have the appointment, would not appoint a person who would be useful to me in the capacity indicated. As I require assistance of a different character from that which has been hitherto granted, I have not, while I could perform the duties myself, thought it consistent with my position in the Museum formally to propose such an innovation.

3255. Do you mean to say, that the Trustees, if you wanted an attendant and had agreed to appoint an attendant, would not consult you at all on the appointment?—They would not consult me, not having any official intercourse with them.

3256. Then your great reason for being contented with your present situation, which involves much drudgery, arises from the circumstance that you apprehend if an attendant were appointed it might not be one useful to you?—No common attendant could be useful to me; and I will give you another reason; in doing that drudgery I have observed many things that I should not otherwise have noticed, and have thus added to my scientific knowledge in the performance of an act seemingly little calculated for such a purpose.

3257. Have you ever represented to the Trustees the desirableness of having an attendant to assist you?—I have not represented to the Trustees on any matter; I have often stated my opinion that assistance of a superior description would be desirable; but I believe it was thought that it would not be granted, the Trustees being understood to be desirous of complying with the wishes of the Government to limit the expenditure of all public departments. I give my own labour cheerfully, and devote my entire time to the collection, being fond of it, and therefore I have been satisfied.

3258. Have you ever personally attended before the Trustees?—Never.

3259. Have you never been called upon by them?—Never.

3260. Now, when they make their annual visitation, do they examine minutely the state of the collection?—They generally walk through the rooms, look at such things as interest them, and make their observations on the collection. Lord Derby, who is president of the Zoological Society, and takes a great interest in natural history, and others, have spoken to me, but not officially, all official acts being communicated to the department through the secretary.

3261. Do you think such a visitation, so hastily performed, is likely to give any accurate knowledge of the state and condition of the collection?—It is very difficult for me to say.

3262. Do you think there is any practical use in such a visitation?—I think there is; it is easy for them to see whether the collections generally are in order, and the visitation acts as a stimulus to induce us to get them into such a state; we look forward to it as to a time when it is desirable to complete arrangements which might otherwise be left in an imperfect state, and when specimens taken out from their proper places in the collection for examination must of necessity be returned to them; we do in fact get the collection into the more complete order in consequence.

3263. Do the Trustees, when they make their visitation, mark the progressive improvement, or do you point it out to them?—I presume they do; when any very interesting collection or specimen has been added, I have pointed out the circumstance to such of the Trustees as I thought it might interest.

3264. Then when you state you look forward to the day, are you quite sure that they will take notice that such an arrangement is completed, or such a catalogue finished?—It is probable.

3265. Have they ever done it, in fact?—I have been asked, for instance, by one of them, Lord Cawdor, how I was getting on with the shells; he takes an interest in birds and shells, and constantly speaks to me upon the subject whenever I meet him in the public rooms, on the visitations, or at other times.

3266. Now what period of time have you ever known the visitors spend in your department?—I have not always been present when they have been there, and have never noted the time.

3267. Do they do more than walk through it?—When I have met them in the public rooms, I have occasionally been spoken to on the subject of the collection. Lord Derby, for instance, has conversed with me on the subject, and Lord Cawdor and Lord St. Helens have talked to me about the shells, and have asked me various questions relating to them.

3268. But that conversation had reference to a particular specimen or particular shell?—

Mr. J. E. Gray.

24 July 1835.

Mr. J. E. Gray.

24 July 1835.

shell?—I have before mentioned an instance in which it had reference to the state of the collection.

3269. What Trustee was that?—It was Lord Cawdor.

3270. But, speaking generally, how long a time is occupied in making this visitation in your department?—A short time after the meeting of Trustees they go through the rooms, and whenever they think fit, they remain for a time to notice anything that may attract their attention.

3271. Have you all the facilities you could desire for making the investigation immediately belonging to your department?—I have a room, into which I take the different things and examine them.

3272. Are you furnished with chemical tests to examine shells and analyze them?—No; if I wanted such things I should procure them.

3273. In that case the expense would fall on yourself?—Yes; I might not think it of importance enough to ask for repayment.

3274. Do you not think it desirable that there should be such facilities given to every officer having the care of any branch of the collection?—I do not know that it would be any real benefit, because if a person felt interested in chemistry, he would naturally have the apparatus himself, and would try experiments. And, if you will allow me to reply to a question you asked Mr. Children about the advantages of stuffing birds in the house, and the experiment that might be made for the improvement of the art, I do not know any good that would arise from having a bird-stuffer attached to the collection. I think that we have the work better and cheaper done by competition. If we do not find the person we employ stuff well and at a moderate price, we go to somebody else. We have found, by experience, that this is the better plan, having given the other plan repeated trials.

3275. Then the mischief would be done?—Experiments might be equally mischievous, and endanger the greater part of the collection. We should not employ, or change to, a bird-stuffer who had not a character already established.

3276. Is there any collection in your department which is not exhibited, called the Private department?—None at all.

3277. And no objects?—No; every thing is exhibited. There may be a few specimens, mostly duplicate or not yet examined, but there is no private collection, nor indeed anything that we cannot immediately refer to.

3278. In the Synopsis it is stated that the principal collection of spiders and insects is preserved in proper cases in a separate room?—The general collection of these animals is not under my charge; I only show them sometimes, when the person under whose charge they are is absent.

3279. Now, for the better preservation or arrangement of your department, have you any suggestions to make to the Committee, or any improvements to suggest?—I would rather have until the next examination to consider of this question.

Lunæ, 27^o die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Edward Gray, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

3280. HAVE you any suggestions to make to the Committee, with a view to the improvement of the department more immediately under your care; or, to speak generally, have you any suggestions to make for improving the collection or administration of the Zoological department?—I would particularly wish to draw the attention of the Committee to one thing, which I think is absolutely necessary for the improvement of the Zoological department, that is, that the Natural History department should be subdivided.

3281. State the subdivision which you would recommend?—The common division into the three kingdoms of nature. Botany has, in the last few years, become a distinct department; and I would propose that Zoology and Mineralogy should also be formed into separate departments. I am borne out in the belief

belief that such division would be beneficial by its existing sometimes to a much greater extent in every foreign collection of importance. The Jardin des Plantes has 13 professors, of whom five have the charge of distinct zoological departments. In Berlin and at Leyden the zoological collections are placed under a distinct head, with the title of director, each of the officers under him having the charge of a separate department of zoology.

Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

3282. Is that the only, or have you any other suggestion to make?—Before I proceed to offer further suggestions, I would especially instance one case, in which the public suffer from this want of a defined subdivision. The Committee are aware that Mr. König, who is at the head of the Natural History department, has, in point of fact, the immediate charge of the minerals, while the zoological collections are under the charge of Mr. Children; but the line drawn between the two divisions is far from definite. The fossils, animal remains, for instance (I allude more particularly to the shells, corals and other radiata), are considered by Mr. König as forming part of the mineralogy, and consequently if Mr. Lyell, or any other naturalist, comes to the Museum with the view of making comparisons, he has to apply to Mr. Children or myself to inspect the recent collection, and to Mr. König for the examination of the fossil specimens. Much of the interest of each collection is lost, and much additional labour incurred, and many chances of error are produced in consequence of their not being arranged in a single series, and placed under the immediate superintendence of the same officer.

3283. How do you reconcile that with your previous suggestion, that zoology should be entirely separated from mineralogy?—The collection of fossils, when arranged as those of the Museum are, in a zoological series, is a part of zoology; they have only a relation to geology when strato-graphically arranged.

3284. Practically speaking, are not these subdivisions now obtained?—The mineralogical and zoological collections are arranged separately.

3285. Is not that precisely the object you now recommend?—The line of division is ill defined. The fossil collection of animals is separated from the recent collection of animals, and arranged in separate rooms.

3286. Then are the Committee to understand that the subdivision is carried to an extent at the present moment greater than that which you would recommend?—At the present moment the subdivision is unnatural.

3287. But is it greater in point of number than you would recommend?—My recommendation of a separation into two departments has reference to their being each placed on an independent footing. At present they are not so, and the kind of separation which exists is in many respects unnatural; I instance the fossil shells, because the remains of fossil animals belong, in my estimation, to zoology. With reference to the subdivision of the department, I may perhaps be permitted further to remark, that one officer having the supreme charge of natural history can take what he pleases; if he should choose to take the birds along with the minerals, he might do so; whereas if the Mineralogical and Zoological departments were separate, and one person had the charge of each, he would do his best for the advancement of that department without interfering with the other.

3288. In stating Paris has 13 divisions, does the witness wish the Committee to understand that there are 13 chiefs of departments?—Yes; in the Jardin des Plantes there are 13 chiefs of departments and 13 assistants; and five of these departments relate to zoology.

3289. Under what ordinance of the King does Mr. Gray state that there are 13 heads of departments?—Partly from my personal knowledge, and partly from a list which will be found in the Almanach Royal of last year. The zoological departments, none of which are subordinate to any other, are distributed as follows: 1st. Mammalia and Birds; 2d. Reptiles and Fishes; 3d. Insects and Crustacea; 4th. Mollusca and Zoophytes; and 5th. Comparative Anatomy. Each of the keepers of these several departments has an assistant and several attendants, in addition to those that clean the room, cases, bottles, &c.

3290. Does Mr. Gray wish the Committee to understand that the 13 heads of departments in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris have each an absolute and independent authority in their several departments, with power to add to the collections in each without communication with each other, and directly by application to the Minister of the Interior?—I believe that they have, to a certain extent, authority to add to the collections in their several departments; and I think I may say absolutely, from what I have myself witnessed, that they have. No one head of a

Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

department has any direct control over another; but if the additions were of more than usual importance, I presume that the matter would be brought before the administration, which consists of the professors, as they are termed, or heads of the departments, and the result of their deliberations would be communicated to the minister.

3291. Would you confine the subdivision of the Natural History department to the three divisions mentioned?—I do not propose a more minute division, lest it should be thought I was going too far.

3292. Practically, is it not divided now into these three departments?—The Botanical department was separated, or, I may rather say, was added, when Sir Joseph Banks's collection was transferred to the Museum; but the Mineralogical and Zoological, although apparently to a certain extent separated, are not sufficiently so to insure the advantages which might result from a more complete division.

3293. Practically, does not one gentleman confine himself to the Mineralogical and Fossil department?—Yes, thus including a part of the Zoological.

3294. The Committee wish to know whether, from the evidence you have now given, you complain of any such interference as is prejudicial to the most efficient discharge of the duty in your own department?—Decidedly not. I ought to say that I have experienced the utmost kindness from Mr. König; he has always shown the fullest attention to my comfort, and has listened patiently to my suggestions. It is not therefore from any personal feeling that I thus speak, but from a feeling of what I believe would be beneficial to the Institution, and in particular to the collection of zoology.

3295. Then your present opinions are not founded upon the bad working of the present system, but rather opinions expressed with a view to improve the existing arrangements?—I speak of the bad working as far as relates to the progress of the Zoological department. It will be readily understood that a mineralogist at the head of a department in which zoology is included, will naturally prefer mineralogy to zoology, and the contrary would naturally be the case as regards a zoologist at the head of a department including mineralogy.

3296. But when you speak of the "bad working" of the present system, in what department do you imagine there has been the most of what you term bad working?—I beg to observe that I have only used the expression "bad working" through an inadvertent adoption of the terms of the question addressed to me. As an example of what I mean, it will be sufficient to state that the mineralogical collection in the British Museum has been gradually and constantly increasing, until it has become (as far as I know) the finest collection in the world; while the zoological collection was for years almost stationary, and has only lately begun to expand itself. Had the zoology formed a separate department, I see no reason why it might not have kept pace with the mineralogy.

3297. Will you state why the zoological collection has not kept pace with the mineralogical collection?—I believe that this has arisen in a great degree from its not being independent.

3298. Do you mean to state, that if you had represented either its imperfect state, or the want of fresh specimens, with a view to render the collection more perfect, that your recommendation, as you were only an assistant, would not have been attended to?—I did not consider it my duty to make any formal representations on the subject. Of late the collection has been rapidly increasing, and we have taken every opportunity in our power to increase it. We have also adopted from the French, and other continental museums, whatever have appeared to be improvements in the arrangement, disposition, and labelling of the specimens, in the construction of cases, and in various other particulars. It was no part of my duty to make volunteer representations to the Trustees.

3299. Do you not think that it comes within the rule laid down by the Trustees, that every officer should rather act up to the spirit than to the letter of his instructions, by recommending any improvements in his department?—Decidedly yes.

3300. That being your view of your duty, and having admitted that the zoological collection is imperfect, why have you not taken advantage of the opportunity you have of making any statement to the Trustees in monthly reports, in order, from time to time, to bring the imperfections of your department under their notice?—In the first place, I beg the Committee to recollect that I hold no appointment, I have no direct communication with the Trustees, and have not even

a copy of the rules to which reference has been made. But their attention has been called to the subject; several alterations have taken place in consequence, and the collections have been rapidly increasing. Our zoological collection has been nearly quadrupled within the last four years; and the extent to which it has risen in public estimation may be judged of from the number and importance of the presents which have been made to it, and from the manner in which it is now spoken of in the various scientific publications of France and Germany, as well as of our own country.

3301. In what way would a more perfect subdivision add to the completion and perfection of the collection?—It would be accomplished with greater rapidity.

3302. But why?—I think good government always leads to improvement; it would be a better style of government. The exertions of the head of a department would be less fettered, and he would act with more promptitude and energy when acting on his own responsibility. Division of responsibility leads to uncertainty of praise or blame, and may at length lead to indifference to either.

3303. Do you make any reports from time to time to the head of your department?—Not to the head of the department; but I constantly communicate with him verbally. I report monthly to the Trustees, through Mr. Children, what I have been engaged in since the last report. Mr. Children transmits my report, along with his own, to the principal librarian, and I believe they are then submitted to the monthly meeting of the Trustees.

3304. Have you in any of those communications called his attention to the state of the Zoological department as compared with the Mineralogical department?—I am not certain that I have spoken to Mr. König on the subject; I have several times mentioned it to Mr. Children, but I cannot refer to any particular times and dates.

3305. Is your belief founded on frequent conversations?—Certainly not, as regards the comparative state of the mineralogical and zoological collections, but I have frequently spoken of the necessity of improving the latter.

3306. Have you formally and officially in any paper recommended an increased attention to the Zoological department?—I have not; it does not come within the scope of my duty.

3307. Now, having stated that the Mineralogical department, which is more immediately attended to by the head of the Natural History department, is more perfect than the Zoological department, will you state why you have not brought that branch of natural history, entrusted to you, more immediately under his notice?—In addition to the reasons already given, I may state that I have so much to do in bringing the collection into a proper arrangement, that I find my daily labours are enough to occupy my whole attention; but from a consideration of the question in all its bearings, I have come to this conclusion, that if the mineralogical and zoological collections were formed into independent departments, we should improve more rapidly.

3308. If you were to-morrow an independent officer, and at the head of the department now entrusted to you, what steps would you take to improve that department?—The first thing I should ask for would be a grant of more money for the purchase of specimens. I do not mean a large sum, but sufficient to enable me to purchase such objects as might be necessary to fill up blanks in the collection, and as might be offered for sale. I should then, I think, require more space for the due display of the collection; and lastly, I should strongly urge the necessity of more assistance, to enable me to establish a good system of division of labour. Formerly, when the zoological collection was limited to so small a space that we could not exhibit one half of what we possessed, it was of little use to ask for money for the purchase of additional specimens; but now that we have so much larger space, with a prospect of obtaining still more, I think we may fairly ask for such moderate additional grants as may enable us to make the collection what it ought to be.

3309. Are you aware of the annual sum expended upon the Natural History department?—We have spent in the purchase of birds and mammalia, to increase the collection, on an average, 25 *l.* a year for the last ten years.

3310. In the annual account presented to Parliament of all payments between Christmas 1833 and Christmas 1834, there is found the sum of 702 *l.* 9 *s.* expended on purchases in natural history; will you reconcile that with your former answer?—I cannot attempt to do so, never having seen the Return. But I was about to continue the statement of our expenditure in the purchase of objects of zoology.

Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

Besides the 25*l.* a year for quadrupeds and birds, 57*l.* a year has been spent, upon an average of the last ten years, in the purchase of animals of all the other classes, including shells and corals, and excluding insects and crustacea.

3311. State to the Committee on what the bulk of the 702*l.* was spent?—I cannot, for the reason above given. I speak only of my own particular division, and have not inquired into the expenditure in the other divisions of the department.

3312. You think if you were an independent officer, that there would be a fairer division of the money to be devoted to purchases in the Natural History department generally?—If zoology were a separate department, under the charge of an independent officer, there would be a grant for a certain sum for the special service of the department; the amount of our funds for the increase of the collection would then be defined, and we should know better how to apportion them.

3313. Would that grant be founded on the reports of the heads of departments or not, do you think?—Yes; and that is why I wish for the departments to be separated. In that case the head of the department would send in an estimate for such a sum as he might, under all the circumstances, think reasonable; the Trustees would recommend such a grant as they might think fit, influenced perhaps occasionally by a hint from the Treasury, with reference to the necessity for economy; and the money, if granted by Parliament, would be at the disposal of the officer for the improvement of his department, subject in all cases to the approbation of the Trustees.

3314. Why have you omitted to make such reports, as an assistant-keeper in the Natural History department, to the head of your department?—I did not consider it my duty to make any report upon the subject. I am directed to report monthly on what I have been engaged in during the month, and I am neither called upon nor authorized to make any other report.

3315. Now, do you not consider it your duty to attend to the following portion of the rules concerning the duties of the officers, viz. "In addition therefore (the Trustees say) to the above rules, it is to be considered as a general instruction to the several officers that they do conduct themselves as become men of honour, integrity, and liberality, in the conscientious discharge of the respective duties of their station, and as men who have the credit and utility of this Institution truly at heart?"—Although I hold no appointment as an officer, and am therefore not even, as I stated before, furnished with a copy of the rules to which you refer, I conscientiously believe I have done so. I wish again to state, that I think we require additional assistance in our department, and for those assistants I would strongly recommend young men whom we could bring up. We want them to commence with writing labels, making catalogues, &c. They should be as it were brought up to the business; that is the mode in which almost all the officers are brought up in the Continental museums, and it is the best way to render them efficient. All the merely mechanical part of the employment being done by the young men, the older officers (who have become gradually fitted for a higher post by the experience which they have acquired in the inferior grades) have more ample time for performing that kind of work which requires greater experience and more extensive information, such as determining the nomenclature, settling the mode of arrangement, and superintending the labours of their assistants. Young men thus educated seem to me to be well calculated to become good officers, having acquired during their noviciate habits of industry, experience in the discharge of the duties of the office, and an intimate acquaintance with the collection placed under their charge.

3316. Is it allowed to the officers of the Museum to take pupils?—Decidedly not.

3317. What would be your opinion of such a permission?—I think it would not be desirable; the officers could hardly do their duty both to their pupils and to the collection. I think paid servants are best, and young men at moderate salaries might be obtained, fully capable of giving the kind of assistance to which I have just been referring, if it were understood that those who were best qualified would gradually advance in the establishment, and might become officers; while others might be recommended to take charge of provincial or colonial museums, or to accompany voyages of discovery in the capacity of collectors. I may observe that these two classes of persons are much wanted at the present day, and that there are very few persons qualified by previous education to hold such offices. According to our rule at present, we cannot have gratuitous assistance.

3318. Supposing each head of a department ranked as a professor, took pupils,
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Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

and delivered lectures, have you any opinion to offer to the Committee on such a system?—In my opinion, it is neither desirable in itself, nor would it be fair towards other establishments. There are several establishments in London, where lectures are delivered. I will explain by an example what I consider more desirable. Shortly after the London University and King's College were established, Dr. Grant, who is professor of zoology at the former, coming to me to consult some specimen in the collection, I took the opportunity of stating to him, that every facility should be given to him if he brought his pupils to consult the collection on private days, when he could demonstrate its several parts. I also begged the secretary of the King's College to make the same offer to the professor of that college. I think that such would be the most legitimate way of making use of our collection as an auxiliary to lectures. A private lecturer has continual inducements to improve his course of lectures; but if the Government were to appoint a lecturer, it is far from improbable that the very same course of lecture would continue to be delivered year after year, without alteration or improvement, as has been sometimes the case at the Jardin des Plantes.

3319. The Committee presume there is not a very important class of students to take such a course of lectures?—The lectures at Paris being gratuitous, there are scarcely any regular students. The Committee may judge by the Gresham lectures, which are the only lectures of the same kind in London, that the result in this metropolis would in all probability be the same.

3320. Taking pupils who would be supposed to pay for their privileges, and so increase the emoluments of the officers; what would you say to that?—I have no doubt of its having a very injurious tendency. The officer would be tempted to devote his time more to the pupils and to the lectures, than to the business of the Museum.

3321. Could he do that without advancing science?—No; I think it impossible that a qualified person should deliver lectures to a class of willing hearers, without producing some good effect; but I do not think that an officer of the British Museum would advance the objects of the institution so much by the delivery of a course of lectures, as by attending to the collections under his charge: he could not in fact do justice to both; either the lectures or the collection must suffer.

3322. State what you conceive the objects of the institution to be?—To encourage a taste for science among the people generally, and to advance it among those who are more specially to be regarded as men of science and students; not by giving facilities to one set of pupils in particular, but by opening the collection to all who are desirous of studying it and capable of profiting by it. There is also, in my estimation, another object; viz. to supply a collection of standard authority as complete as possible, which may serve as a model and a guide for all the other similar institutions of the country. For this purpose it ought to be kept, in point of arrangement and nomenclature, level with the constantly progressive state of science.

3323. Have you anything to state on the subject of the Synopsis?—As regards an objection which I understood to have been made with reference to the account of the marsupial animals, I wish to state that the passage objected to is the simple definition of the group, which cannot be characterized in any other way. I think that it would be false delicacy to exclude the group and its character from the Synopsis, on account of the nature of these characters, which stand in the Synopsis as follows: "The premature production of their young, which in a very early stage of their fœtus state pass from the uterus to an abdominal pouch, where, incapable of motion and scarcely exhibiting any trace of external organs, they fix themselves to the mammæ of the mother, and there remain attached till they have attained the size at which animals of corresponding bulk are usually born. The pouch is supported by two peculiar bones attached to the pubis, and inserted in the abdominal muscles, and the young animals, even long after they have begun to run about, on the slightest apprehension of danger, fly to this natural shelter for refuge and protection, &c." I must confess that I see nothing in this which can offend true delicacy; similar particulars are found in the commonest elementary books, frequently written by ladies, and placed by parents in the hands of their children without scruple.

3324. What remark would you make on the "cases from 14 to 20?"—Nothing strikes me at the present moment.

3325. Should you be disposed to object to their being considered in a state of great confusion?—If the objection refers to the pachydermatous order being

Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

placed along with the ruminants, I need only say, that those two orders follow each other in the arrangement of Cuvier, in his "*Règne Animal*."

3326. Do you mean to say that they are arranged according to the classification of Cuvier, and in the order of his classification from the first great order down to the last?—I believe they are, as far as the cases will allow; our mammalia are at the present moment arranged in such a confined space, that we have great difficulty in putting them in regular order. The small specimens are arranged in one series of cases, the larger in another, and the bats in a third; but all this will be corrected as soon as we shall obtain more space, which I hope will very shortly be the case. In reference to this subject, I beg to read the following extract from the Synopsis, p. 22: "The want of more space in the large cases, has rendered it necessary to place the smaller species of mammalia, for the present, in the upright cases between the windows on the north side of the room."

3327. Will you take this opportunity of making any general remark you have to make on the Synopsis, in reference to your previous examination?—The questions previously asked with reference to the Synopsis were, I believe, asked of Mr. Children, not of me. In reference to the account of reptiles given in the Synopsis, it is an abridgement of the best system hitherto published: the generic characters of most of the leading groups are given in it, as well as some remarks on their habits. In the account of the British shells, there are some original observations on the changes which shells assume in different situations; and in the notes on the general collection of shells, there is an outline of the arrangement of the molluscous animals, derived from personal observations, and containing many new facts.

3328. The Committee are to understand then, by the answer you have given, that you are responsible for this part of the Synopsis?—Not entirely; I wrote it, but it was revised by Mr. Children. Several objections were taken to the account of the fishes given in the Synopsis. In that part of it there is hardly a word that was not from Cuvier's "*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*," and the last edition of his "*Règne Animal*," which contain together the best and most recent arrangement of the genera of fishes. I may add, that I have little doubt that if any person will take the trouble of comparing the Natural History portion of the Synopsis of our Museum, confined as it is in space, with M. Delauze's account of the French Museum, in two octavo volumes, he will find as much information on the classification of the objects, condensed into the small compass of our Synopsis.

3329. Are there many passages translated literally into the Synopsis, from Cuvier?—I would not say absolutely literally, but very nearly literally; and those relative to the fish, almost entirely.

3330. Is there a passage in p. 20, the second sentence, beginning, "The latter differ from, &c." translated literally from Cuvier?—In enumerating the characters of the group, as given almost in the same words by all modern authors, I believe it is; it is essentially the same, if not literally so.

3331. Would it not have been desirable to have acknowledged the authority of Cuvier for that description?—I do not think that in such a book as the Synopsis of a museum, intended more for general readers than for men of science, it is necessary to particularize from whom every description is taken, or in what cases the descriptions are original. It would occupy much space, and would distract the attention of the general reader, without conveying any information for which he seeks. But I think it is said, "the fishes are arranged according to Cuvier."

3332. Is it stated that the descriptions are taken generally from Cuvier?—The statement that this part of the collection is arranged according to the system of Cuvier, implies that it would have been wrong to reject his characters, when we could not give better. As regards the Synopsis in general, allow me to say, that although it has undergone a material change for the better within the last few years, I still consider it capable of much improvement. It has long been my opinion that we should have two different kinds of Synopsis, adapted to two very different classes of visitors; one for the mass of the people, who come from mere curiosity, giving a general view of the arrangement of the subjects in the different rooms, and pointing out the more remarkable objects by which they are likely to be interested. This should be adapted in size to the shortness of the time which this class of visitors, who now crowd the Museum in vast numbers, can generally afford to devote to its inspection, and in price to the means of all; it should consequently be much smaller and much lower in price than the present. The other, I think, should give fuller and more detailed explanations of the collection and its modes
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of arrangement, with the addition of more or less (as might be judged expedient) of that which usually forms the systematic part of elementary works.

Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

3333. Have you any further observations to make?—No other observations on this subject occur to me at present.

3334. Will you inform the Committee whether you have examined any celebrated Continental collection of shells, and if so, what opinion you have formed of the value and importance of that in the British Museum, as compared with those you have had an opportunity of visiting elsewhere?—I should say that the collection of shells in the British Museum is far superior, as regards the number of species, to any other public collection that I have seen; still I should say that it is very poor in comparison with what I could wish to see it, and what in point of fact it might be made with no very great expenditure of money.

3335. What foreign collections have you had the opportunity of inspecting?—Almost every year since I have been engaged at the Museum, I have made it my business, during the month's vacation, to visit one or more of the principal museums of the Continent, for the purpose of studying their collections, and observing their different modes of arrangement, and the plans adopted in each for the exhibition and preservation of their specimens. I have been five times to Paris, twice to Leyden, twice to Frankfort, and once to Berlin, and have, as far as possible, visited all the smaller public and private collections that were to be met with on my route on these various occasions, as well as on other journeys to the Continent.

3336. And it is your opinion that the collection in the British Museum far exceeds any of those specified?—As regards shells, undoubtedly. I can give the Committee the numbers of three of these collections from official documents or from recent enumeration. The Museum at Paris contains, according to the official report furnished last year to the minister, 1,230 species of mollusca and zoophytes. The collection of shells alone in that of Berlin is stated in professor Lichtenstein's Guide to that collection, to contain 1,150 species. And on a late visit, Mrs. Gray enumerated the species of recent and fossil shells exhibited at Leyden, and they amounted to 2,700 species. In the British Museum there are exhibited 4,025 species of recent shells, besides a considerable collection of fossil ones.

3337. Such being the extent of the collection, will you now state whether you conceive it possible, or at all events desirable, to adhere strictly to the Linnæan, the Lamarckian, or any other system, for the arrangement of the classification?—I do not; I think that it is desirable to adopt the best system of the day and to make progressive improvements. The Linnæan system, as regards shells, is no longer in use. Various improvements had been made in it prior to the time of Lamarck, who first reformed the arrangement altogether in his "*Système*," correcting and extending his views in his "*Extrait d'un Cours*," and making further alterations in his "*Histoire Naturelle*." In the new edition of this work, now in the course of publication, many new genera established by himself and others have been added by M. Deshayes; and many other genera are established from time time which it would be both unjust to their authors, and injurious to the progress of science, not to admit. In consequence of the greater attention which has lately been paid to the animals inhabiting shells, many errors have also been detected in the position of genera, the animals of which were formerly unknown or known imperfectly; and these it is important to correct, in order to remove false impressions.

3338. Is the Committee right in understanding that in the arrangement of the collection you have followed Lamarck's system as far as that is found to hold good, due regard being had to discoveries that have since been made, and errors which have been detected subsequent to the publication of that work?—Exactly so.

3339. In affixing labels to the specimens recently discovered, do you adhere to the names assigned to such specimens by the individuals who may have described them?—Yes, that is the system of nomenclature we universally adopt in the Museum, taking care, however, where the species have been misplaced by their first describers, to refer them to the genera to which they really belong.

3340. Is it not usual with the conchologists of the day to communicate their discoveries to the public through the medium either of scientific publications or societies?—Yes; and it is in consequence imperative on the person who has charge of the naming and arranging of any collection to consult those publications,

Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

in order that he may be able to keep the collection on a level with the knowledge of the day.

3341. The claim of priority of discovery being established, is it not considered a wanton infringement of the privileges of the discoverer for any one to alter the names given by him, unless a very substantial reason be given for such alterations?—Certainly it is, to alter them capriciously; and it is therefore more especially the duty of a person in charge of a public collection to be extremely scrupulous in the adoption of names, in order that he may not, through negligence or want of proper caution, be led to commit an injustice himself, and to sanction it in others.

3342. Although scientific societies are not responsible for the opinions of those who send communications to their meetings, yet does not the publicity given to such communication by their proceedings and transactions challenge the detection of error if such should exist?—Undoubtedly; and as regards errors or supposed errors in this nomenclature of the collection at the Museum, I may observe that it not unfrequently happens that I receive information that such and such a specimen is wrongly named; in such cases I must either prove that the name is rightly applied or correct the error, and I am always pleased when such applications are made to me, as they furnish a proof of the interest taken by the public in the collection.

3343. Is an individual justified in naming specimens without introducing them to the scientific world by a public description, and can he, in case his nomenclature be questioned, establish his claim to original discovery?—I think not; although the exhibition of a specimen with a name attached to it in a public collection has been considered by some naturalists as a sufficient publication; and I must confess that in some cases, as for instance where there is reason to believe that the description afterwards published by another has been taken from the specimen so exhibited, or that the subsequent describer has been led to separate the species, or the group designated, in consequence of having seen them separated in the collection, there appears to be just grounds for refusing him the credit which is really due to the individual from whom he has borrowed all but the mere description.

3344. Such being the established practice of the day, do you consider you are better consulting the interests of the Museum and the progress of science in communicating to the public the latest discoveries by means of the labels affixed to the specimen, than if you were to endeavour to bring the whole collection under one definite system?—Certainly; the objects of such a collection are, I think, best advanced by keeping it up with the state of science for the time being, and I have always acted, to the best of my power, upon this conviction.

3345. The Committee find in the Transactions of the Zoological Society two new species of lingula, two of orbicula and one terebratula, described by Mr. Broderip and by Mr. Owen; should you consider such authority sufficient to justify you in adopting the nomenclature there laid down?—Undoubtedly, in the instance quoted; but it must be left to the judgment of the officer who has charge of the collection, whether the reasons given for the establishment of genera or species are sufficient to justify his adoption of them. There is one test of the value of such divisions, the importance of which is universally admitted, while it is seldom that an opportunity is given to apply it; I mean the placing in the National Collection type specimens of the objects described, authenticated by their authors. Such specimens, with the names attached and so authenticated, would always remain open to future investigators, and would supply the deficiencies which occur even in the best figures and descriptions, and which, by rendering doubtful what has been done before, contribute much to embarrass science with repetitions of the same object under new and varying names.

3346. Can you give the Committee any idea of the rapid increase of discovery in this branch of natural history?—It is unnecessary to search for examples of the rapid strides that conchology is yearly making. As long ago as 1825, I published a list of 420 species of shells which were not contained in Lamarck's work; and the increase since then has been most rapid. I will take some of the genera of his book, and compare them with the present state of our knowledge on the subject, not selecting those which have been most extensively added to, but such as appear to present a fair average increase. Thus of the genera *Cypræa* and *Ovula*, he describes 100 species: in my recently published Synopsis there are described 174. Of *Terebra* he described 22 species: in a monograph of the genus which I have lately given in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, I have described 45, most of which are in the collection of the Museum. But to give some idea of the enormous

Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

enormous increase of some genera, I may state that he describes six species of Chiton, and that I have upwards of 100, and know many more. To state the facts in a summary way, Lamarck describes 4,000 species of fossil and recent shells; and I can refer to printed or manuscript descriptions of fully 9,000. The catalogue of a private continental collection, that of Dr. Menke of Pyrmont, published in 1830, enumerates about 1,800 species, of which, besides a considerable number described by other authors since Lamarck, 100 are there described as altogether new; and more than 200 genera are indicated which are not to be found in Lamarck's book.

3347. Can you inform the Committee of the number of new species of shells described in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society in the years 1832, 1833 and 1834?—Yes; in 1832, 251 species of shells were there described as new, including three new genera; in 1833, 164 species and two genera; and in 1834, 198 species and three genera. During the same period a considerably greater number of other species were described as new in other works published in this country, on the continent, and in America.

3348. Such being the rapid increase of discovery in this branch of Natural History, is it your opinion that the collection in the British Museum could be arranged under any existing system?—Certainly not; if no additions or alterations were to be permitted, I do not think that it would be conducive to the progress of science to confine the officers to any one published system. Scientific students, the only ones to whom minutiae of arrangements can be considered as important, adopt for their own use various systems, according as chance, taste, or judgment may influence them. Many of these, if they all look for the adoption of their favourite system in the Museum, must of necessity be disappointed. But to make the collection equally intelligible to all, it is only necessary to place the names of the genera conspicuously at the head of the columns in the cases which contain them, and to give a good index to the genera in the Synopsis.

3349. In the case of a student wishing to consult a collection in the British Museum for the purpose of making himself acquainted with any one system of conchology, do you not think you confer a benefit on him in pointing out the defect of his favourite author, while at the same time you retain what is really sound, and combine with it the more recent discoveries of the age?—Undoubtedly, and a great benefit.

3350. With regard to the discoveries that have been alluded to in shells, do the Committee understand them to be discoveries of new species or new genera?—New species and new genera both.

3351. Will you distinguish between the numbers of the two?—Certainly. In the 613 species described in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society for the years 1832, 1833 and 1834, there were eight new genera; and during the same period of time many other new genera had been established in other works, both in England and on the Continent. I before remarked that Menke, in his catalogue of shells, indicates 200 genera not in Lamarck.

3352. In the early part of your examination to-day, you stated you regarded the mineralogical collection of the British Museum to be the first in Europe; do the Committee understand you to say also the collection of shells is the first in Europe, as far as you know?—Certainly, the most numerous and best of any published collection, as far as I know. With regard to the mineralogical collection, I said that it was the first in Europe, as far as I was aware. I have never seen the collection at Vienna, not having been able to reach that city during my vacation. It is certainly much finer than any other that I have seen.

3353. And your duties in the Museum are connected with the department of Natural History?—Yes; Mr. Children has intrusted to me the general superintendence of the Reptiles, Fishes, Shells, Annelides and Radiated animals.

3354. What should you say as to the zoological collection?—I can give the relative numbers of the fishes as compared with several foreign collections; the British Museum comes next, I believe, to the museum at Paris, and it is superior to that of Paris in the number which are exhibited. The fishes, which are exposed to the public in the Paris Museum, are arranged according to the method of M. Dumeril; they form only a small part of the actual collection of the museum, the great mass having been placed in M. Cuvier's private apartments, to facilitate his researches when engaged in studying them for his work. The latter remark applies also to the collection of mollusca in spirits, which have however been transferred to the public collection since M. Cuvier's death.

Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

3355. Is it superior to the collection of Berlin?—Far superior to the collection at Berlin in the number of species of fishes. Professor Lichtenstein states, in the Guide to the museum, that there are 740 species at Berlin; in Paris there are, according to the enumeration sent to the minister, 4,700; in the British Museum we have 1,031.

3356. Can you afford the Committee any information respecting the collection of radiata in the British Museum?—I should say that it was certainly the richest of any collection I know; but I do not think it is by any means so rich as it ought to be, considering it as a national collection, or as rich as it might be made, if we had a larger grant for the purchase of objects, and more room for their exhibition.

3357. Your answer has reference not to its absolute perfection but to its comparison with other collections?—Yes; as I have already stated, we have many more species of corals and corallines than I have seen anywhere else; and the same holds good with the shells. But although we have more than 4,000 species of shells in the collection, we have not half the number of species, of the existence of which I am aware. I know at least 9,000 species, and there is no reason why with sufficient funds and attention to the state of the market for such objects, we might not procure by far the greater part of those which we still want. Of reptiles, I may say the same; we have more species in the Museum than I have seen in any other single collection, and yet I have described in a synopsis of that class, which is at present in the course of publication, more than double the number which we possess, a considerable part of the additions being from other English collections. There are certainly more opportunities of obtaining new subjects in all departments of zoology in London than in any other part of the world. Many of the finest specimens that ornament the continental museums were purchased in this country; and in further proof of the superior facilities for forming collections in London, I may mention that, within the first two or three years of the existence of the Zoological Society's Garden in the Regent's Park, there were exhibited in that establishment more species of living animals than are recorded to have been possessed by any similar institution on the Continent in ten times the same number of years.

3358. Do you think the Government might render much more assistance than it now does in respect of increasing and perfecting the collection of the Natural History department?—My answer to this question will hardly refer to the Executive Government generally; for I do not ask for the kind of protection which is granted in France, for instance, where all the smaller local collections have been taken possession of by the Government, and distributed among the favoured museums, the duplicates alone being distributed in return; but I do not think that the Admiralty, the Colonial Office, and I might add the Foreign Office also, afford us the assistance which, as the National Museum, we have a right to expect from them. When collections are made by expeditions sent out by the Government, I think that the specimens brought home should be sent to the Museum; but this has rarely been done. I will give the Committee a few instances of the neglect of which I complain. A large collection of birds was a few years since brought from the northern regions of America by the expedition, under the direction of Capt. Franklin and Dr. Richardson, by whom it was placed at the disposal of the Colonial Office. Not a single specimen collected in that expedition has been sent to the British Museum, although most, if not all, the specimens would have been desirable for the collection. I will give Dr. Richardson's account, in his published work on the Ornithology of those regions, of the mode in which these specimens were distributed: "The lists," he observes, "are subjoined, that the ornithologist may know where to find the specimens described in the following pages." These lists are headed as follows: "Presented to the Zoological Society, by order of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies." Then follow a list of 130 birds: "Presented to the Museum of the University of Edinburgh:" Here follows the list of 86 species, males, females, and often their young. Lastly come "12 specimens sent to the Plymouth Museum, pursuant to His Majesty's commands," and between 70 and 80 species presented to a naturalist who assisted in editing the works, "by permission of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies." The specimens collected by Capt. P. P. King, in his survey of the southern extremity of the American Continent, and those collected by Captain Belcher, in Captain Beechey's voyage to the North Pacific ocean, were presented to the Zoological Society. On the return of His Majesty's ship *Chanticleer*,

Mr. J. E. Gray.

27 July 1835.

clear, from a scientific expedition in 1831, notice was sent to the Museum that there were some zoological specimens brought home by that vessel at the Admiralty. I immediately proceeded thither to make inquiries, and saw Sir John Barrow, who said, "You cannot have them until the Secretary of the Zoological Society arrives." Half of the specimens were given to the Zoological Society, and half to the British Museum, the Society having, I think, the first choice. I beg that it may be distinctly understood, that I make no remark relative to the Zoological Society from any feeling except that of duty towards the British Museum. I have taken a deep interest in that society since its very commencement, having been one of its earliest members, and knowing how greatly it has promoted the advancement of zoological science. What I wish to impress upon the Committee is simply that the British Museum, being a national institution, ought at least to have the first choice when collections have been made at the expense of the nation. There may have been a time when sufficient care was not taken of some parts of the collection, owing chiefly to the want of sufficient space for their accommodation; but that reproach has long since been removed. The French Museum has funds granted to it for the employment of no less than eight travelling naturalists, from whom it derives its principal accessions of new and interesting objects. In addition to the support thus afforded, and to the collections made in the voyages of geographical discovery, which are equally the property of the Museum with those formed by its own travellers, instructions are given to the consuls and employés of the Government in all parts of the world to assist in forwarding the objects of the Museum. That our consuls are actuated by feelings for the advancement of science, which might be materially improved for the advantage of the British Museum by a mere hint from the Foreign Office, is sufficiently proved by the fact that many of them, with a zeal worthy of all praise, and deserving of general imitation, have busied themselves in procuring, at great pains and expense to themselves, specimens of living animals for the Zoological Society. Amongst these I may mention, as names which occur to me at the moment, Sir Thomas Reade, consul at Tripoli, Mr. Drummond Hay, consul at Morocco, Mr. Willshire, consul at Mogadore, Sir Robert Ker Porter, consul at Caraccas, and Mr. Hearne, consul at Hayti. I do not ask for any violent appropriation of collections made by individual officers or bodies of officers; far from it, for I am convinced that such proceeding would not only be unjust in itself, but detrimental also to the interest of science; but what I ask for is, that we should receive from the various departments of the Government, which have it in their power to forward our views, such proofs of good-will as would ensure to us the same feelings on the part of the officers employed by them.

3359. Knowing that these various collections made by officers in His Majesty's service, and under the authority of Government, had been appropriated to various private bodies, why did you omit to lay such a statement of facts before the Trustees of the Museum, with a view to prevent the like appropriation of public collections in future?—I have protested again and again, in general conversation, with all those with whom I thought it might have weight, against such an appropriation; but, as I have before stated to the Committee, I have not considered it a part of my duty to volunteer representations on any subject to the Trustees.

3360. Did you ever represent it to the head of your department?—Not officially. I have spoken with Mr. Children on the subject, and he has occasionally made individual representations at the Government offices, but with little success. For instance, on hearing that a gentleman, who was a good naturalist, was about to proceed to New Holland in the capacity of colonial surgeon, an application to the Colonial Office was met, I think, with the answer, that in that case they had no influence. Mr. Children has also applied to the Admiralty for the appointment of a naturalist to accompany a voyage of discovery, but his request was not attended to. It may be right to mention that we have occasionally received presents from the officers at the head of these departments of the government. Lord Stanley, for example, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent us some edible birds'-nests, which had been forwarded by Sir Wilmot Horton from Ceylon, and other presents have been made to us under similar circumstances. But there has been no steady and uniform manifestation of a disposition on the part of the authorities of these departments to secure to us all the advantages which, as a national establishment, we ought to possess in connexion with the influence of the Government.

J. G. Children,
Esq.

27 July 1835.

John George Children, Esq. called in ; and further Examined.

3361. DO you conceive it possible to arrange a collection of zoological subjects in such a way as to be at the same time useful to a student in the science of zoology, and attractive in appearance to the public at large?—Yes.

3362. What arrangement do you suppose would be most suitable to meet such views?—I should think a well arranged collection would necessarily be attractive ; it requires no meretricious ornament, nothing beyond the objects themselves, and their being well arranged ; I do not know what other attraction I could give them.

3363. There can be no doubt that a collection such as that of the British Museum, if arranged in strictly scientific order, would be beneficial to the students?—Yes ; and in point of fact it is so arranged now, although not so fully named as would be desirable, for want of strength to do it.

3364. While you were employed in arranging the collection in scientific order, did you keep distinctly in view at the same time the making it attractive to the general observer?—Not further than distinctly exhibiting the specimens ; there has been no particularly ornamental way of exhibiting them ; that has not been considered, nor do I well know how it could.

3365. Do you think it would be inconsistent with science to arrange the specimens in such a way as to give a slight notion of the habits of a family?—Does the Committee mean by putting them in natural positions?

3366. Yes.—It might certainly be done, though it is not in general done ; the effect would depend on the skill of the artist.

3367. Would it not lead to some knowledge of the organs which constitute peculiarities of habits ; as for instance the prehensile tail of the South American monkeys?—Certainly it would.

3368. Do you or do you not consider that the best knowledge of animals, so far at least as their characters are concerned, is to be obtained by examination of the skin, or other parts of the animal, which lead to their particular classification?—Certainly.

3369. Do you think that in a collection of zoological specimens, such as that which the British Museum ought to be, it would be highly advisable that each class, order, tribe, and family, should have displayed, in the case or cases allotted to it or them, the organs on which their several divisions are founded?—There could be no objection to that ; on the contrary, it would tend to make the collection much more instructive, and I would have the names of the orders added also.

3370. Do you consider it possible that such arrangements could be made in the collection of natural objects at the British Museum with perfect success, in the present buildings?—That will depend on whether the new buildings will afford space enough ; if so, certainly.

3371. Have you had any communication with the architect on that subject?—I have not.

3372. Do you not think it important that the officers of the Museum should be brought into contact with the architect, with a view to the future best exhibition of the objects of natural history?—I should think so. I have received some information, but I have had no communication with the architect, nor have I been consulted respecting it. I do not in fact exactly know where our collections are to go.

3373. Supposing such an arrangement of the collection as that previously alluded to were made, do you not think it would increase the interest now existing among all classes of society, in reference to natural history?—Certainly ; the more clear and distinct the arrangement, the more attractive it will be, and necessarily also more instructive.

3374. Do you not think it ought to be, in any future arrangement, the object to make the collection of the animal kingdom in the British Museum coincide with these views?—Certainly.

3375. Can you anticipate that you will be able to realize these views, without any knowledge of the arrangements making by the architect?—It would be more desirable to know them exactly. I cannot tell, from any information I at present possess, what space will be allotted to us. I believe that side windows have been determined on instead of skylights, in consequence of an opinion I once expressed to the secretary, Mr. Forshall, of the superiority of the former.

3376. Is there any general classification adopted throughout the collection?—The modern classification adopted in the birds is Temminck's, with the intercalation of

J. G. Children,
Esq.

27 July 1835.

of such new genera as may be from time to time established; and with respect to the names, I have generally preferred giving the oldest; for instance, the modern genera (as Cuvier's, &c.), with the Linnæan specific names in Latin; and for the English names I have taken Latham's, as far as the species were known to one or the other. When a species was not known either to Linnæus or Latham, then the more modern name must be adopted.

3377. With regard to the beasts, whose arrangement do you take?—Cuvier's.

3378. With regard to reptiles?—Mr. Gray has paid more attention to that subject.

(Mr. Gray.)—It is arranged on the basis of Cuvier, with the interpolation of the new genera, as published in Griffith's Translation of Cuvier.

3379. Will you state to the Committee what proportion of the zoological subjects in the Museum is actually named at the present moment?—I do not know that I can state numerically exactly how many; but the mammalia, which are arranged according to Cuvier, are mostly named. The birds of the British collection are almost entirely named; there are very few that are not. The collection of eggs is entirely named; the general collection of birds is in part named, but not the greater number of species, for that has been very much increased lately. General Hardwicke's bequest has added very largely to it, and the necessity of getting them into their places as quickly as possible has impeded the progress of naming the others. As to the reptiles, the whole of the tortoises, crocodiles, and lizards are named; the principal part of that collection is in spirits, and what I have said has more particular reference to them.

3380. Are the specimens in spirits numerous?—Yes, a very fine collection. Mr. Bell spoke of it as one of the finest collections that he knows of.

3381. Are there many specimens at present liable to be spoiled for want of room?—Not one.

3382. You lost a great number before the new building, did you not?—Yes, a great many. What state they were in when they came to us is more than I can tell; they came before I went to the British Museum; they were stowed away in a damp room. At that time the Museum was in a very different state to what it is now.

3383. Did the decay to which you have referred originate from two causes; first, the imperfect accommodation which the Museum afforded at that time, and secondly, the imperfect manner in which specimens of natural history were preserved?—Yes, that is the fact; they were deposited in the only place where they could be stowed away; that is, in the damp rooms of the basement story.

3384. In reference to your statement on the subject of the plans of the Museum, and the accommodation to be expected for the different collections in the new buildings, in respect to which plans the Committee understand you to have stated you did not receive any communications from the Trustees or other officers of the Museum, did you at no time receive any written communication from the secretary, or did you at no time see the plans of Sir Robert Smirke before they were adopted?—I have seen the plans of Sir Robert Smirke in the secretary's hands; but I was not consulted by the Trustees nor by the architect, as to any suggestions for the arrangement of the zoological collection.

3385. Could you not, at the time when the new buildings were in contemplation, or before they were commenced, have stated to the Trustees the general extent of accommodation which would be required for your department?—It would have been very difficult to do that before any part of the building was erected, because such a large quantity were then stowed away in places inaccessible as to any useful purpose, that I could not at that time have offered anything like an estimate that could have been depended on, of the space that might be necessary.

3386. Then in the event of your having been consulted, you could not have given a detailed specification of the space which you would have required?—Certainly, I could not.

3387. Was it not generally understood that the northern division of the new building was from the first to be appropriated to the Natural History?—I did not understand so until comparatively very lately; I cannot exactly state when I received that communication.

3388. Can you inform the Committee whether the general plan of the new buildings was adopted by the Treasury independently of the Trustees of the

J. G. Children,
Esq.

27 July 1835.

Museum, or adopted by the Museum and recommended to the Treasury?—That I cannot answer.

3389. You have stated you have many objects of natural history preserved in spirits?—Yes, of reptiles.

3390. Where are they deposited?—In the proper cases.

3391. Are they open to public view?—Yes, every public day.

3392. Accessible to the principal librarian at all times of course?—Yes, accessible to the public on public days.

3393. And accessible to the principal librarian at all times of course?—Yes, he has the master-keys.

3394. Then should the following question have been asked of the principal librarian, and the following answer given, can you account for the statement made? Question 243, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, is as follows: “Have you not specimens of various animals preserved in spirits in the British Museum?—We may have a few.”—As a few are contained in a great multitude, it is a fact, and not otherwise; Mr. Gray has just informed me that there are not less than 5,000 or 6,000, and I believe there are many more.

3395. Now in reference to the nomenclature of the specimens which are named, do you know whether the name of the author whose nomenclature is used is attached?—In most cases I think it is, and it must have been unintentional when it has been omitted. For instance, the name of Cuvier, or rather the abbreviation *Cuv.*, is attached, supposing his generic name be adopted at the end of the line; and the same is the case with the specific names, as *Linn.* for Linnæus, and *Lath.* for Latham. It is a principle unquestionably right, and always intended to be adopted. In some cases, in the hurry, it may have possibly escaped.

3396. Your opinion is, then, that it would assist the student if the generic and specific name applied to any individual specimen by such zoologists, as Linnæus, Cuvier or Ray, were attached to each specimen?—Certainly, and not confined to their names only, but the name of any person who may first have published and described any specimen should be added.

3397. In fact, the zoological nomenclature, in consequence of the increased acquaintance with the science, has been so much altered that it would be difficult, would it not, for students to ascertain the name of an animal in the Linnæan arrangement, without such name being appended?—Certainly.

3398. What is your opinion as to the propriety of using the scientific or trivial name or both on the labels attached to the various specimens?—I think there can be no question that both should be attached, and I would even extend it to more than merely Latin and English, I would have French and German also, making it as extensively useful as possible; the scientific name in Latin, and the trivial names in their respective languages.

3399. Are you aware that in Dr. Leach’s time, and also for a subsequent period, the specific name, together with the English, German and French trivial names, were attached to many animals in the collection?—The birds had theirs attached by Mr. König, not by Dr. Leach; Mr. König was employed for a considerable time in removing the names which Dr. Leach had put to them; Dr. Leach was very fond of giving names of his own, which nobody else knew; this was complained of as perplexing the student, and Mr. König with great labour and trouble took those names away and applied the modern published names in their stead, adding the German names also.

3400. In what state is the nomenclature at the present moment, as compared with the state in which Dr. Leach left it? Is it more or less perfect?—I consider it much more perfect, because I consider his plan was a bad one, inasmuch as he re-named almost every thing, and made a vast number of subdivisions, which not being generally known, as many of them were merely in MS., confused rather than assisted the student.

3401. Has it ever occurred to you, that besides the specimens which are stuffed and publicly exhibited, it would be advantageous to have unstuffed duplicates kept in cabinets for particular examination?—It would be exceedingly useful, and most desirable to have them.

3402. Have you ever made that the subject of a monthly report to the Trustees?—No, I have not, because I was well aware that any measure tending to create additional expense could not be sanctioned, as the Trustees would be fearful, under the situation of things at present, of applying to Government for the necessary means; for that reason I did not think it right to do so.

3403. Do

J. G. Children,
Esq.

27 July 1835.

3403. Do you not think it desirable that the officers should state all their wants, and leave the Trustees to the discretion of applying to Government?—Perhaps they should; but I was so certain that it would not be complied with, that I did not think it worth while to trouble them on the subject.

3404. Do you mean by saying you were certain of that, that you considered there was an indifference on the part of the Trustees to the formation of a perfect collection?—Certainly not; but that the Trustees themselves would not have felt it right to apply to Government for those funds which would be necessary, under the present state of public affairs.

3405. Do you not think it desirable that the officers of the Museum should throw the responsibility of the imperfections in the collection on the Trustees, rather than take them on their own shoulders?—I should be unwilling to throw any unfair responsibility on the Trustees.

3406. Do you think it an unfair responsibility that the Trustees should be made distinctly responsible for the wants of the Museum, when they have been fairly made known to them?—No, I do not.

3407. In point of fact, is not that part of the discretion with which they are invested?—It is, certainly.

3408. In reference to the duplicates alluded to, would not this proceeding, if adopted, be highly beneficial to the zoological student in particular?—Certainly; it would enable him to study characters which cannot be so well observed in the stuffed specimen.

3409. Do you think any material difficulty would arise in taking care of such a collection for reference and study?—None; no difficulty whatever.

3410. Now as it is well known that the more delicate colours of the plumage of birds, for instance, fade by exposure to light, do you not think a duplicate collection, carefully excluded from the light, would be highly desirable?—Yes, certainly; such a duplicate collection as has been mentioned would answer that purpose.

3411. You have no such collection in the Museum at present?—There is not.

3412. Do you not think that in such a collection as that of the Museum, the changes occurring from difference of age, especially in birds, should be shown by specimens exhibiting such change, and would not such a collection be likely to assist materially in determining disputed species?—Most undoubtedly; and it would be an exceedingly important thing to establish such a collection, if possible.

3413. You have no complete catalogue of the zoological specimens of the British Museum?—There is not.

3414. Are you aware of this catalogue, published by the College of Surgeons?—[*Handing a catalogue to the Witness.*]—No, I am not.

3415. Do you think there would be any difficulty in preparing a similar catalogue of the department of Zoology?—None.

3416. What are the obstacles at present existing to the formation of such a catalogue?—Merely expense, I suppose. When I say expense, of course it would be necessary to have additional strength to do all these things, and that is one essential part of the expense. I think that catalogue, as far as I can form an opinion from the very cursory glance I have just given it, excellent.

3417. Are there not numerous systematic writers, by following whom a very useful catalogue might be made?—Yes, there are.

3418. Do you think any difficulty to the future arrangements of the entire zoological collection could possibly occur, by giving a number or name, or both, to every animal in the collection, corresponding with a numbered catalogue, in which the synonyme of each individual should be noted?—It would be very useful, and I see no difficulty in it; and Mr. Samouelle has begun, and proceeded pretty far on a catalogue of insects very much on that plan.

3419. Looking at the question as a mere matter of profit and loss, do you think such a catalogue, if published, would meet among scientific persons with such encouragement as would compensate the expense which must necessarily be incurred in its formation?—I am not competent to give an opinion worth having on that subject. I can only say I should hope it would, for assuredly it would be a very useful thing.

3420. Seeing that it might be objected to, that such a general catalogue would be so expensive as to render it above the means of common purchasers, do you see any objection to its being divided into distinct parts, each of which should contain a single class, and be sold separately or as a whole, at the option of the buyer?—

J. G. Children,
Esq.

27 July 1835.

I see no inconvenience in that, and I think it would be a good, and by far the most feasible plan.

3421. Do you see any reason why such a catalogue of the animals in the British Museum, properly classed, should not be as acceptable to the zoologist as the "*Hortus Cantabrigiensis*," and "*Kewensis*," is to the botanist?—None.

3422. Do you know whether the catalogue of the College of Surgeons, to which the Committee just drew your attention, has any sale or not?—No; I did not know it was published.

3423. You have already said you deem it a most useful publication?—From what I have seen, I should say most useful, and the part I have looked at seems admirably done.

3424. Supposing such a catalogue were desirable, would it not be better to wait until the collections are in a more perfect state?—I should think it would; at least, until the new building allows of a more complete arrangement.

3425. In reference to that question, are you aware that the catalogue of the College of Surgeons, just placed in your hands, which is yet incomplete, has been proceeded with under more unfavourable circumstances as regards the want of room, than any catalogue which might be made of the collection in the British Museum; and do you therefore think there would be more inconvenience in making a catalogue of the present Museum collection, and in arranging it at a future time by that catalogue, than there is likely to be in the future arrangement of the catalogue of the Museum in their new building?—No, I do not; at the same time I adhere to my former opinion, that it would be better to wait, before it is published at least, inasmuch as that would enable you to add in anything that may be received in the meantime; and I would certainly prefer waiting until the new rooms are ready to receive the collections; you may get on with the catalogue in the meantime, if there be given sufficient strength to do so.

3426. How soon do you expect that to be?—I must refer that to those who know more of the matter than myself: Mr. Forshall says it will be about two years.

3427. Do you think it advisable that a book should be kept in which a list of all new purchases and presents to the Museum should be entered, and that each specimen on its reception should have a provisional number given to it, corresponding to a number in the entry-book?—That is done in some measure; but the numbers are not put.

3428. It is not put down systematically?—It is not done so completely as it might.

3429. What is your opinion of that?—I think it would be a good thing to do it.

3430. Do you not also think that at the same time a memorandum should be made as far as possible of the locality from which such specimens have been obtained?—Certainly; and it would be a very good thing to attach the locality to the labels also.

3431. Would not such an entry-book be a check against the loss of any specimens?—Certainly.

3432. What has been the practice on this point at the museum of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies, as far as you are aware?—I cannot say; I doubt very much whether they have followed that system; but I do not know.

3433. The Zoological department being entrusted to yourself, together with three assistants, Messrs. George and John Gray and Mr. Samouelle, do you consider that number of persons sufficient for fully performing the duties which so valuable a collection as that at the British Museum ought to be and requires?—Certainly not; in fact, it is impossible with the strength that we have now ever to get it into that state that it ought to be in.

3434. Are you aware of the number of professors in the Natural History department in the Jardin des Plantes?—I know they are large, but not the exact number.

3435. Are you aware of the constitution of that institution?—No, I have paid very little attention to that; I was very seriously ill at the time I was last in Paris, and notwithstanding Cuvier's kindness, I could do nothing.

3436. On the assumption that that institution is directed by a board of scientific men, are you aware that there would be any practical objection to such a system?—No.

J. G. Children,
Esq.

27 July 1835.

3437. You never heard of any objection when in Paris?—Certainly not; I believe it works very well; but I cannot say that of my own positive knowledge.

3438. Your attention was drawn on the last examination to a passage at the bottom of p. 19 in the Synopsis, "Amongst the monkeys are the ourang-outang, or man of the woods (*Simia Satyrus*, Linn.), which of all animals is considered to approach nearest to man in the form of the head, size of the forehead, and the volume of the brain;" do you adhere to the former opinion you expressed on that?—I have not referred further to it since, but I should be inclined to do so.

3439. Are you aware of a paper written by Mr. Owen on the comparative osteology of the ourang-outang and the chimpanze?—I have not read that paper.

3440. On the assumption that Mr. Owen's opinion differs from yours, should you be inclined to adhere to your former opinion?—I should be inclined to consider my own opinion was probably wrong, as I have the highest respect for Mr. Owen's talents and acquirements. I beg leave to add, that on reference I find I took the passage from the "Règne Animal." Cuvier says, "L'orang-outang (*Simia Satyrus*, L.) passe pour être de tous les animaux celui qui ressemble le plus à l'homme par la forme de sa tête, la grandeur de son front, et le volume de son cerveau."—(Vol. 1, p. 87.) I beg leave also to state that the passage respecting the chimpanze (*Simia Troglodytes*, L.), which was commented on at my former examination, is likewise taken from Cuvier, who says (Vol. 1. p. 89, R. A.), "Il habite en Guinée et au Congo, vit en troupes, se construit des huttes de feuillages, sait s'armer de pierres et de batons, et les emploie à repousser loin de sa demeure les hommes et les éléphants."

Edward Hawkins, Esq. called in; and Examined.

3441. WHAT appointment do you hold in the British Museum?—I am keeper of the coins, medals, antiquities and other works of art.

E. Hawkins, Esq.

3442. What is comprehended under the term "works of art," as contradistinguished from coins, medals and antiquities?—Things of a more modern description, such as paintings; the drawings and prints are included in my department also; and a number of other works of art which are not naturally attached to any other department.

3443. Does it include the dresses of different nations now exhibited?—Those are in my custody; but for want of proper space, they are kept in that part of the building which is generally appropriated to natural history.

3444. Will you state to the Committee the duties required of you by the Trustees?—The duties are to take care of all the objects in the department; to see that they are properly arranged, and in such a manner as to facilitate access to them by the public.

3445. What is the salary, and what are the emoluments derived from your office?—The salary is 200*l.* a year, with 75*l.* a year for each day that I am engaged in the week beyond two; I am also allowed stationery to the amount of 5*l.* a year. The salary is altogether 425*l.*, besides the stationery.

3446. Are there any emoluments indirectly derived by you as keeper of the antiquities?—None whatever.

3447. Had you any situation in the Museum, before you were appointed keeper of the antiquities?—I was first engaged to perform Mr. Combe's duties, during his illness; I was then appointed assistant-keeper of the department, on the death of Dr. Noehden; and subsequently keeper, on the death of Mr. Combe.

3448. Had you made antiquities generally, in the sense in which the term is used in the British Museum, your pursuit or study previous to your first appointment?—My pursuit as matter of taste, not as a profession.

3449. Have you not written some work on the subject of coins?—I published with a prefixed general historical sketch, the description of the Anglo Gallic coins, which had been commenced by Mr. Combe.

3450. Had you not published some work previously?—No, not published; I had collected and arranged considerable materials for an account of the medals illustrative of the history of Great Britain and its dependencies.

3451. Have you ever edited or written any work on the antiquities of the Museum?—A description of the cinerary urns, which was also commenced by Mr. Combe.

3452. Have you published any popular account of the antiquities, similar to that published of the Elgin marbles, by Sir Henry Ellis?—No.

E. Hawkins, Esq.

27 July 1835.

3453. How did it happen that the publication alluded to was undertaken by Sir Henry Ellis, it being a description of objects in your department?—I really do not know.

3454. Was it with your consent and approbation?—It was without my knowledge.

3455. Can you state to the Committee whether the work which the last question has referred to, be a work published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge?—Yes.

3456. In other words, it is a work which any individual equally competent might have written, without any infringement of the right of another person?—Yes; it is a work undertaken by Sir H. Ellis, without any reference to his official situation in the Museum.

3457. Who is the editor of the publication called “A Description of the Collection of Ancient Marbles in the British Museum?”—The different parts have been published by different persons. The earlier parts were published by Mr. Combe; one part has been published by myself; one by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, and another now in the press, is by myself; this last part is in fact printed, and in the hands of the binder.

3458. Are you paid for that by the Trustees, independently of your other salary?—No.

3459. That is a duty undertaken by you in the discharge of your duties as keeper of antiquities?—Yes.

3460. Have you any assistance in preparing that work for publication, or in the editorial part?—No; except occasional conversation and consultation with my colleague, Mr. Barnwell.

3461. Since you have been keeper of the antiquities, whenever a collection of classical antiquities has been offered for sale to the Trustees, have you been consulted?—Yes, that is the practice.

3462. And you have made a report to the Trustees in consequence?—I should say, almost always.

3463. Have you valued such collections in a pecuniary point of view?—It is my business to make myself acquainted with the value; but I do not however depend on my own judgment, but obtain the opinion of any such persons as are accessible and most competent to form a judgment on that point.

3464. Is it any part of your duty, for instance, to decipher and publish the Greek inscriptions, or the hieroglyphics in the various specimens of Grecian or Egyptian antiquities?—It is no part of my business to explain or to decipher them, further than may be necessary to acquaint the public accurately with the objects deposited in the Museum. My business is rather to arrange everything so as to facilitate the access of persons who make it their business or pleasure to study such things.

3465. Who arranged the Athenian marbles in the new Elgin room?—The arrangement of the marbles has been generally superintended by Mr. Westmacott.

3466. What situation does Mr. Westmacott hold in the Museum?—None; but as an artist of eminence, he has been for many years consulted with regard to the arrangement of the marbles.

3467. Has the arrangement then been made simply with reference to taste rather than to such arrangement which an acquaintance with the country or classical authors would suggest?—Very much as a matter of taste, but not exclusively; we have several collections, such as the Townly marbles, Elgin marbles, the Phigalian and a few miscellaneous ones; the Elgin marbles are kept together in a gallery by themselves; the Phigalian and the Townly marbles are also kept by themselves. The Elgin marbles have not been merely arranged with regard to taste, but they have been arranged according to the relative situation they had in the building; so also have the Phigalian.

3468. Did you take any part in those arrangements?—Merely as consulting with Mr. Westmacott on the subject.

3469. What separate descriptive catalogues have you of the marbles and other antiquities?—No printed catalogues but those published in the quarto volumes before referred to, and in the Synopsis.

3470. Is there no catalogue of the gems, for instance?—There is a manuscript catalogue of the gems.

3471. And

27 July 1835.

3471. And of the coins?—Not of the entire collection of coins, but of far the greater part of them, and the catalogues of the remainder are in progress.

3472. Is there not a catalogue of the Greek coins?—Yes; Mr. Combe's catalogue of the collection as it existed in his time, and Mr. Knight's own catalogue of the coins he bequeathed to the Museum have been printed. The catalogue of the other portion is in manuscript.

3473. Is there any portion which have not been examined and described, for instance?—No, not any.

3474. They are all known and have all been examined?—They have all been examined.

3475. Do you consider the department wholly and entirely under your control, or do you, as in the case of the Natural History department, devote yourself more particularly to some subdivision of it?—The whole, with the exception of the contents of the print-room, are under my own immediate superintendence.

3476. Do you consider yourself responsible for the contents and safety of the prints in the print-room or not?—I have some difficulty in answering that question; I have a limited responsibility not easily defined.

3477. Practically speaking, you mean that Mr. Ottley, who is in that room, is the head of an independent department?—I should not say of an independent department; the print-room is attached to the department of Antiquities, but it is under his special superintendence, and he is chiefly responsible for the contents and good management of that room.

3478. You do not consider yourself responsible either for the arrangement or custody of the prints?—Not any farther than in case anything was going on wrong it would be my duty to interfere and have it put right.

3479. As the nominal head of the department?—As the head of the department.

3480. What would be your opinion of making that a separate and independent department?—That is more a question for the Trustees.

3481. The Committee ask you your opinion from your own experience, with a view merely to obtain information?—If it was made a separate department it must be enlarged as to the expenditure beyond what its present state requires.

3482. Why should there be an increased expenditure because the officer placed in charge of it was made the head of the department?—Because in all departments there are more officers than one, that one may relieve another in case of emergency.

3483. In what way do you mean?—Supposing one officer was ill, or was necessarily absent, then there is another officer to take his place and to see the public are not materially inconvenienced by that absence.

3484. Would not such an arrangement be in the power of the Trustees equally, even though the department of Antiquities was divided into two great divisions?—It would be difficult, and there would be great inconvenience and inconsistency in letting any individual interfere in a department with which at other times he had not any connexion; it would also destroy the responsibility which ought to attach to all heads of a department.

3485. Practically, you do not interfere?—Except in cases of emergency. In case of a long illness of Mr. Ottley, it would be the duty of Mr. Barnwell or myself to take such measures with regard to the print-room, as to prevent the public from being inconvenienced in a greater degree than would necessarily arise from the circumstances.

3486. Supposing the department to be erected into an independent one, would not the assistant, in that case, to Mr. Ottley be naturally the person on whom such duty would devolve?—Certainly.

3487. Do you see any practical objection to the breaking up this department of antiquities?—There is no connexion between the print-room and the department of Antiquities which makes it necessary that they should be united together; it has been rather a matter of convenience and economy than any thing else.

3488. What is the name of your assistant at present?—Mr. C. F. Barnwell.

3489. Was he appointed subsequent to yourself?—Yes, he was.

3490. Who appointed him?—The three Principal Trustees.

3491. By whose recommendation was he brought under the notice of the Trustees?—That I do not know.

3492. Were you consulted previously to the appointment?—Certainly not, formally.

E. Hawkins, Esq.

27 July 1835.

formally. I think I had some conversation with the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject, but it was slight.

3493. Is it the habit of the Trustees before they make such appointment to consult the heads of departments?—I should think not.

3494. Do you not think it would be desirable that the patronage of each department should rather be placed in the hands of the heads of departments than in the hands of the Trustees?—No, I should think not.

3495. Do you not think the head of a department would be a better judge of the qualification of his assistant generally than the Trustees could possibly be, without consultation with the head of that department?—I think there are inconveniences attending it that would make it not advisable.

3496. Will you state what are those practical inconveniences?—I think an individual would be more subject to partiality; and I think that there would not be that independence between the two officers that there ought to be, if one was the protégé of the other; and I think it would be rather open to jobs, more so than if the patronage was kept out of the hands of the department.

3497. Have all the coins presented to the Museum by the late King been examined and catalogued?—They were all catalogued before they came to the Museum, and the catalogue has been verified with the coins themselves since they arrived.

3498. With reference to the statuary, both ancient and modern, under your care, what is the regulation with regard to artists, with reference to the permission to study or to take moulds?—The two things are separate with regard to admissions to study. Any young man bringing a letter of recommendation, containing his name and his address, and signed by any person of a permanent residence, to whom we could refer in case of the young man misconducting himself, is immediately admitted; and with regard to the casts, special permission must be obtained.

3499. From whom?—From the Trustees.

3500. Are you aware that attached to the Louvre is an individual who specially superintends the taking of casts, and giving facilities to the artist for that purpose?—I am not aware of it; every facility of that kind is given here which can possibly be given anywhere else.

3501. Do you mean if any of the publishers of the cheap casts that are carried about the streets by Italian boys were to apply for permission to take moulds, that they would be permitted to do so under proper superintendence?—No; by my recommendation they certainly would not.

3502. Why?—Because when a mould is once made, from which casts can be multiplied at pleasure, I do not think it would be right to suffer the marbles themselves to be submitted to further operations of that kind.

3503. Are there such moulds existing of all the finer statues in the British Museum?—Of many; not of all.

3504. In whose hands are those moulds?—Most of them are in the hands of Mr. Westmacott.

3505. Are they in the hands of Mr. Westmacott in his private capacity, or in the hands of Mr. Westmacott, who is in some degree attached to the Museum?—In his private capacity, subject to certain conditions of being pledged to supply casts at particular prices, at the order of the Trustees.

3506. Who has laid down the price at which the casts should be supplied?—I fancy it was a matter of arrangement between Mr. Westmacott and the Trustees at the time they were taken; it was before I became attached to the Museum.

3507. Have you any official paper or document to which you can refer the Committee, in reference to that question?—I know that there is a document, as far as concerns a portion of the Elgin marbles. I do not know whether I can lay my hands on it.

3508. Can you refer the Committee to any individual who can?—I should think it is among the archives of the Museum.

3509. Will you make inquiry and furnish the Committee with a copy of the scale of prices determined on between Mr. Westmacott and the Trustees on the one hand and the public on the other?—I will.—[*Vide* Appendix, No. 30.]

3510. Do you conceive there can be any objection to moulds being made of all the finer statues in the British Museum, and sold about the streets, if you please, by the Italian boys?—I should not think it advisable to repeat frequently the making of moulds from the statues; but when once the moulds are made, the more common the casts become, the better.

3511. Do

E. Hawkins, Esq.

27 July 1835.

3511. Do the Committee understand that, in your judgment, the repetition of the moulds from the original statues is attended with injury to such originals?—The repetition of moulds from the original is attended with danger, and therefore moulds should not be multiplied unnecessarily; but to the multiplication of casts from those moulds, and dispersed to the utmost possible extent among the people of the country, there can be no possible objection.

3512. Are you aware how far any facility is given in the Louvre, or in the Vatican, to the artist in making moulds?—I am not at all aware of what their arrangements are. I may say this generally, that at the Museum no obstacle is thrown in the way of making moulds beyond what the absolute preservation of the object requires.

3513. Supposing Sarti, who is a great publisher of these casts, was to apply at this moment to the Trustees for permission to take moulds, what would be their answer?—Mr. Sarti having been employed by Mr. Westmacott on all such occasions, and being known as a skilful and careful person, I have no doubt leave would be given to him to make moulds.

3514. Would the Trustees order Mr. Westmacott, for instance, to allow him the use of his moulds free of expense?—I do not know how far that can be; the moulds were made at the expense of Mr. Westmacott, subject to a condition.

3515. Why should the Trustees privilege one person, and one person only, to possess these moulds, and therefore confine the public to one source for the casts?—I do not know that they have precisely given to Mr. Westmacott an absolute monopoly, but they have considered it advisable not to subject these objects to frequent moulds without Mr. Westmacott's sanction and superintendence.

3516. But practically it is a monopoly, is it not?—I should say not practically, because casts have been allowed to be taken for other persons.

3517. The Trustees have permitted others to take moulds?—Certainly.

3518. State the names of such persons who have taken moulds since you have been keeper of the antiquities?—I know that some casts were taken for Lady Charlotte Bury and two or three other persons. Sarti has been employed; and there is another Italian artist, Mazzoni, who has been employed.—[See Appendix, No. 31.]

3519. How does it happen, since there is so great a sale for casts throughout the country, as is evinced by the number of persons employed in selling them, and there being this facility which you state to exist in the Museum for obtaining moulds, that so few artists have applied for the purpose of obtaining them?—That I cannot tell.

3520. The Committee is not to infer, therefore, that there are difficulties in the way of making these moulds from such non-application?—Certainly not.

3521. Are not artists allowed to model in the British Museum?—Yes; the restriction is only as to moulding from the original statues.

3522. The casts which are in general circulation throughout the country are generally casts of casts?—They are generally casts of casts. It would be well worth while for one of those Italian artists to get a cast of any fine object to mould from, and they do so; they have some of the finest of Chantrey's busts; they buy the cast, and from that cast they make a mould, and from that mould they multiply casts again, so that they are copies of copies.

3523. The Committee find that attached to the Royal Museum at Paris there is a *formatore*, or moulder; do you see any reason why such an officer should not exist at the Museum, with a view to supply the public cheaply and accurately with casts, and at the same time to take moulds with care?—Practically, I think that is the case with us.

3524. But as the great object of such a collection of antiquities is to diffuse a correct taste, would it not be desirable to throw every possible facility, not to say inducement, into the arrangements of the Museum?—Yes, consistently with the safety of the objects.

3525. Were there an established moulder, there can be no doubt the safety would be secured?—I will not quite say that, because by multiplying moulds, under the most careful hands, it still may be injurious to the original statue.

3526. It would scarcely be necessary to multiply moulds, when the moulds, being in possession of the Trustees, were allowed to be used until they were worn out by applicants?—There could be no objection to that.

3527. Do you consider it would be worth the while of an Italian to take copies of the original size?—I have no doubt it is not worth his while, or he would do it.

E. Hawkins, Esq.

27 July 1835.

3528. Do you think he would obtain an extensive sale, for instance?—I conceive that he would not, because he does not do it; Sarti can do it at any hour, and he is a dealer in those things; he knows he would not find his account in it.

3529. Do you not know that in Sarti's room there are very large casts?—Yes; but I know Sarti has facility to make any mould he pleases, and as he does not make them, I conclude he does not find it to his account to do it, otherwise he would do it: all I wish to establish is, that there are no obstacles in the way of its being done.

3530. With regard to the exhibition of medals, have you ever turned your attention to such a mode of exhibiting them so that they might be made practically useful to the public, and yet be exhibited in perfect safety?—I have so far thought of it, that I think it would be an exceedingly good thing when we have space to do it, to make either a selection from the coins themselves, or to procure casts of them, so as to give a general view of all the coinage of the world from the earliest times to the latest, which would be quite sufficient for all purposes, proper explanations being inserted in the Synopsis; but at present we have no space for anything of the kind.

3531. Are you aware that at Paris casts of the medals are exhibited?—I have heard that it is so.

3532. Have you seen the collection?—I have seen it very partially, and many years ago.

3533. Have you ever turned your attention to any mode of exhibiting the medals themselves on both sides at the same time with perfect security?—I have thought of it, but it would be so great an undertaking that I think it would scarcely be practicable.

3534. Why do you consider it so great an undertaking?—It would occupy so large a space.

3535. Have you ever taken the trouble actually to calculate the area that would be required for the exhibition of a given number of medals, so as to exhibit them in the order and for the purpose you have described?—No, I have not; merely because, knowing we have not space to devote to that purpose now, it was premature to enter into any such calculation.

3536. Supposing a room were devoted to the exhibition of the medals, and constructed entirely with reference to that object, do you conceive that there would be anything impracticable in some such plan as this; having upright frames in which the medals might be inserted and locked, and protected from the public by glass on each side, so that by walking between these frames the public might fairly view the whole or a selected portion of the collection, whilst the collection itself would be in perfect security?—I have not considered the practicability of such a plan, on the ground that it would be at present impracticable to do it in any way until the new buildings are completed.

3537. With reference to the new building, have you ever been consulted by the architect as to any necessary arrangement for the exhibition of the antiquities in your department?—Frequently on those parts that have been erected since I became the head of the department, but the whole plan of the Museum was completely made under the superintendence of the Treasury, before I became an officer of the Museum.

3538. As far as you know, your department was never consulted as to the best arrangement of the rooms and of light with reference to the best exhibition of antiquities?—I cannot say what took place with regard to Mr. Combe.

3539. You have never been consulted individually yourself, have you?—Except as to those parts which have been partially altered since I came, upon that Sir Robert Smirke has occasionally had communication with me.

3540. Has the original plan been altered at all to accommodate it to the exhibition of the antiquities of your department?—Yes, the rooms that are at this moment fitting up were originally intended to have been one room, and it was to have been lighted in a different manner; the lighting and division of the room have been since made partly at my suggestion, or at least after consultation with the secretary and others.

Mercurii, 29^o die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Petro Angel Sarti, Figure-maker and Moulder generally, 92, Dean-street, Soho, called in; and Examined.

3541. HAVE you ever been employed to mould any of the statues or works of art in the British Museum?—Yes. *Petro Angel Sarti.*

3542. How did you obtain permission to do so?—I used to apply to some gentleman to write to the Trustees. 29 July 1835.

3543. And did you obtain permission with perfect facility?—I never tried myself; I used to apply to some gentleman of rank.

3544. Why did you never apply yourself?—I was told that they would not allow the permission unless the application was made through a person of rank; that was the reason.

3545. Can you tell the Committee who informed you of that?—No, I cannot.

3546. When you moulded from the statues there, were you ever called upon to pay any fees?—No.

3547. You have had some communication with the Trustees; have you never applied to the Trustees?—To the Trustees, and then the Trustees used to write a note to the gentleman to apply to Mr. Westmacott for permission.

3548. Did you ever apply to Mr. Westmacott?—Always.

3549. What facility did Mr. Westmacott give you?—Sometimes he used to deny it; not everything; he denied me a few things in two or three cases.

3550. Has Mr. Westmacott the moulds of any of the statues or works of art in his possession?—He has the moulds of the Elgin collection.

3551. Who made those moulds?—It was a person named Mazzoni.

3552. Have you ever been able to use those moulds with a view to making casts for sale?—At the first, when I used to cast them for Mr. Westmacott, the moulds were in very good condition, but now I do not think they can be used, to tell the truth.

3553. Have you ever offered to purchase, or has Mr. Westmacott ever offered to sell these moulds to you?—About 15 months ago he wanted me to buy all the moulds and to make them good again.

3554. What was the sum for which he wished to sell those moulds?—£.350.

3555. What were the particular works that you wished permission to mould?—It was at the time the Consul of Prussia, Mr. Brockardt, gave me a list to mould three or four things there, and among these was the bust of Clytie.

3556. And you could not obtain permission?—I could not; and there have been two or three cases of that kind; one was a bas-relief, by a person living in Grafton-street East; Mr. Belmes had the permission from the Trustees for that, and I do not know whether he was refused by Mr. Westmacott or Mr. Combe, but I heard that he was denied the having it.

3557. If you had the means of moulding figures or bas-reliefs, under proper superintendence, so that the originals should not be at all injured, and you could obtain them at any time for the supply of any customer who might ask you for such casts, do you think the sale of such works of art would be materially increased?—Many of them, I should; of many of the things that are there, I should.

3558. Had you not once permission to make a mould from the head of Homer?—I had a permission, and that was refused to my face; that was refused by Mr. Westmacott.

3559. Be so good as to explain to the Committee how you obtained permission to mould the bust of Homer?—I asked Mr. Lennard, M.P. if he would write for me to the Trustees of the British Museum for the bust of Homer and two or three other things; when the Trustees wrote to Mr. Lennard, the permission was granted; there was another letter to apply to Mr. Westmacott; when Mr. Westmacott saw the thing I was to mould, he would not let me mould the bust of Homer. That was in the time of Mr. Combe, and at first he said I should do it,

Petro Angel Sarti.

29 July 1835.

and then afterwards, when I went there, Mr. Combe would not let me do it; he said he had the order from Mr. Westmacott not to let me do it. Then I applied to Mr. Lennard again, and Mr. Lennard sent a note to Mr. Westmacott, and after that I was sent for to mould the bust.

3560. Did you find the cast from the bust of Homer sell well when you had obtained it?—I sold 80 the first month.

3561. And supposing you could sell good casts from other statues in the Museum, do you think you should increase your trade materially?—Some busts would sell materially, some very likely might not sell enough to clear expenses; but many gentlemen would wish for a bust, when another would not.

3562. Is there an increasing demand for busts, of good masters?—Yes, and statues when they are good.

3563. Do you find the public taste improving in that respect?—A great deal; I sold more statues this summer, than I did for the last three summers together; so that there must be more improvement.

3564. Were those copies from antique statues you had so much demand for?—Yes.

3565. Were many of them copies from figures in the British Museum?—I have not many from there.

3566. Were they generally the size of the originals?—The size of the originals.

3567. For what species of works of art do you find the demand most active?—They vary very much; some will buy the naked statue, such as the Gladiator and Laocoon; another party likes drapery figures; there is not one particularly in demand more than another.

3568. There is a beautiful bust in the Museum, one of the Townley marbles, which rests upon the flower of the Lotus; supposing you could obtain a good cast from that bust, do you think that would have an extensive sale?—That it would.

3569. Then if you had free opportunity to take moulds from any statues which you think likely to obtain a sale among the public, do you think that you would materially increase the sale of such statues?—To be sure I should.

3570. And do you not think if that were done, the public taste would be improved materially by it?—Really I do not know about that; but I know they would sell a great many.

3571. Would not the sale be an evidence of improvement of the public taste?—I should say it must; because if they buy the things, it must be a proof of the taste for them.

3572. And in those cases in which you have obtained casts from the originals of some of the most popular statues in the Museum, you have found the sale very extensive?—Yes, whatever I have done.

3573. Supposing you were freely permitted to make moulds from such statues as you chose to select in the Museum, should you have any objection to enter into a proper security to prevent the originals being injured?—I think I could give plenty of reference to people who know what I can do about that; Sir Henry Ellis has seen me mould for 20 years, without any accident occurring.

3574. Do accidents ever happen when a moulder is pretty well instructed in his trade?—Not if the moulder is well informed.

3575. Supposing you had free permission given to you to take moulds, should you have any objection to give a money security for any injury that might be done to the statues?—I could find somebody to be security.

3576. Do you consider any sum of money would recompense the Trustees of the British Museum, for damage done to the Townley Venus, or any other celebrated statue in the collection?—I should not think it would; but there would not be any injury of that kind; the Townley Venus has been broken one time by moulding, the fingers of it.

3577. The probability of injury done to the statues would depend of course on the skill and care of the person permitted to take the moulds, would it not?—Certainly.

3578. And in the case you mention, must he not have been an unskilful artist?—It was before my time, and before I came to England; a person of the name of Papera did it.

3579. That damage done, must have grown wholly out of his unskilfulness?—Yes, he broke the finger off.

3580. And from carelessness?—And from carelessness.

3581. Did

Petro Angel Sarti.

29 July 1835.

3581. Did it happen in the Museum?—Yes.

3582. Have you ever had an accident yourself?—No.

3583. And you have moulded from many of the principal works of art there, without the personal superintendence of any one; have you not?—I never had any person superintending; Mr. Westmacott may have called, or such a thing; but he has passed a fortnight without looking on.

3584. Have you been entrusted by private individuals with valuable works of art to take moulds from?—I have been working for Mr. Westmacott for years, and for Rundle & Bridge for models, and for Mr. Chantrey.

3585. Supposing the Committee had been informed that great facility was given to the diffusion of the works of art in the British Museum by means of casts, should you say that was the case, or not?—Really I cannot say exactly; I could not answer that question.

3586. Can you inform the Committee whether you yourself have great facility given you to obtain moulds?—I never apply myself.

3587. Why do you not apply?—Because I was told that it required a person of rank to apply to the Trustees; so I never took the liberty to write myself, as an individual figure-maker.

3588. Who told you so?—I cannot say who it was; it was a long time back, when I worked for Mr. Westmacott.

3589. But in those cases in which you have obtained permission, through the intervention of a person of rank, you have still found some difficulty thrown in your way?—At that time about the Clytie with the Lotus, and about the Homer.

3590. If you had a full and free opportunity to obtain moulds, you think that your trade of a figure-maker would be very much benefited by it?—It would in some cases.

3591. Supposing you selected the statues themselves, and had a free opportunity to take moulds, do you not think your trade as a figure-maker would be materially increased?—It would; but I should not take that liberty unless I applied to some gentleman for an order for such a thing.

3592. In cases where frequent moulds are taken from a statue, is any visible effect produced on the surface and complexion of that statue?—It will change the colour; it will take off that mellow look of the marble.

3593. Do you provide any of those plaster of Paris figures that are sold in the streets?—None.

3594. Would a bust be injured if one mould were taken per annum?—It would be injured; but if I were to give my advice it would be, when the bust, or whatever it be, is moulded, to take the first cast of the mould, and preserve it to mould from again, if required.

3595. If a mould were properly and successfully taken, it would not be necessary again to apply to the original?—I do not think it would be necessary for 40 or 50 years, if the mould is taken properly.

3596. Is there not a *formatore* attached to the gallery of sculpture at the Louvre?—There is a *formatore* there appointed by the government.

3597. Have you ever heard that the statues there have been injured by the taking of casts?—No.

3598. Have you ever heard that any statue in the British Museum from which the most frequent casts have been taken has been injured; the Committee mean as to the colour of the marble?—Theseus has been moulded three times; I moulded it twice myself.

3599. For whom did you mould it twice?—Once for Mr. Haydon, and once for Mr. Westmacott.

3600. Assuming that the taking of moulds injures the colour of the marble, have you ever been warned or superintended by the Trustees, or their officers?—No.

3601. Did Mr. Westmacott or Mr. Haydon ever caution you as to the composition of your plaster, with a view to prevent the marble being injured?—Never.

3602. Did they leave it entirely to you?—Entirely.

3603. Is the Theseus injured by the moulds?—The marble never would be injured by the moulder if the moulder knew what he was about.

3604. In point of fact, it depends on the skill of the moulder as to the injury that may be done to the complexion of the statue?—The moulding will clean the statue; and when that is taken off it will appear more new, and not have that yellow appearance; it has not the beautiful colour of the antique.

Petro Angel Sarti.

29 July 1835.

3605. Is the Theseus a statue which you should consider as possessing a delicate complexion, or has it not rather the appearance of having been exposed to the air for some length of time?—It has the appearance of having been exposed to the air.

3606. Do you not think that moulds might be taken from statues most likely to obtain a ready sale, without in the slightest degree injuring the statue, either in point of colour or otherwise?—I mould many new figures made by modern artists, and it would not be found out afterwards whether they were moulded or not; in a new figure it will not show it as in an antique one.

3607. The question refers now to antique statues; might you not mould from the antique statues, so as to supply any demand that might exist, without in the slightest degree injuring the statue, or even injuring the colour of the marble?—After the first appearance the colour can be prevented being injured; but we are obliged to wash them with soap to prevent the plaster sticking; that will bring the statue more clean. We cannot help changing the colour in that way, but the statue itself need not be injured.

3608. Do you think those statues from which you have taken moulds in the Museum are at all injured in the way you described?—No, they will not remain of that colour for two months.

3609. Do you mean that in two months they would be restored to their original colour?—Yes.

3610. Have you ever moulded in museums out of England?—No.

3611. Do you know anything of the regulations in Paris respecting the taking of moulds from the antique statues there?—Not exactly.

3612. Where did you study your art?—I was about France, and then I was under Mazzoni for about five years, moulding continually down at the Museum here.

3613. Do you know anything of the regulations in Paris?—As far as I heard from Mr. Jacquit, the French *formatore*, the government give him a room for moulds and casts, and pay him for the moulds, and then he makes the casts, and he divides the profit with the museum.

3614. Do you happen to know whether there is an extensive sale in France for casts or antique statues?—There is an extensive sale, but they have more originals than we have.

3615. Is the trade in which you are engaged more extensive in France than in England?—I do not think it is.

3616. Is there any difference in the taste, within your own knowledge, between the two people; state what casts would be most likely to sell in France, and what most likely to sell in England?—In England they will sell the naked figure now as much as they did in France years ago; they would not take them some time ago here in England. In France they put them in gardens, and they are likely to sell more of them than what we do here.

3617. Speaking of other figures, have you any further information you can give the Committee?—No.

3618. Do the Committee understand you, if you or any other person in your profession were to apply at Paris for permission to take a mould, you would or would not be permitted to make such mould at the museum?—Not in Paris.

3619. Are the Committee to understand that it is a monopoly exercised in Paris in favour of the actual *formatore*?—Yes.

3620. Who, as you say, makes the casts at his own expense, and divides the profits with the museum?—Yes, but the mould is paid for by the government or the museum.

3621. But you think the making of the mould is paid for by the government?—I think so; that is what I heard from Mr. Jacquit.

3622. Do you think you could obtain the cast of a statue cheaper in Paris than you can in London?—I can sell the casts here at the same price as they sell them in Paris, and it may be some cheaper.

3623. Why?—For those they mould from the museum they charge nearly double to what they do for those they mould in Rome and other places.

3624. They charge more in Paris than they do in Rome?—They charge more for the casts taken from their museum than they charge for other casts.

3625. The principal manufacture of plaster of Paris is carried on in that metropolis?—It is.

3626. Is plaster much cheaper at Paris?—A great deal.

3627. Then Paris statues, taking into consideration the cheapness of plaster, are dearer than those from Rome or England?—Yes; but then I mean those
which

which are moulded from the originals they have got in the Louvre; the others that are not moulded from the Louvre they sell cheaper than elsewhere.

Petro Angel Sarti.

3628. Then that is in consequence of the restriction imposed on those who are anxious to obtain casts from the antiques in the Louvre?—Yes.

29 July 1835.

3629. Supposing there were a *formatore* attached to the British Museum, and you were only required to pay for the use of the moulds, and no profit was allowed to be charged by the *formatore*, do you think then you would be able to obtain casts as cheap in London from antique statues as you can in Rome?—Every bit.

Robert Brown, Esq. called in; and Examined.

3630. WHAT appointment do you hold in the British Museum?—That of an under-librarian, and I am designated Keeper of the Banksian botanical collections.

Robert Brown, Esq.

3631. Will you state the salary you derive from that appointment?—The salary of an under-librarian is 200*l.* a year, the attendance being two days in the week, and for two additional days duty I have 150*l.* a year more.

3632. State the gross sum?—£.350.

3633. Is there any other emolument derived from that situation?—No other emolument; that is, I can hardly call emolument a small sum allowed for stationery, which does not exceed 5*l.*

3634. Have you any apartments attached to your office?—I have not.

3635. Who assists you in your department?—I have an assistant who was appointed when the department was formed.

3636. Will you state his name?—Mr. John Joseph Bennett.

3637. Will you now inform the Committee what are the duties of yourself and your assistant?—The principal duties may be stated to be the keeping up the arrangement of the collection, and incorporating with that arranged collection the unarranged materials already in my custody, and other similar materials that from time to time may come to the Museum.

3638. Is the Committee to understand that the Botanical department generally is immediately under your control and superintendence?—In the resolution of the Trustees respecting my appointment my duties were confined to the Banksian botanical collections, which I brought with me to the establishment; having more than once, however, stated my wish to have all the botanical materials existing in the Museum put under my care, that arrangement has very recently been determined on by the Trustees.

3639. How long is it since that arrangement was first made, of transferring the other collections to you?—It is only in progress now, for I cannot consider myself as having the custody of those collections until they are regularly transferred to me by the officer under whose care they have hitherto been, and that transfer is not yet completed.

3640. What is the cause of so important an arrangement being delayed?—One cause, and probably the principal, was the want of space in the rooms which the Banksian collection occupies, for it is only in the rooms occupied by that collection that the older collections belonging to the Museum can be made readily accessible. In the rooms, however, chiefly occupied by the Banksian collection a geological collection had been deposited, which remained there for many years, and which has but lately (that is within a very few months) been removed to the new building.

3641. Does the want of space prevent your having the entire superintendence and control over the collection?—I never have had the superintendence or control over that part of the collection.

3642. Then at present the Botanical department is partly under your care, and partly under the care of some other officer of the institution?—At present it might rather be considered as wholly under my care, with the reservation which I have already made; that is to say, that its transfer is in progress; it is determined on, and the greater part of the collection is now actually placed in the rooms referred to.

3643. But its perfect exhibition and developement is rendered impossible from the confined space which is now allotted to it?—Not so, after it has been entirely placed in the rooms now allotted to it.

3644. Have you sufficient space at the present moment to exhibit that collection, and to arrange it most beneficially?—I believe so; the collection has a peculiar character, it cannot receive any other arrangement than that which it has

Robert Brown, Esq.

29 July 1835.

always had. It consists principally of the herbaria that existed in the time of Sir Hans Sloane, and these herbaria are contained in a number of bound volumes, whose contents are in general very miscellaneous, and several species, not nearly allied to each other, are not unfrequently pasted on the same page; the arrangement cannot therefore be disturbed, and all that can be done will be to make such an index to the miscellaneous contents of these volumes as will render them tolerably accessible.

3645. In an article which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* in the year 1823, it is stated, "that the volumes containing Sloane's collection of plants were put up out of sight and much neglected;" have you had an opportunity of examining that collection, and can you give the Committee any information as to its present state?—I cannot speak to the state of the collection in that year when the *Review* was published.

3646. But now that it is under your care and superintendence, can you?—It is, as I have already stated, about to be placed under my care; and in answer to the question, judging, however, from an examination of part only, I have no reason to doubt its being very nearly if not entirely in the same state of preservation in which it was 50 years ago.

3647. Should you say, speaking as a scientific man, that it has been carefully preserved or not?—That it has been preserved is, I apprehend, implied in my last answer.

3648. From its present appearance, so far as you are able to speak, should you, speaking as a scientific man, say the collection had been carefully preserved?—In my last answer I stated that I believed the preservation of the collection was such as it probably must have been 50 or I would even say 100 years ago; it is in the nature of such collections, unless they are exposed to damp and to the attacks of insects, that they are not likely to suffer, and I have no reason to believe that they have actually suffered from either of these causes.

3649. Have you examined it at all carefully?—I have not examined it as a whole carefully; I have examined, or more properly consulted, from time to time, a considerable number of the volumes; I am enabled to speak therefore to the condition of these volumes only.

3650. Are you able at all to state to the Committee whether you think, numerically speaking, the specimens are the same as they were at the time Sir Hans Sloane left them to the Museum?—That is a point to which I cannot at present speak, not having yet examined the whole collection.

3651. Is there any inventory or catalogue at present existing showing accurately and numerically the number of specimens?—Not the number of specimens; I am not yet aware at least of there being any catalogue of that description.

3652. Have you ever met with a synopsis of Sloane's collection, as given by Edwards?—I have not.

3653. You are not aware then that there is the number of each object of art, as well as all the objects of natural history given in detail?—I am not aware of the fact; I think that that catalogue could hardly extend to the number of specimens, or even to the number of species.

3654. The Committee will read to you this passage from the *Edinburgh Review* in 1823, and then ask your opinion as to its general truth: "About 50 or 60 volumes only are now visible (that is of the Sloane collection of Vegetable Nature), piled up on some lofty shelves in one of the rooms on a level with the library, and these are black with the dust of half a century, which has not only defiled their exterior, but has penetrated into their inmost recesses, whilst the leaves and plants are equally the prey of worms, undisturbed in their sacrilegious banquets?"—I should say it is a greatly overcharged statement; to begin with the volumes, a certain number of volumes, a number which may nearly correspond with that given in the *Review*, I believe had been long placed in one of the rooms of the Museum, and indeed in one of the rooms now occupied by the Banksian collection, in which on my arrival in the Museum I found them; the rest of the volumes, I believe, were kept in a smaller room, an upper room in the building, where they certainly were not easily accessible; but I have no reason to believe that the statement with respect either to the effects of the dust, and far less with regard to the ravages of insects, is at all correct. As far as my knowledge of those volumes extends, it certainly is not correct.

3655. The Herbarium of Linnæus is still existing, is it not?—It is, and in this country. It is now the property of the Linnæan Society.

3656. Comparing the state of the specimens in that Herbarium with the state

of the specimens in the Sloane collection, what opinion should you give as to the comparative care which had been bestowed on the preservation of them respectively?—I should say in answer to that, that the specimens in the Sloane collection, as far as I am acquainted with them, are in quite as good a state of preservation as those of the Linnæan collection. I speak always with this limitation, that I am acquainted with part only of the Sloane collection.

Robert Brown, Esq.

29 July 1835.

3657. And your answer only qualifies the passage in the *Edinburgh Review*, to the extent you have examined that collection?—My answer contradicts the statement of the *Edinburgh Review* to that extent.

3658. In reference to the last answers, will you state to the Committee, so far as you have a general recollection of the fact, what proportion of the Sloane collection you have personally examined?—It is difficult for me to name or to state the exact proportion; but I may venture to say, that I have had occasion to consult and in that way to have become acquainted with the state of from 30 to 40 volumes.

3659. The whole collection consisting of how many?—It is said to consist of upwards of 300; but in point of fact, it falls considerably short of that number, two or more volumes being not unfrequently bound together; and of the volumes as they exist actually, I have probably consulted and found in a fair state of preservation between 30 and 40.

3660. Have you, on examination, found any volume in the state described in the passage from the *Edinburgh Review*, quoted to you in a preceding question?—I have not.

3661. You regard then that description as an over-statement of the fact?—Certainly.

3662. And contradicted by your own experience, so far as you have applied yourself to the inquiry?—To that extent certainly.

3663. The same *Review* states, that the Herbaria of Sir Hans Sloane filled 334 volumes, and that only 50 or 60 volumes were then visible. Will you inform the Committee whether any steps have been taken to place all those volumes within the reach of any scientific person who may visit the Museum?—At my suggestion, which I have already referred to, they are now about to be placed in such a position.

3664. Would it be a just inference from what you have now stated, that they had not up to the time of your appointment been made accessible to the scientific visitors of the Museum?—I should rather say, they were not so readily accessible as they will now be; and to make them more accessible was my object in proposing to take charge of them.

3665. Was there ever any period in which a man of science desiring to consult a particular volume of the Sloane collection, could not have had access to it?—I believe there was no period in which a scientific man desirous of consulting that collection, could not have had access to it; nor do I think there was any period in which the volume wished for, could not have been found; but I apprehend that it could not have been so readily found as it will now be.

3666. Do you attribute the access being in a certain degree imperfect, to any inability or indisposition on the part of the governing body or officers in the Museum, to make their collections as available as possible to the purposes of science, or to the limited space in which that collection was necessarily confined?—I think it must be in part ascribed to the limited space; I should add also, that there was no officer whose duty it would have more particularly been to have attended to that department; the officers of the Natural History department being fully occupied in other branches of the science.

3667. Can you give the Committee any opinion on the state of the library which is attached to the collection of Natural History?—There is no library attached to the collection of Natural History; in my department there are a few books of reference, which are absolutely essential to it.

3668. Then passing by for a moment one subject, namely, the value of having such a library attached to the Natural History collection, are you prepared to give the Committee any information as to the state of the library generally, in reference to Natural History?—Up to a certain period, I can speak to the state of that library, but of that library only, which was transferred to the Museum along with the Banksian botanical collection.

3669. You have frequented the Museum, I presume, previously to the presentation of the Banksian library?—I am not sure that I ever visited the Museum for

Robert Brown, Esq.

29 July 1835.

the purpose of consulting any printed work on Natural History, feeling myself independent in that department of science.

3670. Having access to so valuable a collection of books, you did not feel it necessary to go to the British Museum?—I do not recollect that I ever did; I may have done so once or twice, but I cannot recollect that I ever did.

3671. Taking the library as it now exists, with the addition of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, is it furnished with the latest works, both English and foreign, on Natural History?—Not with all such works; I now wish to speak with reference to botany only; the Banksian library was a general library of natural history.

3672. Does Mr. Brown mean his answer to imply, that the collection of Sir Joseph Banks was generally rich in natural history up to the period when that collection was transferred to the Museum?—I do; that is implied in my answer to the former question, and in my last answer; I mean to confine myself to botany.

3673. Then, confining yourself to the Botanical department of the library, is it at the present moment in your opinion furnished, as it ought to be, with the latest works, both British and foreign, on that branch of natural history?—It is not furnished with every important work on botany.

3674. Will you inform the Committee how it happens that there is not that useful supply of the latest modern publications?—I cannot inform the Committee of all the causes of such deficiencies.

3675. Have you ever yourself experienced the want of works, either British or foreign, and have you mentioned that want to the Trustees, or any other officers of the institution?—I have experienced the want of such works, and occasionally communicated lists of important works wanted to the principal officer in the department of Printed Books; indeed he has more than once asked me to do so; the whole of those books, however, have not been purchased; I speak chiefly of foreign works; and I presume that is owing in a great measure to the very limited sum allotted for the purchase of books of all classes.

3676. Has that been the reason assigned to you for not procuring the works in question?—I think that reason has been assigned to me; I speak, however, from imperfect recollection.

3677. The British Museum having a right to a copy of every work published in Great Britain, have all the more recent botanical works been presented to the Museum?—That I cannot speak to.

3678. Do you happen to know any that have not been presented?—Flora Græca is certainly one.

3679. Is Mr. Brown aware that the Trustees of the Museum endeavoured to procure the Flora Græca under the terms of the Copyright Act, and on resistance to such endeavour on their part, were compelled to bring an action in order to recover it, and they finally failed?—I am acquainted generally with those circumstances.

3680. Can Mr. Brown state to the Committee the nature of the resistance and the general outline of the decision of the court on the matter at issue?—I cannot say anything correctly with respect to the grounds of the decision of the court: as to the nature or origin of the resistance, I apprehend it was founded on the very limited number of copies which the Trustees of Dr. Sibthorp could afford to prepare for publication, the whole number actually published never, I believe, exceeding 30; had, therefore, the eleven additional copies been furnished to the public libraries, as the Act directs, the publication of the work must have been greatly retarded.

3681. Are you aware generally that the Trustees did endeavour to procure for the Museum, under the terms of the existing law, the benefit of the possession of this work?—I am aware of that fact.

3682. Can you mention any other works which have not been obtained under the privilege possessed by the British Museum?—No other work of importance at present occurs to me.

3683. Sir Joseph Banks bequeathed to you his library for your life, and also an annuity for its superintendence and care, did he not?—Sir Joseph Banks bequeathed to me for my life "the use and enjoyment" (to employ the terms of the will) of his library and botanical collections; he also bequeathed to me an annuity, but not for the superintendence and care of the library and collections, though doubtless all possible care is implied in the bequest. Neither the library nor collections were ever open to the public generally. Whoever had access to them, had it through me. Sir Joseph Banks entrusted to my discretion an important charge; and

and I endeavoured, as far as circumstances of some difficulty enabled me, to fulfil his probable intentions. I have entered into these particulars chiefly because the question now put seems to me to imply that I had an actual duty to perform to the public generally, and for the performance of which the annuity in question was given; and I have done so in some measure also with reference to what at length took place, namely, the transfer of the library and collections to the British Museum.

Robert Brown, Esq.

29 July 1835.

3684. Will you state the nature and the particulars of the arrangement by which the library and collections were transferred to the British Museum?—In the codicil of Sir Joseph Banks's will, in which that bequest was made, the library and collections after my death were bequeathed to the British Museum; the Trustees however had it in their power, on obtaining my consent to the transfer, to receive them immediately. A negociation with me was opened by the Trustees on that subject, not immediately, however, after Sir Joseph Banks's death, nor for several years; and after its commencement more than one year I think passed before it was arranged; it was completed towards the end of 1827.

3685. And it is now transferred to and under the care of the Trustees?—It was then transferred absolutely to the British Museum. The delays in the negociation arose from the difficulty of agreeing on the terms on which I was to accompany it as the keeper, not of the library, but of the botanical collections only.

3686. Is there any arrangement entered into between you and the Trustees with reference to your vacations?—There is.

3687. Will you state that to the Committee, if you please?—In my proposal to the Trustees, which differed considerably from their original proposal to me, I stipulated to be received on the establishment as an under-librarian in every respect, not only as to salary and to employment on additional days; not however three, which most of the officers undertake, but only two extra days; and in having a house, as all other under-librarians have. It was stated to me that there was no house that I could succeed to without interfering with the privileges or prospects of other officers of the Museum; I then proposed to take a certain, and I should say a very moderate sum, in lieu of a house, which could not be obtained within the walls of the establishment; and that being also objected to, I proposed to take, in lieu of the allowance for a house, an increased leave of absence in summer, a proposal which was acceded to.

3688. What arrangements are made in your absence for the exhibition of the collections to students or others?—The arrangement is, I believe, perfectly satisfactory, inasmuch as my assistant, Mr. Bennett, who is quite competent to the efficient performance of the duties required, attends during the whole of my vacation, and I am in attendance while he has his leave. The department therefore is not shut up a single week during the whole year, holidays excepted.

3689. What salary has your assistant?—He has only 150 *l.*, and his attendance is for five days in the week.

3690. Have you all the facilities which as a man of science you wish and desire for the cultivation and pursuit of your own particular branch of natural history, as far as the same can be afforded you by the Trustees?—The principal facility which can be afforded me by the Trustees of the British Museum, consists in my having the freest access to all books in their library connected with the department of science which I cultivate, and that I have always enjoyed. It would have been very desirable for me, especially as I am without apartments in the Museum, to have had a private room adjoining my department, as many officers of the establishment and as all under-librarians have, or are to have, but that I have not yet obtained.

3691. Have you ever made known so desirable a thing to the Trustees?—It was made known to the late Lord Spencer (the Trustee who conducted in part the negociation for the transfer of the library and collections), not indeed directly by me, but by Dr. Wollaston, through whom my communications with Lord Spencer took place. I was so much impressed with the importance of having a private room to enable me to carry on part of the duties of my office, free from interruption, that I wished to make it absolutely a condition; I was advised, however, by Dr. Wollaston not to introduce it as a *sine quâ non*, and he assured me at the same time I should have Lord Spencer's support in obtaining it.

3692. Can you state the answer you received?—I ought to state, I never applied to the Trustees for a private room; I was principally determined not to do so by a conversation I had with the principal librarian, for from

Robert Brown, Esq.

29 July 1835.

what passed in that conversation I was persuaded I should not then be able to obtain it.

3693. Was that answer founded, so far as you know the fact or have reason to believe, on the existing size, of the state of accommodation provided for the Museum generally, or on any indisposition to afford a reasonable facility to any one of the departments?—The question being so put, my answer is, that on a private room becoming vacant, my statement respecting Lord Spencer's support was mentioned to the principal librarian, and, as I have already stated, in consequence of the conversation that followed, I did not apply for it.

3694. Was it to your knowledge bestowed on another gentleman in the Museum, or how otherwise disposed of?—I believe it was so disposed of, but really I cannot say. The room was that which became vacant by Mr. König's obtaining another in a different part of the building.

3695. Can you state to the Committee whether the room in question be or be not at this moment in the occupation of any officer of the Museum, or whether it be otherwise employed in the service of the Museum?—I really cannot answer that question; I never have been in the room since; on finding I was not likely to obtain it, I determined to think no more of it.

3696. Was it a room in the old building or the new one?—It was a room in the old building.

3697. Are you enabled from time to time to increase the collection by purchase or acquisition of any valuable additions to it?—I am now enabled, very recently enabled, to do so to a certain extent, and to an extent indeed nearly equal to what I myself suggested might probably be sufficient.

3698. Have you ever had an interview with the Trustees since you have been in the Museum?—Not since my appointment.

3699. You have never been called in by them, or have otherwise sought an interview with them in your own apartment?—Never since my appointment.

3700. When you were appointed, of course you had an audience with the Trustees?—It was immediately before my appointment, and the interview was necessary, in consequence of my concurrence being required to some previous arrangement.

3701. During that audience were you standing?—I was. It was a very short audience.

3702. You stated that at different times you had recommended the expediency of combining under your charge all the botanical collections of the Museum, and a transfer accordingly of all such collections is now in progress; when did you make the first representation in question, and when did the transfer now in progress first commence?—On referring to a document, I find that in March 1828 I was called on to report on the distribution and fittings required for such portion of the upper story of the east wing as might be occupied by the botanical collection; and in my report on that subject, I stated that the Sloane Herbaria might be accommodated by allotting a certain space which my report specified, if the Trustees thought proper to transfer them to the Banksian department; that had reference however to the new wing, to which the Botanical department was not transferred. In June 1833 I stated in my report for that month, that on the removal of Mr. Smith's Geological collection I should, if the Trustees approved, be able to receive the Sloane Herbaria, and that in this way all the botanical collections of the Museum would be brought together and rendered equally accessible. Mr. Smith's Geological collection having been at length removed in April last, I once more made the same statement to the Trustees, who immediately directed the transfer of the Sloane collections to my custody to take place.

3703. The original application in 1828 was not distinctly that all the collections might be transferred to your charge, as that charge was then exercised, but that in the event of your removal to the new building, or the upper part of the east wing, you could provide accommodation for the Sloanian Herbaria there, as well as for your own Banksian collection?—I conceive that my report was so worded as to prove to the Trustees that I was willing to undertake the charge of the Sloanian Herbaria; and believing that there would be no objection to that arrangement, I pointed out what space would be required for them, along with the Banksian collections, in the new building.

3704. The upper division of the east wing has since been appropriated to geology, has it not?—Not to geology. The two rooms which I pointed out as sufficient

sufficient for the accommodation of the botanical collections, are now occupied; the one by the prints, and the other by the collection of English birds and shells. *Robert Brown, Esq.*

29 July 1835.

3705. With reference to the new building, have you ever been consulted, either by the Trustees or the architect, as to the apartments or the accommodation necessary for your immediate collection?—Yes, certainly; in the document that I have already referred to I was directed to report on the distribution and the fittings required for such portion of the upper story of the east wing as might be necessary for the reception of the Banksian collections.

3706. The question referred to the present unfinished new building?—I have not been consulted as to any other parts of the new building than the east wing.

3707. You are aware that a certain number of Trustees are elected?—I am.

3708. Have the Trustees in your experience ever been elected out of the ranks of scientific men, professionally such?—From among merely scientific men, professionally such, and the word science being limited, I am not aware of any instance.

3709. Explain what you mean by “limiting the word?”—I use the word “science” in its more restricted sense; I limit it to physical science.

3710. Should you consider such men as Herschel, Faraday, or Babbage, in any way disqualified from being elected Trustees of the British Museum?—Surely not absolutely disqualified.

3711. Should you or not think them qualified and fitted especially for such an office, it being an institution for the encouragement of science and of literature?—I do not think them particularly well qualified for the management of such an institution.

3712. Will you state to the Committee on what your opinion is founded?—I have the greatest respect for the three gentlemen mentioned, but they are all more particularly conversant with and distinguished in branches of science with which the British Museum has very little connexion.

3713. Should you not think an elected Trusteeship of the British Museum might be made an office of honour and distinction, and thereby afford some encouragement to men of science?—If the honorary distinction could be separated from the management of the establishment, I see no objection to conferring it on scientific men, to many of whom I have no doubt it would prove an encouragement; though at the same time, I am of opinion that more appropriate modes of rewarding scientific merit might readily be found; and, as connected with the actual management of such an institution as the British Museum, I consider the measure as decidedly objectionable.

3714. Are you aware that the institutions in Paris, the Jardin du Roi, for instance, and similar institutions, are managed and directed by a board of literary and scientific men?—I believe such is the case; the constitution of some of those establishments at least I know is very different from that of the British Museum.

3715. In reference to their respective collections, do you think that such a board is more or less efficient than the Board of Trustees, as now forming the governing body in the British Museum?—It is difficult for me to answer that question. It might be found, on careful inquiry, that with respect to some of those collections, the management of the institutions in Paris was superior and of others inferior to that of the British Museum. At present I can only say that I see no important ground of objection to the general management of the British Museum, allowance being made for the great variety and little connexion of the objects which the establishment embraces; and I am not sufficiently acquainted with the working of the very different system adopted in the corresponding establishments in Paris, to enable me to judge correctly of their comparative merits.

3716. Supposing the management of the British Museum was entrusted entirely to twelve of the most distinguished *savans* of England, do you think it would be managed more or less judiciously than it now is?—This is another difficult question for me to deal with: I have already stated that I consider the three gentlemen mentioned as not particularly well qualified to become efficient managers of the British Museum, and yet I am not aware that any other three of superior scientific merit could be found to assist in completing the required number.

3717. In what respect do you think such men ill-qualified to become the directors of such an institution as that of the British Museum?—I have already stated in the three cases referred to, that those gentlemen are chiefly conversant with branches of science which are not of importance, or at least not of primary importance in the British Museum.

Robert Brown, Esq.

29 July 1835.

3718. Those were taken merely as an instance of a class of scientific men?—My opinion is, that scientific men are not particularly fitted for the management of such an establishment; merely scientific men are in general chiefly occupied in some one department of science, and are consequently unfitted for the general management of an establishment comprehending so many objects as the British Museum does, and most of those objects so very little connected with their own pursuits.

3719. But suppose the choice were presented to you of a governing body consisting of the ablest and fittest among our scientific men, and a body consisting of men of the very highest rank with the greatest share of official business, to which should you give a preference as forming a body for the direction of the concerns of the British Museum?—I have in the first place to observe, that as the question is put, the men of rank and official station are disqualified, by assuming that their occupations are such as to prevent their attending to the concerns of the institution. By the terms of the question they are reduced to the same level, as managers of the Museum, with the scientific man, who, according to my view of him, is equally disqualified by the absorbing nature of his pursuits and their very slight connexion in many cases with the objects of the establishment.

3720. The disqualification in the one case being the excess of official duty, and in the other the excess of time necessarily bestowed on professional pursuits?—It may be so stated.

3721. Would it be a fair inference then from the opinions you have now expressed, that a better constitution might be formed for the government of an institution like that of the British Museum?—Not necessarily; my answer in regard to the Trustees depending on the correctness of your description of the body. I will however add, that I think scientific qualification, and especially acquaintance with that branch of science which is of primary importance in the Museum, should not be overlooked in the appointment of a certain number of the Trustees, and I am not aware that at any period this qualification has been entirely overlooked. I should further say that the number of Trustees to be appointed on this ground should be regulated by the degree of importance which the only branch of science attended to in the British Museum, namely, systematic natural history, bears to that of all the other objects embraced by the institution.

3722. Do you mean by the term appointment to include elected Trustees in that answer?—My answer I find is applicable only to elected Trustees.

3723. But speaking generally of the governing body?—I do not feel myself qualified to answer that question in all its bearings; I may observe, however, that the British Museum is and has always been more a literary than a scientific institution, and that with the exception of natural history, which I have already said should be expressly attended to in the appointment of Trustees, profound knowledge in any branch of physical science would be principally advantageous in regard to the library.

3724. Will Mr. Brown state to the Committee what in his opinion is the governing body of the Royal Library in Paris, and of the Jardin des Plantes, and of the Louvre, in Paris, the three institutions the objects of which are combined in a certain degree in the British Museum?—I can only speak from any knowledge to the Jardin du Roi; there the governing body, subject always to the Minister of Public Instruction, consists of the professors themselves, who annually elect a president, through whom, I believe, all communications are made to that minister.

3725. Does the Minister of Public Instruction fill that post in relation to the professors in Paris which the Trustees of the British Museum fill in relation to the officers of the different departments in the British Museum?—No, the relation is essentially different.

3726. Does he appoint them?—The appointment does not originate with him.

3727. Who appoints them?—The King in fact appoints them; but he is determined, and I believe it seldom happens that there is any deviation from the system, by the nomination of the professors of the body in which the vacancy occurs, and by that of the Academy of Sciences, the nomination of the Academy being, I believe, chiefly attended to.

3728. Your answer has been limited to the Jardin; you do not feel able to communicate to the Committee any information as to the Gallery of Antiquities in the Louvre, the Gallery of Paintings in the Louvre, or the Bibliothèque du Roi?—I am not acquainted with the constitution of either of these establishments.

3729. Could you give an opinion as to the utility of the heads of departments in

Robert Brown, Esq.

29 July 1835.

in the British Museum being called on from time to time to deliver lectures, in order that the public might have a certain knowledge of the fitness of the individual and the state of the information he possessed?—I cannot think that such a test is either necessary or proper; there are other, and in my opinion better, means of ascertaining the fitness of an individual.

3730. What security have the public, that when an individual is once appointed he will keep up that reputation which obtained for him his appointment, under the present system?—They have no other than that moral security, so to term it, derived from an established character or reputation, the existence of which is admitted in the terms of the question. This I regard as the best security, and, in my opinion, it ought to be held sufficient.

3731. In reference to your own department, are there any suggestions that you can make to the Committee with a view to improving it, to the end that the pursuits either of yourself or whoever may be your successor, may be most efficiently directed and assisted?—I have not at present sufficiently matured all that probably might be suggested on those points. In the meantime, however, I may observe, that as far as relates to the period during which I continue to hold the appointment, I have no reason to doubt that, as I have lately, on application to the Trustees, obtained a sum nearly equal to that applied for to enable me to make additions to the collections in my custody, so in the event of a greater sum becoming necessary, and a proper representation of that fact being made, I should in like manner obtain that greater sum; or if I should hereafter find that to expedite the duties of the department, the whole instead of half the time of an attendant had become necessary, I have no reason to doubt that such additional assistance would be granted. With regard to the prospects of the department after the period referred to, I think it necessary to advert to the declared intention of the Trustees, in the last edition of their Statutes, printed in 1833, namely, that in the event of a vacancy in the office which I now fill, “the care of Sir Joseph Banks’ botanical collections will be transferred to the regular officers of the Museum.” But assuming that the regular officers meant in the above resolution are those belonging to the Natural History department, as at present constituted, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that if the intention declared be acted on, the utility of the Botanical department, or rather of the collections now forming that department, will of necessity be greatly reduced. I cannot, however, but express my hope that the resolution referred to will be reconsidered and abandoned by the Trustees; and I express this hope with the greater confidence, as they have very recently agreed to remove the other botanical collections from the Natural History department, and to add them to the Banksian. In the present advanced state of natural history generally, and of the collections in the British Museum, its subdivision into distinct and independent departments has, in my opinion, become so obviously necessary, that the re-union of a division already admitted appears to me a measure not likely ever to be adopted.

3732. In Paris, according to an account of the Museum Royal D’Histoire Naturelle, published by Deleuze, it appears that there is attached to the museum what is called an *aide naturaliste chargé des analyses*?—The Jardin du Roi is a much more extensive establishment in natural history than the British Museum. In it zoology, botany and mineralogy are subdivided; it has a collection of comparative anatomy, a botanic garden, and a menagerie; two chemical professors also belong to it. The officer mentioned in the work you refer to is an assistant to one of the professors of chemistry.

3733. Would such an assistant be of any use to you in your department?—None whatever to me.

3734. It is a part of the duty of the officers of the Jardin des Plantes to publish *Annales*; what would be your opinion as to calling on the officers of the British Museum to publish some such annual work, both with reference to the state of the collections and acquisitions made, the wants of the respective departments, and the state of science?—It is, I believe, no part of the duty of the professors of the Jardin du Roi to publish the work referred to. That work, entitled *Annales*, and its continuation, *Memoires du Museum d’Histoire Naturelle*, was undertaken by the professors themselves, and originally at least at their own risk. And although the work contains some notices of the additions from time to time made to the establishment, its great object was the publication of memoirs on every branch of natural history, the materials of which were not always derived from the collections of the institution, nor were the memoirs wholly contributed by

Robert Brown, Esq.

29 July 1835.

the professors. The publication of a similar work by the officers of the British Museum, especially while natural history is so little subdivided, and so much less extensively cultivated than in the Jardin du Roi, would not, I think, be advisable; and there are other means of publishing in this country essays like those that form the *Annales du Museum*. There are now societies here expressly for the cultivation of natural history generally, and of various branches of the science, which until a very late period, and not till after the *Annales* commenced, hardly existed at Paris, with the exception of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute.

3735. Those societies are wholly and entirely supported by individual subscriptions, are they not?—That is the case in this country.

3736. The object of the present examination would be to ascertain your opinion as to the propriety of a direct government encouragement of science through the officers of the British Museum, and how far additional facilities and accommodation might or might not be desirable in that point of view?—It would certainly be of importance to the advancement of natural history generally, if Government were to give occasional assistance in the publication of memoirs on the objects of that science; but whether that would be the very best way of doing it is another question, and my opinion is that it would not.

3737. Your answer implies that you consider it desirable that the government of a country should give direct encouragement to the publication of works of science?—It is I think very desirable in the case of essays of ascertained importance and requiring expensive illustrations, in aid of existing societies whose funds, derived entirely from the contributions of their members, do not enable them to publish with the necessary frequency; and also to individuals, to enable them to publish an account of their researches and discoveries made in expeditions undertaken by Government itself. This last kind of assistance is indeed occasionally given here, but not to any great extent, and apparently without system. In France it is given more extensively and systematically, on the representation to government of competent bodies, especially of the Academy of Sciences and of the professors of the *Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*.

3738. Can you inform the Committee what societies exist at this moment in Paris similar to the Linnæan, Geological, Entomological, Zoological, Astronomical, Geographical, Horticultural, and Statistical?—There are societies now in Paris whose objects comprehend almost every one of those mentioned, with the single exception of the Astronomical Society.

3739. When did these societies severally or respectively take their rise in Paris?—Most of them are of recent origin.

3740. Within the last five years?—No; some of them are considerably older than that.

3741. Is there any analogy in the actual constitution of the British Museum with the actual constitution of the Jardin du Roi?—There is no doubt a considerable analogy; some of their objects are identical; the objects, as far as relates to systematic natural history, are identical.

3742. Is there any connexion between the Jardin du Roi and the *Bibliothèque du Roi*?—I believe not.

3743. Is there any connexion between the *Bibliothèque du Roi* and the Gallery of the Louvre?—I am not aware that there is.

Mr. George Samouelle, called in; and Examined.

Mr. G. Samouelle.

3744. WHAT appointment do you hold in the British Museum?—As I believe, extra-assistant in the Natural History department.

3745. When were you appointed?—In February 1821, and I entered upon the duties of the appointment in March; I was first proposed to the Trustees in February.

3746. To what office in the Museum were you first appointed?—In the first instance I was directed to go to Mr. König, who would direct my employ. In consequence of the absence of Dr. Leach it was necessary to go through the zoological collections to see the state they were in, and where camphor was wanted to apply it, and after that was done to become generally acquainted with the zoological collection.

3747. What salary do you receive?—My salary is 15 s. a day, and I am employed five days a week.

3748. What is the gross sum you receive?—£.195 a year; I am now occupied

Mr. G. Samouelle.

29 July 1835.

occupied five days a week; whereas for the first three years, from 1821 until 1824, I was only occupied three days a week.

3749. Do you receive no additional emolument for those two days' additional labour?—No, I receive only 15 s. per day; I had 15 s. a day when my appointment was three days a week, and I have had 15 s. a day for the two extra days.

3750. What are the duties attached to your office?—I consider, so far as the collection is entirely under my charge, that I have to take proper care of it, to name, and to arrange it, and to keep it in thorough order, and upon persons applying to see the collection, to do my duty in showing it to them, and to give every explanation that may be asked of me.

3751. What branch of natural history is more immediately under your care and superintendence?—The collection of crustacea and insects.

3752. Will you inform the Committee by whom you were first appointed?—I was appointed by the Trustees. The propriety of my appointment was submitted to them, and upon my applying to Mr. Planta, he told me the Trustees had appointed me to be employed three days per week, at 15 s. per day.

3753. Are you aware through whose recommendation you were brought under the notice of the Trustees?—Yes. On breakfasting with Mr. William MacLeay some years ago (Dr. Leach having been absent then for a considerable time), I mentioned to him that I thought the collection of natural history had not been sufficiently attended to, at least the zoological part of it; that I was afraid the collection would be injured by insects, and I mentioned to him the necessity of some one seeing to it immediately. Upon that Mr. MacLeay applied to Mr. König, as keeper of the natural history. Mr. König consulted with Mr. Brown, and through the kindness of Mr. MacLeay, Mr. Brown, and Mr. König, I was recommended to the Trustees; and Mr. MacLeay, in an interview with the Marquis of Stafford, who was a Trustee, recommended me to his Lordship as a proper and a fit person.

3754. You were then partly indebted for your appointment to Mr. Robert Brown, who has just been examined?—Yes, and Mr. König, and Mr. MacLeay.

3755. What were your pursuits previous to your first appointment?—I have pursued natural history ever since I was a boy of 14. Previous to my being in the Museum, I had been in the bookselling trade.

3756. Are you not the author of some works on entomology?—Yes, three, and several papers.

3757. State their titles.—The first work I published was "The Entomologist's Useful Compendium," in octavo; that was published in 1819, and was dedicated to Dr. Leach. The second was "Directions for collecting Exotic Crustacea, Spiders, and Insects;" that was dedicated to Mr. König. The third was a small periodical, which was entitled "The Entomological Cabinet;" that was completed in 24 numbers, and dedicated by permission to the Princess Victoria.

3758. Have you any assistance in the management of your department?—None whatever.

3759. Does the whole manual labour, in arranging and labelling the collection, fall upon you?—Entirely so; and I have not a person even to wipe or clean a glass.

3760. Have you ever made a representation of such want of assistance, either to the head of the Museum or the Trustees?—No, I have not.

3761. Will you inform the Committee why you have not stated that you required assistance?—I did not conceive that for that purpose I did require assistance. I am making progress with the collection.

3762. Why did you not represent your want of assistance?—I did not conceive that I wanted it.

3763. But when you state you have no one to assist you, even to wipe a glass, do you not think some menial assistance would leave you a greater leisure to attend to the scientific department of your duty?—Merely wiping a pane of glass is easily done. I do not consider that there is sufficient glass exposed, for one to require a person of that description.

3764. Then are the Committee to understand you do not require to have assistance in your department?—I might require assistance, and I might have useful assistance, in having a person to do the mechanical part, such as setting the insects, or writing labels, which would save me considerable time.

3765. Is the principal officer of the Museum aware of your having no kind of assistance in your department?—Yes, certainly.

3766. Have you ever had any conversation with him upon the subject?—No.

Mr. G. Samouelle.

29 July 1835.

3767. If you thought it of service, which you have stated it would be to you to have assistance, why have you omitted to make some statement upon the subject, either to the head of the Museum or to the Trustees?—I have not found the want. I have gone on progressively with the collection, and I have worked them up almost as fast as cabinets have come in.

3768. Supposing you had the power to appoint your own assistant, and could select the individual, should you in that case be disposed to make such an appointment?—Yes, I should be disposed to employ a person who had some knowledge of the subject, and in the event of a party coming in to see the insects, (for they are all shut up in cabinets kept from the light,) that that person should be able to show the insects without my assistance, for I lose considerable time in showing the insects to strangers and persons who are unacquainted with the subject.

3769. The collection under your care is numbered and catalogued almost throughout, is it not?—The greater portion; all the species that are named are numbered, and nearly all that are named are catalogued; I think the number of species catalogued and named, amounts to about 7,000, certainly named.

3770. Are the crustacea, the arachnoidæ and insects arranged and numbered?—The crustacea are all arranged, the arachnoidæ are arranged, the coleoptera are arranged. Insects are divided into several orders; certain of those orders are in a progressive state; others are in a working state.

3771. In what state did you find the collection over which you were to preside, when you were first appointed?—The collection of insects was contained in eight cabinets, and the British crustacea in one cabinet; when Dr. Leach left the Museum, two cabinets were in his apartments containing exotic crustacea; these were brought into the Museum, making in the whole 11 cabinets. Since that time, the Trustees have had made 10 additional cabinets.

3772. In what condition did you find them, in reference to their preservation?—In a very good state, but requiring camphor; and they were unarranged.

3773. Was there any catalogue before your time?—One partially begun, which I have continued.

3774. To what extent have you continued that catalogue?—To the amount now of nearly 7,000 species.

3775. What number of volumes is it contained in?—The catalogues are appropriated each volume to a separate order; but of coleoptera I have four volumes; the whole number of catalogues amounts to 15 volumes.

3776. Manuscript volumes?—I cannot call them manuscript volumes, because some are merely commenced.

3777. Now in the department of Natural History is there any other similar catalogue of the objects of natural history, as far as you are acquainted with it?—Yes; when the whole general collection was under my care, I proceeded with the birds, and got out 200 species of exotic birds in the eighth room; these were all named and labelled; there was also a collection of North American birds, presented by the Hudson's Bay Company and Captain Sabine, and those collected by Captains Ross and Parry, from the Northern expeditions; these were placed in the 11th room, in a case devoted to the Arctic birds; these birds were all labelled and the donors' names placed upon them.

3778. Has that catalogue been continued since you left that department?—That I am not certain of; the birds were taken out of my hands; whether the catalogue has been continued, I do not know; but I see no numbers attached to the birds in reference to a catalogue.

3779. Supposing you wish to refer to any particular species in the ornithological collection, is there any catalogue by which you could ascertain whether there be such a species or not?—No, and even now there are not names to them; from many of the British birds the labels have been taken away, and no name is attached. There was a reference in the Synopsis at the time; this is not the case, I believe, with the present edition.

3780. Have you the entire control of the entomological collection?—I cannot say that I have, because I have been told that I am a mere nothing in the Museum.

3781. If you have not the entire control of the collection under your care, who interferes to prevent you making such arrangements or such classification as you may deem best?—I have had no one to interfere with me in that respect.

3782. Then in what respect is the collection not under your perfect and entire control?—I have been told by Sir Henry Ellis that I am no officer of the Museum; that

that I am a mere nothing there. I want it to be defined whether I am an extra assistant, a keeper of the insects, or what.

Mr. G. Samouelle.

29 July 1835.

3783. What did Sir Henry Ellis say when you consulted him upon this point?—Sir Henry Ellis has three or four times told me that I was not an officer of the Museum; that I must mind what I am about; and I am not aware of any particular fault that I have committed. I have been told of this two or three times; that I was a mere nothing in the house.

3784. Then by your not being considered an officer on the establishment, is the Committee to understand you are subject to be dismissed by the head of the Museum or the head of the department?—I consider that I am subject to be dismissed by the Trustees, but I do not consider that I am by any officer of the department, because I was appointed by the Trustees.

3785. What was the office to which you were appointed by name?—I was merely nominated to the Museum by the Trustees as an extra assistant in the Natural History department.

3786. Is not that an office?—I always considered so; and when a question has been put to me, I have frequently said such I deemed was my employment.

3787. What object has there been in endeavouring to make it appear that you were not an officer on the establishment?—I do not know.

3788. In the arrangements that you adopt, do you adopt that of any particular author of repute?—Yes, I generally take the one who is best known, and as the best writer on that particular branch or order of insects; for instance, in the arrangement of the coleoptera, I have followed the system of De Jean in the arrangement, because it is the most extensive catalogue of coleoptera that I am acquainted with; and it has this advantage, that it is a guide to students.

3789. Then you consider it preferable to adhere to the authors you have mentioned as to nomenclature, in preference to the employment or the manufacture of new names?—Yes, I am afraid we have too many new names manufactured already; many of them must fail. De Jean has rejected many of the modern made names.

3790. Can you state to the Committee the number of species of insects in the collection of the British Museum, which are described by systematic writers?—Not through the whole of the orders.

3791. Can you state the number of described species requisite to complete the collection?—In round numbers; in particulars, I cannot; but our collection is very deficient, and in comparison with other catalogues we have not a fourth part.

3792. What catalogues do you allude to?—I am alluding to a description and catalogue of lepidoptera by Godart, in the "Encyclopædie Methodique;" and of the species of lepidoptera, described by him, we have not a fourth part.

3793. Does the answer of the witness refer to the general collection, taking one particular instance as a proportion?—Yes, I think it may do so.

3794. Applying this question to the arachnoidæ and crustacea, do you make the same answer?—No, the crustacea are in a very fair condition, and we are very well off for them.

3795. Then do you wish to reconsider the answer in which, from a deficiency in one class, you infer a corresponding deficiency in the general collection. You have said in crustacea you are very good?—Crustacea are not insects.

3796. Then does the preceding answer, that the collection in the Museum is not one-fourth of other collections, apply to the whole collection?—To the whole collection of insects.

3797. Have you many undescribed species in the collection?—Not many.

3798. State what proportion they bear to the whole number?—I think not five in a hundred species.

3799. Is there any sum allotted annually by the Trustees for the purchase of insects?—Not that I am aware of.

3800. Have the Trustees purchased many collections since you were appointed?—No, but few.

3801. Have any collections been offered for purchase to the Museum during the time you have held office?—There have been about 12 lots of insects purchased in the space of about 14 years; and several collections have from time to time been offered for sale.

3802. Have any reasons been assigned for their not being purchased?—No; in one instance, some time ago, when Mr. Banks was alive, a very valuable and interesting collection was offered to the Trustees, and he said until the whole collection

Mr. G. Samouelle.

29 July 1835

was arranged, he would not advise the purchase of any more insects; his observation then was, "Mr. Samouelle, if you will arrange all your butterflies, we will then buy you some more."

3803. Did you suggest to him at that moment the necessity then of some assistance, to complete the arrangement as fast as possible?—I did not.

3804. Was he aware of the absence of such assistance in your department?—I am not aware that he was.

3805. Do you know anything of a collection that was offered by Mrs. Noel?—Yes, a very splendid collection; in fact, it was a selection in 10 large boxes of the insects of Brazil, certainly the finest collection of Brazilian insects I ever saw; the 10 boxes were offered to the Trustees for 100*l*. By permission of the Trustees I had the selection of one box, for which Mrs. Noel charged 14*l*., and they were purchased by the Trustees.

3806. Did you deem it a valuable collection and one most desirable to obtain?—Certainly.

3807. Did you deem the sum reasonable that was asked?—Very reasonable.

3808. Did you make known your opinion on that subject in any way to the Trustees?—I strongly recommended it to the Trustees, as being the finest selection and collection of specimens I had ever seen from the Brazils.

3809. Can you state why they were not purchased?—No.

3810. Was any communication held with you on the subject?—None whatever.

3811. Were you called in by the Trustees to be consulted?—No.

3812. Did you ever have an audience with the Trustees?—Yes, in one instance some years ago, on the subject of an attack being made on the British Museum in an article in the Edinburgh Review, I was called before the Trustees to know then the general state of the collection.

3813. Will you state the substance of what you then informed the Trustees as to the state of the collection at that time?—The Trustees inquired the state of Sir Hans Sloane's collection; I believe it was explained to them. The mode of keeping insects at that period and the length of time had made such inroads on them that the collection was destroyed by light and the want of sufficient protection from minute insects. They then alluded to the British collection, which is very fine and was so at that time, and inquired the number of specimens that there probably were in the collection; at that time there were 15,000 specimens in the collection and about 6,000 species, which greatly exceeded the collection of Sir Hans Sloane; I believe his collection was enumerated at about 5,000 specimens.

3814. Will you state to the Committee whether, when you stated that you had made application to the Trustees, you had ever made application in the first instance to Mr. Children, or to Mr. König, or to Sir Henry Ellis, or whether you consider that you have a direct communication, as being at the head of the department, yourself with the Trustees?—I have never made any communication to the Trustees but through the medium of my reports, which are invariably sent to Mr. König, as my principal, unless by some special application of Mr. Children, if he request me to make a return to him; but to Mr. König, as my principal in the Natural History department, I always direct whatever notices I have to send to the Trustees.

3815. Then the Committee are to understand the communication is made not directly to the Trustees, but in the first instance to the head of your own department, Mr. König?—Yes.

3816. In reference to the article which appeared in the Edinburgh Review, you were called before the Trustees?—Yes; I think Sir Charles Long was in the chair that day.

3817. Were you long under examination?—Not more than a quarter of an hour.

3818. During which time you stood?—Yes; the Trustees put a few questions to me respecting Sir Hans Sloane's collection, and requested to see the mode in which the insects of the present day were kept. I brought a drawer down and showed to them the necessity there was for, and the want of, cabinets for the further extension of the collection, which they have from time to time granted.

3819. As the Trustees called upon you in reference to the article in the Edinburgh Review, the Committee now read a passage from it to you, and will ask your opinion as to its general truth: "The insects of Sloane's collection alone amounted to upwards of 4,500 specimens; of these not one remains entire, but the scattered ruins

ruins will be found with the piled-up cabinets in the corner of one of the subterranean passages. When Dr. Leach was appointed zoologist to the Museum, he presented to the nation his valuable collection of insects, and Mr. Brown transmitted all that were brought home in Captain Flinders' voyage, and yet of these, which we hope have not shared the fate of the other collection, not one is exposed to the public view?"—That is so far true, that at that time there were no insects exhibited to the public view; the original collection of insects that were exhibited of Sir Hans Sloane's were in such a state that, for the credit of the Museum, it was necessary to remove them from the public eye; they were useless, all the characters were gone. I believe there are now three specimens existing, two of which were figured by Petiver in 1709; there is also a collection in two volumes folio of Petiver's own insects; those insects are preserved between laminæ of talc.

3820. Now what do you say as to Mr. Brown's collection?—That is now incorporated with the general collection, and in the catalogue Mr. Brown's name occurs as the donor.

3821. And is the collection in a good state with reference to its preservation?—A very fine state indeed.

3822. And the collection presented by Dr. Leach, is that also in a perfect state?—Yes; but I must beg to say the British insects were originally in cabinets made of cedar. After I had been at the Museum some time, I found the cedar gave off a gum; in consequence of the drawers getting displaced, I found, after a good deal of trouble, it was only certain cabinets that had been made of cedar that had given off this gum, those made of mahogany had not done so. I made a communication to the Trustees, and after consultation they agreed those cabinets should be removed. In consequence of that I had new cabinets for the British insects, which are now preserved, and may be preserved a number of years; otherwise, if they had remained until this time, they must have been entirely destroyed, as the gum exuded and completely covered them.

3823. The Committee would wish to know your opinion on the entomological collection generally, when you were first appointed, in reference to the arrangement, to nomenclature and condition?—The collection was in fine condition, small comparatively to what it is now, and wanting camphor. With respect to arrangement, the insects were merely in large groups or families; the exotic insects were placed in eight cabinets. I have been proceeding with the arrangement from time to time, and of course have greatly increased the collection. Since then a number of collections have been added to the collection.

3824. Was a collection offered during the time you have been in the Museum by a Mr. Stone?—Yes; that was a very fine collection of British insects; I know the collection well, it was offered to the Trustees for 300*l.*; it is a great pity the Trustees had not purchased it, because it would have made our collection complete; it cost at least 2,000*l.* in forming.

3825. Did you make any report on the subject to the Trustees?—I did, and strongly recommended it to the Trustees.

3826. Did the Trustees ask any interview on the subject?—None, but declined it at once.

3827. Was any reason assigned?—None whatever that I am aware of.

3828. Did you make a communication to Mr. König on the subject?—Yes, always through Mr. König.

3829. Was a collection offered by Mrs. Haworth?—Yes.

3830. Did you deem that an important and valuable collection?—Yes, certainly.

3831. Was that the subject of any report?—Yes, I reported on it through the medium of Mr. König, and communicated also Mrs. Haworth's letter, which offered the collection, stating particulars; it consisted of nearly 40,000 specimens; the Trustees again declined that.

3832. Did your superior officer concur with you in the opinion you entertained of the value of this collection?—Mr. König is not sufficiently acquainted with insects, and therefore depended on my judgment on the subject.

3833. But he expressed no dissenting opinion?—Certainly not.

3834. Have you ever received any collection of insects, or any selection from collections of insects, from the King's officers who may have been employed abroad or from the consuls?—No, and I have often regretted that; I have known expeditions go out, as was the instance with Captain King; I never received a single specimen from him when Captain King made his survey of New Holland;

Mr. G. Samouelle.

29 July 1835.

but Mr. Hunter, a surgeon, who accompanied Captain King, came to the Museum, and very laudably and generously offered me to go and make a selection from his collection, which was very extensive, of such insects as would be useful to the Museum. I did so, and it took me two days to make that selection, which was presented to the Trustees; but what went with the collection of insects which Captain King made, I know not.

3835. Have many donations been made to the Museum?—A great many.

Veneris, 31^o die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Edward Hawkins, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

Edward Hawkins,
Esq.

31 July 1835.

3836. HAVE you any statement to make and papers to give in to the Committee, in reference to the evidence you gave on a former day?—The first paper given in is a memorandum of the price at which Mr. Westmacott agreed to supply the British Museum with casts of some portions of the Elgin marbles.—[*The Witness handed in the paper.*—See Appendix, No. 30.]—The other, which is in some degree connected with the former, is a list, furnished to me by Mr. Sarti, of the moulds in his possession, taken from the original statues at the British Museum, and stating also for whom they were taken.—[*The Witness handed in the paper.*—See Appendix, No. 31.]

3837. You heard the evidence given by Mr. Sarti on the subject of the possible injury to the colour of antique statues, from taking casts frequently?—I heard only the latter part of it.

3838. Will you favour the Committee with your opinion on the subject?—With regard to the surface injury, I apprehend that the taking of casts frequently would do more than produce discolouration: for the purpose of moulding, the statue requires to be washed and soaped, which exposes the surface to the influence of the atmosphere, has a tendency to soften it, and to destroy the polish. The frequent repetition of this process would of course subject the statue to the risk of much injury. Another injury to be apprehended is, that even under skilful hands, in consequence of the expansion of the plaster (if the mould is not taken with extreme care, I do not say it may not be taken with such care as to prevent it), it is apt to crack the marble in tender parts.

3839. You would not wish to prevent the taking of casts, of course, from the antique statues altogether?—Certainly not.

3840. Under what superintendence would you permit a moulder to take casts; and supposing that a moulder were attached to the British Museum, and that he was selected as one most skilful in his profession, do you think then that any injury would accrue from the occasional taking of casts from the antique statues?—All that arrangement presupposes the whole thing to be done with care, skill and proper prudence; that being provided for, there can be less objection to moulding.

3841. And supposing a moulder or formatore were attached to the British Museum, as is the case at the Louvre in Paris, do you think it would lead to furnishing the public with cheaper and better casts than they now can obtain?—I do not apprehend that it would; because I consider that, practically, every facility is now afforded at the Museum that is afforded at Paris. The chief difference between one institution and the other appears to be, that the moulds are not at present preserved within the walls of the British Museum. An arrangement of that kind might be made when our buildings are enlarged, and we have room to stow them away.

3842. Having heard what Mr. Sarti said, that he had to pay a considerable sum for the use of the moulds, and he having been already employed by Mr. Westmacott, and therefore supposed to be a proper person, do you not think that he would, by moulding directly from the statue and for his own trade, be able to furnish the public with cheaper casts than they now obtain on the present system?—I apprehend Mr. Sarti's payment only refers to some particular moulds, which were made at the expense of Mr. Westmacott. It should be clearly understood, Mr. Sarti pays no fee to the Museum in any way whatever.

3843. You do not know what he pays to Mr. Westmacott?—I do not, what he may pay for the use of moulds that were made at Mr. Westmacott's expense.

3844. Then how can Mr. Sarti now obtain cheap moulds from such statues as

he

he might select and think fit for his trade in the Museum?—By application to the Trustees.

Edward Hawkins,
Esq.

3845. Would such application, if made directly to the Trustees, for the purpose of increasing the sale of such works by cheap casts, be attended to and probably granted?—In the case of Mr. Sarti, I think it would, he being known to be a careful and skilful man.

31 July 1835.

3846. Even though permission had previously been granted to Mr. Westmacott, and he should possess the mould of the object desired?—I think that would be attended with an inquiry how far the moulds in Mr. Westmacott's possession were in a state fit for use.

3847. And how far they were private or public property?—Yes.

3848. Supposing them public property, then you think the Trustees would permit the use of those moulds by Mr. Sarti?—We have, in fact, no absolute property in the moulds; I believe Mr. Westmacott has not a property in any other moulds except those from the Elgin marbles, and for the use of these he is under an engagement to the Museum.

3849. But if Mr. Westmacott possessed a mould, and in consequence of his possessing that mould a difficulty was created at the British Museum, then that difficulty would create to Mr. Westmacott a property in his mould?—That is a suppositious case; the actual case is, a set of moulds exist, from which Mr. Westmacott is pledged to furnish casts at a given price.

3850. Mr. Westmacott has a conditional property in them, then?—In the moulds of a certain portion of the marbles.

3851. And with regard to the remainder, had he any property at all in those?—I apprehend not; I am not aware that he has any moulds whatever besides.

3852. Do the Committee understand you right, that all the moulds of which he is in possession are his, subject to the condition that the Museum is to have the use of them when they want them?—I believe so; but my answer must be confined to the moulds from the Elgin marbles. I am not aware of his having possession of any other.

3853. But with respect to no statues in the Museum, are the Committee to understand that Mr. Westmacott has a monopoly?—Certainly not a monopoly of any statue, that I am aware of.

3854. Would not the inquiry as to the casting of another mould arise from this also, that owing to the injury which may occur to a statue from being repeatedly moulded, the Trustees would be unwilling to allow more moulds than necessary to be made?—That is precisely the only ground on which any objection could arise; the unnecessary multiplication of mouldings.

3855. May it be assumed, that from no antique statues have so many casts been taken as the Apollo, and the celebrated Venus at Florence?—I am not prepared to admit that; a vast number of casts from those statues exist, I know; but whether a great number of moulds have been taken from those statues, I do not know. I have heard an English artist state that he had very great difficulty in obtaining permission, as an artist, to have a mould taken from the Apollo; that it was for a considerable time refused him, and it was only as an English artist of eminence that he obtained the permission. The refusal was given on the ground that there were plenty of casts to be had, and the authorities did not wish to submit the statue to the risk of being moulded again.

3856. Are you aware that any statue, or any other portion of statuary, has actually been injured by the frequency of taking moulds?—I am not aware that any statue has been so frequently moulded that injury to its surface has been sustained, capable of distinct proof.

3857. How frequently have moulds been taken from the Elgin marbles?—None since I became attached to the Museum; the moulds which exist were all taken before.

3858. Can you state what statues have been most frequently moulded in the British Museum?—I do not think any statue has been twice moulded since I have been there.

3859. But to supply the public with casts, do you think it would be necessary to take moulds very frequently from any statue?—I do not apprehend that it would.

3860. Can a great number of casts be taken from one mould?—The number varies exceedingly, according to the skill with which the original mould has been made; in some instances half a dozen casts will destroy a mould; in some instances 200 or 300 good casts may be taken, depending on the skill with which the mould

Edward Hawkins,
Esq.

31 July 1835

Mr.
George Samouelle.

has been originally taken, and the care with which the plaster has been selected and used for taking that mould.

3861. Does your answer apply in any degree to bronzes?—No, not to bronzes, because the effect of the frequency of taking casts from them may be more conspicuous than from marbles, unless they are protected by a strong patina; whenever they are thoroughly cleaned, as they must be for moulding, the oxidation of the surface, which is a sort of patina, is removed. Oxidation subsequently takes place again, more of the surface, and especially that of the more delicate parts, is taken up, and upon a second cleaning, removed. These alternate processes take place with every fresh moulding, and consequently upon every occasion a portion of the surface is removed, which must materially injure the statue, if frequently repeated. I apprehend that to be the case in some degree with marbles, but not perhaps to the same extent as with bronzes unprotected by a strong patina.

Mr. George Samouelle, again in; and further Examined.

3862. WILL you inform the Committee of the state of the collection in 1821, when you first took charge of it, and will you add such matter in addition to your former answers as you think proper?—Yes; in the year 1821 there were 11 cabinets containing the crustacea, arachnoidæ and insects. There were three cabinets of British insects; one of crustacea, and five cabinets of exotic insects, as under: 1 coleoptera, 1 lepidoptera, 1 orthoptera and hemiptera, 1 hymenoptera and diptera, 1 exotic insects, various.

3863. Now, will you inform the Committee, as far as you can, what is the state of the general collection at present?—At the present time the British insects are contained in three cabinets, but the whole have been removed from the former cabinets, and are now in new ones, in consequence of the former cabinets being made of cedar, which injured the insects. There is one cabinet of British crustacea, there are two cabinets of exotic crustacea, one of exotic arachnoidæ. The cabinets of exotic insects at the present time are as follows: coleoptera, 5; lepidoptera, 4; orthoptera and hemiptera, 5; hymenoptera and diptera, 11. There are besides two cabinets containing insects received from Mr. Walker, the donation of the Rev. D. F. Morgan, some insects purchased of Mrs. Henry and the Hardwicke bequest, and the collection just received from Walter Elliott, Esq., making in the total 21 cabinets. In March 1821, of coleoptera there were 2,227 species catalogued. Of the orders dermaptera, orthoptera, dictyoptera, 46; hymenoptera, 865; lepidoptera, 304; homoptera, 4; hemiptera, 4; diptera, 115. In July 1835, the crustacea catalogued are 297; arachnoidæ and myriapoda, 120; insects of the order coleoptera (four volumes manuscript), 3,319 species; dermaptera, orthoptera, dictyoptera, 156 species; neuroptera, trichoptera, 5; hymenoptera, 1,050; lepidoptera, 925; homoptera, 9; hemiptera, 41; diptera, 254: the total number amounting to 6,176 species. In 1821 the total number catalogued were 3,565.

3864. Will you inform the Committee any particulars relating to the purchase of insects, or the donations of insects since 1821?—I believe it was in 1823, a few insects were bought of Mr. G. B. Sowerby, to the amount of 2*l.* 10*s.* In 1825 a box of insects from Demerara, bought of Messrs. Bowles & Co., 10*l.* 1831, insects from Mrs. Noel, 5*l.* A box of insects of Mrs. Noel's (one of the ten she offered for sale), for which 14*l.* were given. In 1832 there were some insects bought at the sale of Mr. Lee's collection, 3*l.* 5*s.* In 1833 a small collection of Senegal insects bought of Mr. Sowerby, 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; the same year a selection from a New Holland collection, bought of Mr. Stutchbury, 1*l.* 8*s.* In 1834, a collection of Senegal insects, bought of Mr. Curtis, 15*l.*, a valuable addition to the Museum. A pair of New Holland insects, bought of Mr. Collis for 10*s.* In 1835 bought at Mr. Stothard's sale, 1*l.* 12*s.* I had permission to go to the amount of 5*l.* Insects went at such a high price, I missed them. In 1835, July 10th, a very choice selection of insects, bought of Mrs. Henry for 17*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, making together 72*l.* 11*s.* At the time when I went to the Museum there was an excellent and very fine collection of insects just received from a Lieut. Redman, a most assiduous collector, a fine series and very splendid collection of North America. I have not the particulars of it, but Mr. König, who has had much correspondence with Mr. Redman, will give the Committee further particulars. I have since received a fine collection of South American insects presented by the Rev. Mr. Worthington. A collection of New Holland insects that Mr. Hunter allowed me to select from the valuable collection he made during the survey of the north-west coast of New Holland, with Captain King. A collection of New Holland insects presented by Lord Mountnorris. A selection from a col-

lection sent to this country by Mr. Alexander Mac Leay; I was allowed to select such insects as were wanting to the Museum. I have also received a very select set of British insects that were wanting to the collection, and unknown to this country until within a very few years, from John George Children, Esq. A collection of insects from British possessions in North America, about to be described by the Rev. William Kirby. A collection of insects collected between the Senegal and Gambia rivers in Africa, and presented by ——— Jebbs, Esq.; and a very fine and rich collection of insects from Sierra Leone, in Africa, amounting to near 900 specimens, from the Rev. D. F. Morgan. At various times an extensive and valuable series of British and foreign insects in general, from Francis Walker, Esq.; those are particularly valuable, and many of the most minute insects have been recently explained by him in a periodical publication. A selection of Nepal insects, presented by Major-general Hardwicke, which were selected by myself from his general collection some years ago. A collection of insects from the Honourable East India Company; those were principally from Java. A small cabinet of insects of little value to the Museum, was presented by the Dowager Lady East; and lastly, I may enumerate an immense collection denominated "The Hardwicke Bequest."

3865. It has been stated to the Committee that Mr. König considers himself generally as responsible for the collection of Natural History; and Mr. Children has also stated that he holds himself specially responsible for the Zoological department. Have these gentlemen directed your pursuits, or do they take part in them, or is the Committee to understand you are really responsible for the Entomological department?—When I was first appointed to the British Museum, I went, as I before stated, to see to the collection, and Mr. König desired me to look generally through the collection. I believe he said, you are better acquainted with insects than any other portion, but I wish you to direct your attention to the whole; I did, and a collection of birds were then put out and named by myself, at the request of Mr. König. The British birds had been labelled by Dr. Leach, the labels were in very minute characters, so that they could not be seen by the public; Mr. König wrote fresh labels with numbers, and had them placed inside of the cases, with a corresponding number, and every bird had a number attached to it corresponding with the labels, so that one label answered for perhaps half-a-dozen specimens of birds; I assisted Mr. König in numbering the birds. The collection of British birds' eggs were all exhibited in cases, and numbered, the numbers corresponded with the labels; those labels had the Latin name, the English name, the German and the French names, together with the locality; and if the specimen had been presented, the fact was noticed.

3866. Do you consider yourself as the responsible person for the Entomological department, now?—When Mr. Children was appointed to the Natural History department, I believe it was generally understood the zoological part would come immediately to his care, as it did with Dr. Leach, his predecessor. I assisted Mr. Children in the various departments from time to time until the appointment of Mr. Gray; when Mr. Children introduced Mr. Gray, the labour was to be divided between us. Mr. Children had the assistance of Mr. Gray to name the shells, fishes and lizards; and the birds and the insects, as I had paid much attention to both, were left with me. Since then, the birds have been taken out of my hands, and at the present time and for some few years past the insects and crustacea have been immediately under my care.

3867. It has been stated that the arachnoidæ have been arranged recently by Mr. Children?—The arachnoidæ have been long arranged, but there is a great difficulty in naming them. Mr. Children has recently been paying attention to them, and has added many species from, I believe, his own collection, and has determined several of the species which were before only previously arranged under their generic titles, but wanting their specific names.

3868. Then are they now being arranged conjointly by yourself and Mr. Children?—No; Mr. Children, I believe, has half-a-dozen drawers in his room; the others remain still in my room.

3869. Is it likely that they will be arranged speedily?—They are all arranged in one cabinet; there is a new cabinet for them.

3870. Arranged by Mr. Children or yourself?—Arranged by myself; Mr. Children is determining the species.

3871. Do you think it would be expedient to form an independent department for the Entomological collection?—It is so far distinct that there are very few persons combine entomology with other branches of natural history.

Mr.
George Samouelle.

31 July 1835

Mr.
George Samouelle.

Mr.
George Samouelle.

31 July 1835.

3872. Would that form a ground, in your opinion, for making it an independent department?—I think so.

3873. Would there be occupation for yourself, and an assistant perhaps, in the superintendence of that department of Zoology?—Yes, certainly; in France, I believe, they have as many as 11 assistants in the Entomological department; and I do not know that their collection is so extensive as ours. There is a private collection at Paris of the Baron de Jean, containing nearly 20,000 species, which is considerably more than we possess.

3874. Are you consulted in preparing the Synopsis?—Only one department, as far as the insects are exhibited.

3875. For that you are responsible?—For that I am responsible; I wrote the article which is printed in the Synopsis. I believe the note at the foot of that article is edited by Sir Henry Ellis, in reference to the general collection.

3876. What is your opinion with reference to the state of the library, with reference to the books connected with your department?—I think at present it is very good; there are a few publications that are wanting, but I cannot immediately enumerate them. I have never found any difficulty in obtaining any work I wanted, but on applying to Mr. Baber and mentioning to him, he has invariably, if he was enabled to get it, done so.

3877. Have you every facility afforded in obtaining works, whether foreign or British, bearing on entomological inquiries?—Yes, unless they have been exceedingly expensive; for instance, Hübner's work we were without for many years; it was not more than five years ago that we had a copy, which was obtained through the kindness of Mr. Children, from Zurich.

3878. What would be your opinion of attaching to each department a library of reference, so that officers having occasion to use books connected with their own pursuits should not at the same time interfere with the readers at the reading-room?—I think it of the utmost importance that every officer should have a series of working books in his room, that he should not be subject to the inconvenience of having them taken away, as I have experienced many times; I have been almost suspended in my labours for a week, or nearly a fortnight together, from that cause. I should not advise expensive books, but merely works of reference, such as the works of Fabricius, De Jean, and others.

3879. Is it the practice in your department to attach the name of the donor to the label annexed to any insect?—In most instances. With respect to the collection lately presented by the Rev. D. F. Morgan, I had a communication with Mr. Children, and suggested the propriety of having a small copper plate engraved bearing his name, which saves an immense deal of trouble in writing; that plan is also adopted with respect to the Hardwicke bequest.

3880. Was there any catalogue accompanying Sir Hans Sloane's collection?—There is a catalogue, but owing to the fact, that at that time specific names were not in use (they were only first introduced by Linnæus), there is merely, for instance, "Scarabæus minor and major," and a slight specific description; so that you could not make any thing out from the catalogue.

3881. At the time the insects were received, do you know whether they were compared with the catalogue?—It is so long since the collection existed, that I can give no answer to that. I can remember, when a boy, about 1803, going through the Museum, and seeing the collection; it was then, I think, in the ninth or tenth room; they were on a table, and each insect was in a little square box made of glass; but, as I have said before, from the manner they were preserved, and being so long exposed to the light, they had lost all character and were rendered useless, and rather offensive to the eye.

3882. Is it not considered that Sir Hans Sloane's collection consisted of from 4,500 to 5,000 specimens?—That is the number stated.

3883. What foundation is there for that statement?—I think that statement is made from a publication of Edwards's; but it will be found in the Introduction to the Synopsis, where the particulars of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, which formed the basis of the British Museum, are enumerated.

3884. The catalogue of Sir Hans Sloane would settle the point, would it not?—Yes.

3885. Has the number of specimens he collected been ascertained from the catalogue?—I have not ascertained that; I have not referred to it.

3886. Had you the catalogue placed in your hands when you were first appointed to the Entomological department?—No.

3887. Why

Mr.
George Samouelle.

31 July 1835.

3887. Why was that omitted?—I never saw the catalogue, except the back of the books; I never opened a volume of it in my life. I know the catalogue did exist from the circumstance of Mr. Clift being at the Museum two or three years ago, and examining it in reference to some things that the College of Surgeons had received from the British Museum some time previous.

3888. Do you mean that the College of Surgeons received objects belonging to the Natural History department?—Sir Hans Sloane's collection was of such a general nature that I believe there were many objects, you may call them of natural history, but they more strictly belong to comparative or morbid anatomy, which were not fit for the British Museum, where so many ladies are admitted.

3889. How came it that you did not consult Sir Hans Sloane's catalogue when you were first appointed, and compare the collection with the catalogue?—Because Sir Hans Sloane's collection was all removed.

3890. To what place?—They were destroyed by insects, and by being exposed to the light; the light affects the colours of insects, so much so, that they will become as much bleached as a piece of washed-out linen.

3891. In whose care was the Natural History department at the time that destructive process was going on?—I believe Dr. Shaw was the principal at that time, but Dr. Shaw could not have prevented it.

3892. Inform the Committee why it could not have been prevented?—From the bad mode in which the insects were first preserved.

3893. You attribute it therefore to the bad mode in which the insects were preserved, and not to any negligence or carelessness on the part of any person whatever?—Certainly, and for this reason: they were inclosed in little boxes that were surrounded with paper, so that camphor could not be admitted to them. Our present mode of having drawers with cork bottoms, and a cell for the camphor round the drawers, I find by far the best mode of preserving insects.

3894. It has been mentioned that Dr. Leach labelled numerous specimens in the Zoological department; can you state whose nomenclature he employed?—The nomenclature of Dr. Leach was that of the Baron Cuvier, Latreille, Lamarck, and the principal zoological writers of the day.

3895. Those labels do not exist, do they?—In what instance?

3896. In most of the instances?—With respect to the British birds, I do not think any of Dr. Leach's labels are now attached to them. The British shells at that time were in drawers beneath the British birds; they have been removed to new trays, and in many instances the names have not been re-written.

3897. Assuming that the system of entomology is of considerable importance with reference to medicine particularly, and also to the arts and commerce, do you think that attention has been bestowed on it which is desirable in a national institution?—No; persons unfortunately have been too eager to get a collection of insects without sufficiently investigating the habits and manners of them; it is only by bringing the public forward, and giving them a taste for natural history, that that even can be attained. I have no doubt more valuable results will be derived from insects when we are better acquainted with them. We know the value of the hive-bee, the silkworm, and the cochinelle; we know the mischief the aphides do; the value of the coccinella, or lady-bird, in destroying them; the destructive powers of many caterpillars and many wood-feeding beetles. I remember some years ago Camberwell Grove was a delightful place; in the month of February, I cannot give the year, I observed the bark was starting at least half an inch from the trees. A gentleman called on Mr. Children, who introduced him to me; he told me he had offered 5*l.* reward for the apprehension of persons who had barked his trees; he had been told by others that it was the effect of the *scolytes destructor*, and requested me to show him the insect. I assured him that the mischief was not done by that insect, as I had collected in the neighbourhood for a number of years, and never could take the insect but in one tree, which was a dead tree, at the top of the hill. I was requested with other scientific gentlemen to examine the trees, and I found the evil arose from the gas; so that the whole of the trees were destroyed; the bark flew off, and there was an impression on the trunk as well as on the inner side of the bark, as it would appear on persons who had violently blistered their hands by scalding water. The trees budded that year but very faintly; the next year the same gentleman applied to me to know what he should do with them; I advised him to cut them down, as I found that they were then dead, and that the *scolytes* had made an attack on them.

Mr.
George Samouelle.

31 July 1835.

3898. Is your collection often referred to, and by whom?—Continually; there are not three days a week but I have some one or other to see the collection.

3899. Comparing the study of entomology in this country and other countries, in which do you think it is most successfully pursued?—The Dutch have been long celebrated for their collections of entomology. One of our finest works on the lepidoptera is that of Cramer, which was published in Amsterdam; one of our best works on the anatomy of insects is that of Swammerdam. Entomology is very much cultivated in Germany, Switzerland and France.

3900. In any of those countries is it pursued directly in reference to the arts or medicine?—No; I think it is there more pursued as a branch of natural history; that is to say, the getting together the greater number of species, to ascertain the full extent of it. In the Berlin collection I have heard they have upwards of 40,000 species of the coleoptera alone.

3901. Could you suggest anything to the Committee in reference to encouraging the study, with a view to make it bear more directly on the arts or on medicine?—I think it had better be left to the views of private individuals. I know that many clergymen are now pursuing entomology with the view of ascertaining the economy of the animals, which is a most delightful branch of study.

3902. But in reference to your department, is there any plan that you could suggest by which entomology might be made directly useful to the arts or to medicine?—We do not know sufficiently the properties; we know the properties of the bee and the silkworm, the cochinnelle, and some few others; but we know comparatively little or nothing of insects: we know the use of the cantharides.

3903. With reference to experimental entomology, you are not prepared to say that the Museum could be made to afford you greater facility and opportunity of investigating it than you now have?—Certainly not; because the investigation of insects must be in their living state. We only get them in their preserved or dead state; and as our British collection is pretty rich, the great object we are looking forward to, is the completing of our general exotic collection, which can only be obtained from collectors from different parts of the world.

3904. Would it or not be expedient to employ persons occasionally to investigate the locality of particular insects, with a view to obtain information as to their economy and habits?—There would be this difficulty attending the inquiry, that you may find, as I have frequently, an insect in one situation one year, and I have resorted to that place for a series of years after and could never take it again. The fact is not confined to England; for Dr. Horsfield informed me when he was in Java there was one species of butterfly he found in profusion throughout the island the first year he collected; the next year he wanted to replace some of the specimens that had got injured, yet although he searched the island for four successive years, he could never take that species afterwards.

3905. Can you give the Committee any information as to the comparative state of entomological collections abroad, compared with the collections at home?—They are much more extensive abroad; at Berlin they have of the coleoptera alone nearly 40,000 species.

3906. Do you know the collection in the possession of Mr. Melly, of Liverpool?—I know him well, but not his collection.

3907. You do not know the extent of his collection of the class coleoptera?—I do not; but I should judge from conversation that has passed between us, it is large; for instance, in going through the Nepal insects, I believe there were but two species he wanted, while nearly the whole of the collection was wanting to the Museum.

3908. The Committee have reason to know that the number of named species of the order coleoptera alone, in the collection of Mr. Melly, amounts to 13,800; have you any opinion to offer from anything you may have heard as to the arrangement or nomenclature of that collection?—From what I know of Mr. Melly, I should say he would be correct; that his connections are so great with the Continent, and his mode of exchanging with the continental collectors is so great, by his visits to the Continent, that I can readily believe his statement.

3909. It appears that Mr. Melly has spent, as the Committee is informed, nearly 100*l.* per annum on entomological specimens, for some years; do you think if that sum had been appropriated to your department, that you might have been enabled, looking at the facilities which Government might have afforded you, to have formed a rich and important collection of insects?—Certainly; I will venture to say I would have had as fine a collection almost as is existing in Europe.

Many

Many valuable collections have been offered, which I am afraid will never be seen again.

Mr.
George Samouelle.

31 July 1835.

3910. What sum should you propose as necessary to be expended on insects, with a view gradually to form a perfect collection?—In a conversation I lately had with Mr. Melly, he told me that 100*l.* a year frequently did not cover the expense, in order to purchase such species as he directly wanted.

3911. What sum should you think would enable you progressively to form a collection in as perfect a state as a collection belonging to the British nation ought to be?—I think 100*l.* to 150*l.* a year, because I hope the time will come when we shall have more extensive donations from travellers and gentlemen resident abroad.

3912. Have you any general observation that you wish to make?—I think it would be very desirable if Government would send out directions to the naval and military officers, and residents abroad, to make collections from time to time (though I would not advise a vast expense) in the countries in which they reside.

3913. Is one apartment more convenient than another for your purposes, in reference to light and form?—At present I am in a room that is merely a passage-room, it is one of the rooms of Sir Joseph Banks's library, but the assistants are generally coming through; it must of course be altered in the course of a few years, and whatever arrangements are made in the new north wing, it should be a light room, and a side light, as lanterns or skylights will not do to examine insects by.

3914. Is any particular apparatus at all necessary to facilitate your investigation?—The principal apparatus that I use is generally contained in my pocket; it is merely three glasses. I find these sufficient with a pair of piers; any thing I have wanted from time to time, by applying to Sir Henry Ellis or the other officers, they have generally procured. I have here in my hand the Baron de Jean's catalogue of coleoptera; there are numbers in the front referring to our general catalogue and showing the extent of the collection, the deficiency of course denoting the desiderata.

Lunæ, 3^o die Augusti, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Samouelle, called in; and further Examined.

Mr.
George Samouelle.

3 August 1835.

3915. HAVE you anything which you wish to add to the evidence which you gave on a former day?—There is one important feature, with respect to the British Museum, in the mind of the public that I am much pleased with, the general good feeling exhibited by them on all occasions. During the time that I have been in the Museum there have been only two panes of glass broken by the visitors; both were purely accidental; one was by a lady being pushed, and putting her elbow through a pane of glass; the other by a lady, who was stooping to tie her shoe at the staircase, and fell, and broke a pane. There is also, I may observe, no scribbling about the Museum; and the only instance in which I have found any remark made, was by some ignorant man, who wrote with a piece of red chalk on the banisters leading to the King's Library, "Museum."

3916. You mean to say, that the behaviour of the public generally is such as it ought to be in viewing the Museum?—Yes. The ignorant are brought into awe by what they see about them, and the better informed know how to conduct themselves. We have common policemen, soldiers, sailors, artillerymen, livery-servants, and of course, occasionally, mechanics; but their good conduct I am very much pleased to see, and I think the exhibition at the Museum will have a vast influence on the national character of Englishmen in general.

3917. Then, supposing the Museum were opened on any of the great holidays, from your experience of the behaviour of the public, you would be under no apprehension of injury being done to any part of the collection?—I think there is an objection to that, on this principle. We will take Easter Monday, Whit Monday, or the day after Christmas-day, termed "Boxing-day;" we find that the lowest of the low on those days are set at liberty, and get intoxicated, and I would not answer for their conduct, and it is only on one day that they could have access, which would be the Monday; and I think it will generally be found with the lower class of people that their attention is directed more to an excursion in the country, to Greenwich fair or some other place of amusement.

Mr.
George Samouelle.

3 August 1835.

3918. Are you prepared to give the Committee any information as to the comparative behaviour of the public at the present day, and the behaviour of the public some years back?—The British Museum has only become very popular within the last few years; time was when we had not more than 200 visitors a day, we have now 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, and nearly 6,000 visitors a day.

3919. Do you think that free opportunity of visiting the collection of the British Museum would be one of the many means of improving the condition and the behaviour of the public?—Greatly so; I have no doubt of it.

3920. If, however, the Museum were opened on those holidays, about which you at present feel some objection, and supposing proper superintendents to be distributed throughout the Museum, do you think that then any injury would be likely to be done to the collection, or any part of the Museum?—I should think it would be advisable under those circumstances to have a good watch at the door, that no one in a state of the slightest inebriation or not decently attired should be admitted; for it is under those circumstances that we might expect mischief.

3921. But drunken persons would be excluded under any circumstances?—Yes; I have never seen a person intoxicated in the Museum yet.

3922. Supposing then that all persons in any degree inebriated were excluded, do you then think any mischief would be likely to be done to the collection, even on Easter Monday or Whit Monday?—No; for I think that those only to whom it was a holiday, and who could obtain no other day, might then take an opportunity of seeing it, and that others would not come.

3923. Then drunken persons being excluded, and some additional strictness being observed in watching the collections, the opening of the Museum on those holidays would be perfectly safe?—Yes; there are a number of persons in situations in the city of London, who have, from the regulations of the establishments, no other holiday than the Easter, Whitsun and Christmas vacations, and Good Friday, when the London bankers and other large companies do no business, and where numerous respectable persons are employed, and many from that circumstance have not been able to see the British Museum.

3924. Are you at all acquainted with the collections in Paris?—No, I have never been to Paris.

3925. You cannot state to the Committee how far on fêtes in Paris the public are admitted indiscriminately to the collections?—No; I understand that there is free admission to every one.

Richard Westmacott, Esq. R. A., called in; and Examined.

R. Westmacott,
Esq., R. A.

3926. HAVE you any official appointment in the British Museum?—No.

3927. Will you state what connexion exists between you and the Trustees of the British Museum?—I am occasionally applied to; if they wish to make purchases in sculpture they desire my opinion.

3928. The Trustees have permitted you from time to time to make moulds?—Yes, the Elgin moulds more especially.

3929. Will you state what limitation or condition they have annexed to that permission?—That the public should have every facility; and their great object was that the prices should be brought as reasonable to the public as possible.

3930. The list of prices between you and the Trustees, which was agreed upon as chargeable by the Trustees for casts which you were to model, were below the ordinary purchasing price for such works?—Exactly.

3931. The arrangement was one then beneficial to the public, and so intended by the Trustees and yourself?—Certainly.

3932. You at one time offered to sell the moulds in your possession to a person of the name of Sarti?—Yes.

3933. Would you not have thought it necessary, however, to consult the Trustees previous to the completion of the sale, in order to ensure the same conditions being annexed to the possession of the moulds?—Certainly, had Sarti consented to the purchase.

3934. The offer of sale was made, and subject to the conditions to be imposed by the Trustees on Mr. Sarti?—Yes.

3935. Would one condition have been a limitation of price similar to that to which you were brought?—Yes.

3936. Have you any copy of the conditions at the time imposed by the Trustees?—I most likely have not destroyed any papers upon the subject.

3937. If you have not destroyed them and should discover them, will you furnish

nish the Committee with a copy, if necessary?—I could; I am sure I must have had some communication from the Trustees, or I could not have acted.

R. Westmacott,
Esq., R. A.

3 August 1835.

3938. Was the offer to sell the casts to Sarti the first offer of the kind you made?—Yes, I suppose it was; I was very much plagued with having those moulds take up so much room, and I wanted to get rid of them.

3939. Have you subsequently brought the subject under the notice of the Trustees, so that in case of any future offer of sale being accepted you may be prepared to annex the conditions to that sale?—No, I have not.

3940. Do you not think it desirable to come to an understanding upon that subject?—To tell the truth, the moulds are now so much worn out that I do not consider that they would be worth anybody's while to purchase them; there are four or five that might be useful, but very few.

3941. Can you at all inform the Committee how frequently the moulds have been used?—I should think 14 or 15 times some of them; others not more than 10 perhaps.

3942. Supposing a person of the skill of Sarti, who has been employed frequently by yourself to mould statues, were attached to the Museum as a *formatore*, in order that the public might obtain casts of antique statues at no other than the necessary expense of forming the moulds and thence obtaining the casts, will you state your opinion whether any advantage would accrue to the public if some such appointment were attached to the Museum, and whether any injury would be done to the statues in consequence?—I think that to appoint a man in that way to be moulder to the Museum would be rather a dangerous thing, because it would be to the interest of the plasterman to mould from every thing that there was in the Museum. Now many things I have no doubt would suffer very much from being moulded; and I will give an instance how very cautious artists are in moulding statues of great repute; the Apollo Belvedere was moulded only twice in 57 years, the Venus de Medicis was moulded only twice in certainly 50 years; and during the time that I was in Rome, I can speak of those six years, Canova would never allow the Apollo Belvedere to be moulded. It would be a very useful thing to the Museum and the country if there was a *depôt* of fine casts from the principal statues of the Vatican. After the first moulds have been worn out, moulds could then be made which we call *sopra forma*, upon beautiful casts, which would serve the same purpose as moulding from the marble, because the very process of moulding is a very dangerous process with all its care. We know that the nature of plaster is to swell, and without very great care, as we have found in the British Museum with a beautiful statue in the first rotunda, one of the fingers was broken off by the strength of the plaster. Then there is another thing, there is upon the statue what is called a *circum-litio*, which is mentioned by Pliny, and the effect of the soap which formatori are obliged to use in making their moulds, is to remove that *circum-litio*, and to destroy the surface of the marble, and therefore the more seldom a statue is moulded from the better. Sarti was not pleased upon one or two occasions, and I think he refers to it in his evidence, because a request was made to mould from the bust of Clytie, and also from the bust of Homer. I recommended the Trustees not to allow it to be done; and for this reason, there was a very fine cast of Clytie, and I thought that with so beautiful a work as that, which is one of the most precious in the British Museum, the less risk it ran the better, and as a mould upon that cast would answer every purpose for the public, and also every purpose for study, I consider I was right in recommending the Trustees to refuse it. I wish to add, as a consequence of frequent and unskilful moulding, the present state of a statue of the first class, existing in the Louvre, "The Fighting Gladiator;" the forms in that statue, from the vehicle employed in moulding, are rendered so wholly unintelligible to an artist, that he invariably prefers a cast.

3943. But supposing a *formatore* were officially connected with the Museum under your own or similarly competent superintendence, and that no mould was allowed to be taken except with your concurrence, do you think that there would be no advantage in attaching such an officer to the Museum, in consequence of the cheapness with which the public could be furnished with casts?—I think it would be a very good thing to do.

3944. Do you not think that the public would be furnished so much the cheaper if the first moulding were at the expense of the public?—If the moulding were at the expense of the public, the man would sell his casts at half, but any rate at a third less.

3945. Do you think that there would be sufficient compensation for any loss which might accrue to the public in the improved taste it would be likely to spread

R. Westmacott,
Esq. R. A.

3 August 1835.

among the people generally, namely, the circulation of good casts from the finer statues at a cheap rate?—It would be an advantage to the public undoubtedly.

3946. And an advantage to art?—And an advantage to art.

3947. And to sculpture, of which you are a professor?—The more beautiful sculptures are multiplied, the greater advantage it is.

3948. Would you or would you not recommend some such officer under such conditions to be attached to the Museum, for the encouragement of art?—I think it would be an advantage, but it would involve the Museum in a great deal of trouble; you must have a very large locale, and how the Museum would manage that I do not know, for there would be plastermen to be employed, and materials to be purchased, and a vast place must be required for moulds; it would be a very troublesome thing to the Museum.

3949. Supposing that to be an objection, would an addition to the price, by adding to the cost of casting a proportion of the cost of moulding and other expenses, check the demand by enhancing the price, and thus lessen the trouble?—No, I should think not.

3950. Are you aware that there is such an officer attached to the Museum of the Louvre of Paris?—Yes.

3951. Do they find any great inconvenience from having such duties annexed to the department of Antiquities?—There is a regular place appointed, and it is totally distinct from the statue gallery.

3952. Might not a similar arrangement be adopted here?—Certainly, and with great effect.

3953. In France, are you of opinion that it has been found of advantage in encouraging the taste of the people for the works of art?—I have no doubt about it.

3954. Do you consider the French taste generally for sculpture superior to that of the English people?—I should say, yes, that there is a greater disposition; throughout the provinces they have each their academy, and each academy is supplied with casts from Paris, which of course is a great advantage to those provinces.

3955. You have stated to the Committee the infrequency of moulds from the Apollo and the Venus; are you able to state to the Committee whether any, and if any, how many moulds were taken from the great works of sculpture carried to Paris previous to the year 1814, and removed in 1814 from Paris, during their detention?—I think that there was not any statue of any calibre that was brought by the French into France that was not moulded before it was returned to Rome.

3956. Was such mould taken after the restoration of the works of art had been decreed by the Allied Powers, or while the works of art remained in undisturbed possession?—They were taken before they were returned, whilst they were in France.

3957. Are the Committee to understand that you are speaking from a personal inquiry upon the subject, or from a general understanding?—I am speaking from that which I really know.

3958. Do you know at all how the provincial academies obtain casts in France, and the cost of obtaining them?—No; whether they are presented by the government or not, I cannot tell.

3959. You cannot tell whether an academy could obtain a cast at the public expense, or at the expense of their own funds?—No, I cannot answer that; I think it is very probable that it was at the expense of the government.

3960. You have stated that you found the public very desirous of possessing casts of the Elgin marbles when they were first exhibited; can you at all inform the Committee of the number of casts which were taken, and the class of persons who more particularly purchased them?—For example, in several houses which have been built within these 20 years, the Panathenaic frieze has been in demand for ornamental friezes round a room; upon several occasions I think that has been done both with this and the Phigalian frieze.

3961. It has led to the introduction therefore of a purer and more classical description of domestic ornaments?—Yes, seven or eight instances I remember of it; the Travellers' Club House is one; the whole of it is copied at the Athenæum in the frieze to that building. Colonel Strutt, a gentleman in Essex, who built a very large hall, has employed it with great effect; but there are several instances where casts from the Elgin marbles have been employed as ornaments.

3962. The Committee then need scarcely ask you your opinion of the importance of enlarging our national collection of models and works of art, and of the benefit

benefit which has already followed from the purchase of those already made?—No; I think that the improvement of the taste of the country since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles is quite extraordinary.

R. Westmacott,
Esq., R. A.
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

3 August 1835.

3963. Has much improvement followed in any other department of art from the purchase of the Hamilton vases; the potteries, for instance?—Yes.

3964. A great variety of domestic articles were improved in shape and form?—Yes, it improved the potteries, it gave new and more elegant forms to the productions of the potteries.

3965. And therefore public money so expended may be considered as most advantageously expended for the nation?—I should say so.

3966. Were you consulted by the architect of the Museum respecting the apartment in which the antique statues and Elgin marbles were to be placed?—Upon the Elgin room I was, upon no other part; I arranged the marbles in the Elgin room.

3967. Are you perfectly satisfied with the room devoted to that purpose, and the light that has been afforded?—Yes.

3968. Have you ever heard a contrary opinion expressed by artists?—No, I have never heard by artists any objections whatever; the general impression is, that the Elgin room is one of the finest rooms in the world; and I think, as an artist, that it is as finely lighted as any room I know.

3969. You think that there is no excess of light, and no objection on that account?—It is totally impossible to have everything you desire, because there may be many periods of the day when more light or shade may be required in particular parts.

3970. Did you select the colour of the rooms?—No.

3971. Do you know who selected it?—No.

3972. Is it a colour which you should recommend?—Very nearly; not quite.

3973. You would not absolutely change the colour?—No, I should not.

3974. Do you think that it would be desirable that the Trustees of the Museum should occasionally purchase first-rate works of modern art?—It would do much for the arts if they were occasionally to do that. I should say that it was very desirable that the Government should occasionally purchase a work of classical sculpture.

3975. Supposing a work of modern art to have met unequivocally with public approbation, and be ranked as a classical work, as far as public opinion could rank it as such, do you think in those cases purchases might be occasionally made with great advantage?—Certainly; I think it would be of great advantage to the arts and to the country, if they were to do so.

3976. In what way at present does the Government encourage sculpture, as a government?—Occasionally by public works; latterly they have not done anything.

3977. You mean monuments to eminent men?—Yes, chiefly.

3978. Are there any works of modern art in the British Museum?—There is a statue of Sir Joseph Banks, and there is another of Mrs. Damer.

3979. How were those works obtained?—The one was a subscription for a statue of Sir Joseph Banks, which was presented to the Museum.

3980. A subscription of private friends?—Yes; and that of Mrs. Damer was her gift.—(Sir Henry Ellis.) There is also Roubilliac's Shakspeare, the bequest of Mr. Garrick; and the bust of Mr. Charles Townley, by Nollekens, bequeathed.

3981. The Trustees, as far as you know, have never purchased any work of modern art?—(Mr. Westmacott.) No.

3982. Nor is there any work of modern art in the Museum, except such as have been presented?—No.

3983. With reference to the admission of students to the gallery of antiquities, do you exercise any control?—No; any person is admitted; if a student comes, all that the officers of the Museum require is, that they should be persons of moral character; they do not allow everybody to go in, but any person of character is permitted to study there.

3984. Do they require any certificate from academicians?—No, not necessarily; they generally come from academicians, because they think it a better recommendation; they think it will have more effect.—(Sir Henry Ellis.) The Royal Academicians have the power of recommending, and they are requested to recommend.

3985. But it is not a recommendation to be exclusively confined to academicians?—No.

3986. To Mr. Westmacott.]—Have you any general observations which you would wish to make?—No.

R. Westmacott,
Esq., R. A.
and
Sir Henry Ellis.

3 August 1835.

3987. Do your answers respecting moulds refer equally to moulds from bronzes as to moulds from marble?—No.

3988. Do you conceive that moulds from bronze would involve a greater or a less hazard to the original than moulds from marble?—Much less; very delicate bronzes I should be afraid would suffer more, but the large bronzes I do not think would.

3989. Is there not a chemical process to which the plaster exposes the bronze, from which the marble is exempt?—I should suppose that in small bronzes they would mould them with wax, and that would remove the difficulty at once.

3990. And in using wax there would be no destruction of the surface?—There would not be; and if you could mould a statue of marble entirely in wax, you would do much less injury than by soaping the statue and covering it with plaster.

3991. In a national point of view, and to furnish the public with casts (without injuring the statues) as extensively as possible, could you practically introduce moulding by the use of wax, particularly the moulding of the larger statues?—They would wear out too soon, they would wear out so soon that you would not be able to get more than four or five casts.

3992. Could not a *sopra forma*, if the mould was once taken in wax, be made, and casts thence obtained and advantageously used?—Yes; so that, in point of fact, it would be less injurious to the statue.

3993. By which means these casts might be even more extensively circulated without any corresponding injury to the statue, which would not be the case in the use of plaster moulds?—Yes, certainly; because you might do it without so much injury to the statues.

3994. For artists and students generally would such casts be equally useful?—Certainly.

3995. How do you account for the fact, that wax is not oftener used?—It is used in all delicate works, because the advantage is this, that the wax is drawn out whilst it is warm, so that there is less resistance than with the plaster.

3996. Wax then would not be so likely to break the fingers and other parts of the work?—No; and they mix plaster with the wax, in order to make it hard.

3997. Have scientific persons ever turned their attention to some way of preventing the damage done to statues in taking moulds; has it been the subject of a great deal of investigation?—Yes; but they have not found any mode effectual; in fact, the wax could only be applied to works of moderate size, because you could not make large pieces of wax, for you could not manage it; when you came to a large statue you must apply plaster.

3998. Suppose a small portion of plaster to be mixed with the wax, might you not use the wax for taking your casts?—No, you could not manage it.

3999. On account of the pliability?—Yes; it would bend before you could get a very large piece down.

4000. Have any moulds been taken from the finer bronzes in the Museum?—No, I do not recollect a single instance of one.

4001. If they were about to be taken, should you be applied to to superintend and control the artist?—Yes, I have no doubt that I should.

4002. Would it not be desirable that some moulds should be taken with a view to circulate casts of the smaller bronzes?—Not the very small kinds, because they are multiplied and known by prints, and their forms are not sufficiently large to be useful for academical purposes.

4003. But for purposes of domestic ornament?—Many of them are too small for purposes of that kind.

4004. Supposing the Jupiter and Mercury in Mr. Payne Knight's collection were moulded and casts were obtained at a cheap rate from them, do you not think that their introduction as articles of domestic ornament would improve the public taste, and be desirable?—I think it would; they are two of the most beautiful in the British Museum.

4005. And the very usefulness of those statues in the Museum would thus be diffused over the whole kingdom?—Yes.

4006. And an elevation in the public taste would furnish the best means of encouraging your art, for which you now in vain seek protection from the hands of Government, and even the public?—Yes; I think public patronage, that is the Government, would do much to elevate public taste and advance the arts.

Sir Henry

Sir Henry Ellis.

3 August 1835.

Sir Henry Ellis, Examined.

4007. YOU have heard the evidence that has been given; have you any statement that you wish to make at this period of the inquiry?—None whatever, at this period of the inquiry.

4008. Neither oral nor documentary?—Neither oral nor documentary.

4009. To Mr. *Forshall*.]—Have you any statement, either oral or documentary, which you wish to make at the present period of the inquiry, with the understanding that a recommendation will be made to The House to renew the inquiry in the future Session of Parliament?—There are very numerous points in the evidence which, as it now stands, require much explanation; but considering that such explanations as I should desire to offer might lead to an extended inquiry, and that The House and the public will readily perceive that the evidence is incomplete, I do not wish to make any further statement at present.

[Adjourned.]

APPENDIX.

LIST.

No.		Page.
1.	Annual Printed Accounts of Receipts and Payments; of Funds; of Book Fund, and Purchases; Estimates of Expenditure; and Returns of the Number of Persons admitted, &c. 1812-1835 - - - - -	293
2.	Special Grants voted by Parliament between the 1st January 1811 and the 1st January 1835, for the Purchase of Collections to be deposited in the British Museum - - -	357
3.	Returns to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 1st April 1833; <i>for,—</i>	
(1.)	A General Account of all Sums of Money received and expended on account of the British Museum, from whatever source the same may have been derived, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833, inclusive, each year respectively, under the following heads:—of Receipts, viz. Parliamentary Grant, Dividends on Stock, Rents, Sale of Books, Prints, Synopsis, Museum Publications, Sundries, additional Receipts: Payments, viz. 1. Gross Amount of Salaries of all the Officers, and of extra Service Money paid to ditto; 2. Ditto ditto to Attendants; 3. Wages and Board Wages to Servants; 4. Lighting and Warming the Museum; 5. Amount expended on objects of Literature, Science, Fine Arts, Natural History, &c. to be deposited in the Museum; 6. Book-binding; 7. Printing; 8. Stationery; 9. Law Expenses; additional Payments - - - - -	358
(2.)	A General Account of all Bequests, Donations and Contributions above the value of 100 <i>l.</i> , made to the British Museum, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833; and distinguishing such Bequests as have any special Conditions annexed to them, and stating how far such Conditions have been complied with - - - - -	360
(3.)	A General Account of all Sums paid on account of the Printing of the Museum Catalogues and other Museum Publications, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833, inclusive; stating the Cost of each Publication, and the Sums paid to the Editor and Engraver, or for otherwise illustrating such Work, and to the Printer and Bookbinder, and to whom paid; with an Account of the Number of Copies printed, and the disposal of the same; distinguishing the Copies printed on Vellum, and their appropriation - - - - -	362
(4.)	A General Account of the Number of Volumes of Printed Books contained in the Library of the British Museum, in the years 1821 and 1832 respectively, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, and of the Additions in each year since 1821; with an Account of the Number of Volumes sold or otherwise disposed of, stating whether such Sale was by private Auction, or otherwise; also, a similar Account with respect to the Manuscripts - -	369
(5.)	An Annual Account, from 16th February 1821 to the 25th March 1833, of the Number of Librarians, Officers and other Persons employed in the British Museum, with the Amount of their respective Salaries, extra Service Money, Gratuities and Perquisites, and any other Sum or Sums of Money received by them beyond their stated Salaries, or of any Emolument derived from other Public Sources, Civil or Ecclesiastical; with an Account, stating the nature and extent of the Service and Attendance of each Officer, and also the nature and extent of the Services for which extra Service Money may have been paid; and the nature and extent of the accommodation afforded to each Officer in the way of Lodging, &c. -	370
(6.)	A Copy of all Statutes, Rules and Bye-Laws of the Trustees of the British Museum now in force - - - - -	378
(7.)	An Account of all Sums paid by the Board of Works on account of the British Museum, specifying the purposes for which paid; together with an Estimate of any Building or Buildings proposed to be erected by the Board of Works for the purposes of the British Museum, according to the Plan of Sir Robert Smirke - - - - -	382
4.	An Account, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833 inclusive, of all Sums of Money paid by the Board of Works on account of the British Museum, specifying the purposes for which they have been paid; together with an Estimate of any Building or Buildings proposed to be erected by the Board of Works for the purposes of the British Museum, according to the Plan of Sir Robert Smirke - - -	383
5.	Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Papers relating to the Royal Library which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to present to the British Nation (<i>Ordered to be Printed</i> , 18 April 1823) - - - - -	383
6.	List of the Officers, Assistants, Attendants, &c. of the British Museum, 21st May 1835 - - -	388

No.	Page.
7.—Titles of Committees of the Board of Trustees of the British Museum, and Names of the Trustees belonging severally to such Committees - - - - -	389
8.—Return of the Days on which the Trustees of the British Museum have met during each of the years 1832, 1833, 1834; the Hours of Meeting; and the Trustees who attended each of the aforesaid Meetings - - - - -	390
9.—Return of the Names of the Family Trustees of the British Museum; and the Mode in which each Family nominates such Trustees - - - - -	395
10.—Returns to two Orders of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 16th February 1821;—for,	
(1.)—An Account of the Number of Applications made to the Trustees of the British Museum (at Meetings authorized, according to the Rules, to grant Admissions), for the purpose of being admitted to inspect that part of the Collection of Minerals not generally shown, or any particular part thereof, and of the number of similar Applications for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collection of Medals and Coins, or any parts thereof; and of the number of similar Applications for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collection of Prints and Drawings, or any parts thereof; and of the number of similar Applications for the purpose of being admitted to the Reading Room; such Accounts to extend to the last five years past, and to contain the number of Admissions in consequence of such Applications; and the number of Applications and Admissions in each of the five years to be stated - - - - -	397
(2.)—An Account of the Amount of the Annual Salaries, and of the Monies paid to each of the present Under and Assistant Librarians, Officers and Attendants employed in the care and arrangement of the Manuscripts, Printed Books, Minerals, Medals, Coins, Prints and Drawings, for extra Service Money, or any other Sums or Gratuities paid to them beyond their stated Salaries, and stating the nature and extent of the service and attendance of each Officer; and also, the nature and extent of the services for which extra Service Money may have been paid; such Account to extend to all Services and Payments within the last Ten Years, and such Account to state the nature and extent of the Accommodation afforded to each Officer in the way of Lodging, Perquisites, &c.; and also, all Statutes and Rules of the Trustees of the British Museum now in force, with respect to the Admission to the Reading Room, and the different other Collections, and generally for the management of the Museum and Collections - - -	398
11.—Accounts of Expenditure;—viz.	
(1.)—On the Publication of the Fac-Simile of the Alexandrian MS. from 1814 to 1828 - - - - -	402
(2.)—For Drawings and Engravings of the Elgin and Townley Marbles for the year 1834 - - - - -	404
(3.)—Account of the Sale of the several Museum Publications for the years 1833 and 1834 - - - - -	405
12.—(1.)—Account of the Sum paid for Baron De Moll's Books and other Articles - - -	405
(2.)—Account of the Expenses of Messrs. Baber and König's Journey to Munich - - -	405
13.—Ordonnance du Roi et Reglement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale, 26 Mars 1833 - - -	405
14.—Copy of Mr. Smith's, Keeper of the Prints and Drawings, Report to the Trustees of the British Museum; dated 18th March 1824 - - - - -	413
15.—Minute of the Trustees of the British Museum, dated 18th February 1804, relative to a Letter from Richard Gough, Esq. - - - - -	413
16.—(1.)—Minute of the Trustees of the British Museum on Lord Bridgewater's Bequest; dated 10th March 1832 - - - - -	414
(2.)—Statement of the Receipts and Payments on account of the Bridgewater Fund - - -	414
(3.)—Extracts from the Will and Codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater, so far as the same concern the Trustees of the British Museum - - - - -	415
17.—Bill for Articles purchased by Dr. Leach for the British Museum at the Sale of Mr. Bullock's Collections - - - - -	418
18.—Account of the Sums expended on the Publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, and on Mr. Taylor Combe's Catalogue of Greek Coins, from 1809 to 1834, inclusive - - -	419
19.—Statement of the Expenditure of Major Edwards' Fund - - - - -	419
20.—(1.)—Minute of Committee respecting Mr. Belzoni's offer to collect Antiquities in Egypt; dated 13th February 1819 - - - - -	424
(2.)—Minute of General Meeting, declining Mr. Belzoni's offer; dated 13th February 1819 - - - - -	424
(3.)—Minute respecting Mr. Salt's offer of Egyptian Antiquities; dated 19th February 1820 - - - - -	425
(4.)—Further Minute respecting Mr. Salt's offer of Egyptian Antiquities; dated 11th May 1822 - - - - -	425
(5.)—Minute of Sub-Committee respecting the offer of Mr. Salt's Egyptian Antiquities; dated 13 February 1823 - - - - -	425
(6.)—Memorandum of Sum paid for Mr. Salt's Egyptian Antiquities - - - - -	425
21.—(1.)—Minute of General Meeting respecting Leave of Absence to Mr. Millard; dated 13th March 1830 - - - - -	425
(2.)—Minute of Committee respecting the continued Assistance of Mr. Holmes, and Notice to Mr. Millard as to the Term of his Engagement; dated 12 February 1831 - - - - -	426

No.	Page.
21.—(3.)—Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard; dated 17th February 1831	426
(4.)—Letter from Benjamin Hawes, Esq., to the Trustees of the British Museum; dated 10th May 1831	426
(5.)—Memorial of Mr. Millard to the Trustees of the British Museum; dated 11th May 1831	426
(6.)—Minute of Committee respecting Mr. Millard's Memorial; dated 14th May 1831	427
(7.)—Minute of Committee on the same subject; dated 11th June 1831	427
(8.)—Letter from Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard; dated 16th June 1831	427
(9.)—Letter from Mr. Millard to Henry Ellis, Esq.; dated 7th July 1831	427
(10.)—Note from Mr. Millard to the Trustees of the British Museum; dated 7th July 1831	427
(11.)—Minute of Committee on Mr. Millard's Letter; dated 9th July 1831	427
(12.)—Memorial of Mr. Millard to the Trustees of the British Museum; dated 4th January 1833	428
(13.)—Minute of Committee on the above Memorial; dated 12th January 1833	428
(14.)—Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard; dated 16th January 1833	428
22.—(1.)—Letter from the Rev. H. H. Baber to Sir Henry Ellis, as to Persons attending the Reading Rooms; dated 26th June 1835	428
(2.)—Letter from Mr. Cates to Sir Henry Ellis, on the same subject; dated 24th June 1835	429
(3.)—Letter from the Rev. H. H. Baber to Sir Henry Ellis, on the same subject; dated 30th June 1835	429
23.—(1.)—Extracts from Minutes of Trustees respecting Sir George Beaumont's Pictures; dated 12th and 21st July 1823, 14th February 1824, and 13th May 1826	430
(2.)—Letter from Sir George Beaumont, Bart., to the Trustees of the British Museum, on the same subject; dated 17th July 1823	430
(3.)—Letter from Sir George Beaumont, Bart., to Sir Charles Long, Bart., on the same subject; dated 18th April 1826	431
24.—Extract from the Minutes of the Trustees respecting Mr. Holwell Carr's Pictures; dated 12th March 1831	431
25.—(1.)—Extract from Nicolas's Observations on the State of Historical Literature, concerning Sir Henry Ellis's Journey to Pomard	432
(2.)—Letter from Prince de Polignac to M. Paul de Fontenay, referred to in Sir Henry Ellis's Evidence; dated 24th August 1829	432
(3.)—Extract from the Morning Journal of Saturday, 12th September 1829	433
(4.)—Note from the Baron de Joursanvault to Sir Henry Ellis; dated 3d September 1829	433
(5.)—Report made to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Sir Henry Ellis, upon the MSS. at Pomard; dated Paris, 7th September 1829	433
26.—An Account of the Sums expended by the Trustees of the British Museum upon objects of Natural History, under various heads, between 25th December 1829 and 25th December 1834	435
27.—Report upon the Department of Natural History, made by Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. König, and Mr. Children; dated 2d February 1829	436
28.—Papers relating to the Collection of Fossil Remains purchased from Mr. Thomas Hawkins;—viz.	
(1.)—Minute declining Mr. Hawkins's Offer; dated 11th May 1833	437
(2.)—Minute declining Mr. Hawkins's Second Offer; dated 8th June 1833	437
(3.)—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Right Hon. Lord Farnborough; dated 26th June 1834	437
(4.)—Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Charles König, Esq.; dated 10th July 1834	438
(5.)—Minute of General Meeting; dated 12th July 1834	438
(6.)—Letter from Gideon Mantell, Esq., F. R. S., to the Trustees of the British Museum; dated 11th July 1834	439
(7.)—Letter from the Rev. W. Conybeare, F. R. S., to the Rev. J. Forshall; dated 7th July 1834	439
(8.)—Letter from William Clift, Esq., F. R. S., to the Rev. J. Forshall; dated 7th July 1834	439
(9.)—Letter from H. T. de la Beche, Esq., F. R. S., to the Trustees of the British Museum; dated 17th July 1834	440
(10.)—Letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Trustees of the British Museum; dated 7th July 1834	440
(11.)—Minute of Committee; dated 1st August 1834	440
(12.)—Letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Trustees of the British Museum; dated 12th July 1834	441
(13.)—Letter from the same to the same; dated 20th July 1834	441
(14.)—Extract from Mr. König's Report; dated 12th February 1835	441
(15.)—Minute of Committee; dated 14th February 1835	442
(16.)—Extract from Mr. König's Report; dated 12th March 1835	442
(17.)—Minute of Committee; dated 14th March 1835	442
(18.)—Minute of Committee; dated 14th March 1835	443
(19.)—Minute of Sub-Committee; dated 26th March 1835	443
(20.)—Letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rev. J. Forshall; dated 12th March 1835	443
29.—Estimate, by Mr. Clowes, for Printing the "Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum;" with Specimens	444

No.	Page.
30.—(1.)—Mr. Westmacott's Proposal for making Moulds from Marbles in the Elgin Collection; dated 15th February 1817	444
(2.)—Conditions on which the Trustees accepted Mr. Westmacott's Proposal; dated 15th February 1817	445
31.—A List of Marbles in the British Museum, moulded by Mr. P. A. Sarti	445
32.—Copies of Communications made to, and received from, His Majesty's Ministers Abroad, respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries: 1834, 1835:—viz.	
(1.)—CIRCULAR to His Majesty's Ministers Abroad; dated Foreign Office, 29th October 1834. (One Enclosure.)	446
(2.)—RUSSIA.—The Hon. J. D. Bligh to the Duke of Wellington; dated St. Petersburg, 28th December 1834. (Five Enclosures.)	447
(3.)—PRUSSIA.—R. Abercrombie, Esq., to Viscount Palmerston; dated Berlin, 12th November 1834	481
(4.)—DENMARK.—Sir Henry W. W. Wynn to the Duke of Wellington; dated Copenhagen, 24th March 1835. (Two Enclosures.)	481
(5.)—BELGIUM.—Sir George B. Hamilton to the Duke of Wellington; dated Brussels, 28th November 1834. (Four Enclosures.)	484
(6.)—WIRTEMBERG.—Lord William Russell to the Duke of Wellington; dated Stuttgart, 10th December 1834. (One Enclosure.)	486
(7.)—FRANCE.—Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston; dated Paris, 3d November 1834	487
(8.)—TUSCANY.—George H. Seymour, Esq., to the Duke of Wellington; dated Florence, 29th December 1834	488
(9.)—SICILY.—The Hon. William Temple to the Duke of Wellington; dated Naples, 21st January 1835. (One Enclosure.)	489
(10.)—BUENOS AYRES.—Hamilton Hamilton, Esq., to the Duke of Wellington; dated Buenos Ayres, 16th February 1835. (One Enclosure.)	491
(11.)—MEXICO.—Richard Pakenham, Esq., to the Duke of Wellington; dated Mexico, 26th March 1835	491
(12.)—FRANKFORT.—Thomas Cartwright, Esq., to Viscount Palmerston; dated Frankfort, 18th July 1835. (Two Enclosures.)	492
(13.)—SAXONY.—The Hon. F. R. Forbes to Viscount Palmerston; dated Dresden, 12th May 1835. (One Enclosure.)	494
(14.)—SWITZERLAND.—D. R. Morier, Esq., to Viscount Palmerston; dated Bern, 26th June 1835. (One Enclosure.)	495
(15.)—SWEDEN.—Sir Edward C. Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston; dated Stockholm, 29th July 1835. (Two Enclosures.)	497
(16.)—SPAIN.—George Villiers, Esq., to Viscount Palmerston; dated San Ildefonso, 9th August 1835. (Two Enclosures.)	500
(17.)—SARDINIA.—Sir Augustus Foster to Viscount Palmerston; dated Turin, 25th August 1835. (Two Enclosures.)	522
(18.)—FRANCE.—Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston; dated Paris, 31st August 1835. (Four Enclosures.)	523
33.—Statement of the Money Votes by the House of Commons; specifying the Statute by which each was applied	568
34.—Abstract and List of Acts relating to the British Museum	570

FOUR PLANS of the Imperial Russian Library (*to face p. 481*).

Appendix, No. 1.

ANNUAL PRINTED ACCOUNTS of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS; of FUNDS; of BOOK FUND, and PURCHASES; ESTIMATES of EXPENDITURE; and RETURNS of the NUMBER of PERSONS ADMITTED, &c. 1812-1835.

1.—ACCOUNT of the BRITISH MUSEUM for 1811:—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

		INCOME:	£.	s.	d.
1811:		BALANCE in hand from the last Year - - -	852	19	4
3 April	-	Received from Mr. Planta, on account of the sale of Synopsis -	33	11	3
9 May	-	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	41	2	3
		A Balance from the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Office, on settling the Account - - - - -	9	19	-
5 June	-	Received Net Produce of Duplicate Coins - - - - -	692	18	9
11 Sept.	-	The Parliamentary Grant of 1811 - - - - -	7,998	2	2
		King's Librarian's Salary, four Quarters, to the 11 Oct. 1811 -	271	10	-
		One Year's Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities, to 11 Oct. 1811 - - - - -	900	-	-
1812:					
11 Feb.	-	Received Net Produce of Duplicate Prints - - - - -	671	7	-
		Received from Sale of the Description of the Terra Cottas -	528	17	6
		Profit on a Loan from Major Edwards's Fund of 3,140l. 14s. 11d. Old South Sea Annuities, replaced - - - - -	22	15	2
			12,023	2	5
		SUM DEFICIENT - - - - -	1,272	2	11
			£.	13,295	5 4
		EXPENDITURE:			
1811:		Carried to the Account of the Gallery of Antiquities -	2,243	17	6
7 June	-	Paid for Purchase of 1,089 l. Old S. S. Annuities, towards replacing Loan from Major Edwards's Fund - - - - -	692	18	9
1812:					
17 Feb.	-	Paid for Purchase of 166 l. 12 s. 6 d. Old S. S. Annuities, also towards replacing Loan from Major Edwards's Fund - -	104	7	-
		Paid to Major Edwards's Fund at different times - - -	567	-	-
		N.B.—The Sum of 412 l. 16 s., part of this, was laid out in purchase of 714 l. 13 s. Old S. S. Annuities; making present Total S. S. Annuities 8,058 l. 12 s. 1 d.			
		The EXPENDITURE for 1811, under the usual Heads of Payment:			
		Board Wages - - - - -	208	-	-
		Garden Expenses - - - - -	70	-	-
		Rent and Taxes - - - - -	491	7	9
		Salaries and Wages - - - - -	2,793	11	6
		Bookbinding - - - - -	267	9	10
		Coals - - - - -	387	-	-
		Candles, and Lamplighter - - - - -	65	19	-
		Incidents - - - - -	243	11	4
		Officers for extra Services - - - - -	780	-	-
		Print Arrangement - - - - -	98	19	6
		REPAIRS, as under:			
		The West side of the Buildings, in the Great Court, £.1,160 5 1			
		The ordinary Works - - - - -	671	5	5
		Additional Print Cases - - - - -	85	-	-
		For securing the Saloon Floor, and Works in the Saloon - - - - -	398	3	7
		Cases for Minerals - - - - -	873	5	8
		Painting the Outside of the West Wing - - - - -	32	19	1
		Heads of REPAIR, not provided for in the former Estimate:			
		Double Windows in the Print Room - - - - -	14	4	8
		Door and fitting up Old Medal Room - - - - -	31	19	-
		Repair of Mr. Planta's Apartments - - - - -	367	16	6
		Stand for the Portland Vase - - - - -	33	9	2
		Two Water Closets - - - - -	158	14	4
		Baize Doors to Reading Room - - - - -	17	3	-
		Table for the Saloon and two Chairs - - - - -	15	13	-
		Labourer in Trust - - - - -	52	-	-
		Surveyor - - - - -	192	19	11
			4,104	18	5
		Repair of the Engine - - - - -	66	14	6
		Stationery - - - - -	83	5	3
		A Table for the Committee Room - - - - -	26	5	-
			£.	13,295	5 4

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

2.—FUNDS AND ESTIMATE FOR 1812.

FUNDS :										£.	s.	d.
King's Librarian's Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	-	-
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
The Sum Required										1,171	-	-
										7,405	12	11
										£.	8,576	12 11
ESTIMATE :												
FIXED EXPENSES :												
Board Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	-
Garden Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	-	-
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,795	-	-
ESTIMATED EXPENSES :												
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
Candles and Lamplighter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-
Incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
Officers for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
Print Arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
REPAIRS :												
For repairing the Garden Steps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 340	-	-	-
The ordinary Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	-	-	-
Incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	10	-	-
Apartment in the West Wing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	-	-	-
										1,536	10	-
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-
For the Publication of the Description of the Catalogue of the Terra Cottas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
										7,304	10	-
DEFICIENCY of the last Year										1,272	2	11
										£.	8,576	12 11

3.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW
THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From the 10th day of May 1807, to the 10th day of April 1812.

	From 10 May 1807 to the 10 May 1808.	From 10 May 1808 to the 10 May 1809.	From 10 May 1809 to the 10 May 1810.	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.
MAY - - - -	755	1,368	960	2,685	2,772
JUNE - - - -	1,644	1,652	2,028	3,317	3,068
JULY - - - -	1,905	1,836	1,932	4,706	6,379
OCTOBER - - - -	1,585	1,757	1,868	3,514	3,283
NOVEMBER - - - -	1,225	1,640	1,267	1,668	2,385
DECEMBER - - - -	741	951	787	1,634	1,299
JANUARY - - - -	1,443	1,300	1,680	2,255	3,033
FEBRUARY - - - -	915	1,133	1,092	2,072	2,073
MARCH - - - -	1,352	1,807	1,378	3,140	2,222
APRIL - - - -	1,010	1,151	1,321	3,054	965
MAY - - - -	471	795	884	1,107	—
	13,046	15,390	15,197	29,152	27,479

The present mode of Public Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

The foregoing Account, Statement and Return, have been Examined.

14 April 1812.

Edward Bray, Secretary.

1.—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

RECEIPTS:										£.	s.	d.
Profit on Exchequer Bills in the year 1811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	16	-
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
King's Librarian's Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	10	-
Parliamentary Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,403	15	5
										£.	8,678	1 5
<i>N. B.</i> —The sum of 436 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> was received this year, from Sale of the Description of the Gallery, and was applied in diminution of the Advances made for the Publication.												
PAYMENTS:												
Board Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	3	-
Garden Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	14	4
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,845	14	10
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	2	3
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	10	-
Candles and Lamplighter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	4	-
Incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	18	11
Officers, for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
Print Arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	13	10
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409	4	5
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	12	-
Gallery of Antiquities, Excess of Payment on the whole Account, beyond the Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	940	10	-
										7,232	7	7
Paid the Arrears of 1811										1,272	2	11
										8,504	10	6
To Balance in hand										178	10	11
										£.	8,678	1 5

2.—FUNDS AND ESTIMATE, FOR THE YEAR 1813.

FUNDS FOR YEAR 1813:										£.	s.	d.
Balance on account of the year 1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	10	11
King's Librarian's Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	10	-
Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
										£.	1,345	- 11
ESTIMATE OF CHARGE FOR 1813:												
FIXED EXPENSES:												
Board Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Garden Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	-	-
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	-	-
ESTIMATED:												
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
Candles and Lamplighter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Officers for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-
Print Arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,768	-	-
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-
The Publication of the Description of the Marbles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
										7,543	-	-
Deduct Funds in hand										1,345	-	11
										6,197	19	1
The Sum to be provided to answer the Expenses of the year 1813										1,000	-	-
For the Book Fund										1,000	-	-
An Imprest for the year 1814, to answer the current Expenses till the Parliamentary Grant can be received; which is never issued till after the Session of the year										1,000	-	-
										£.	8,197	19 1

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

3.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND

1812:	INCOME:	£.	s.	d.
9 September	Received by a Parliamentary Grant, to complete the Collection of Printed Books respecting the British Islands, and the several Possessions of the British Empire	1,000	-	-
	EXPENDITURE:			
	Paid Messrs. Longman & Co. for Books	52	18	6
	Messrs. Longman's Bill for Books sent in	370	14	9
	Arrowsmith's Bill for Maps and Charts sent in	74	19	-
	Faden's Bill for County Maps sent in	96	13	6
		595	5	9
	Balance	404	14	3
		£.	1,000	-

The three last Bills are about to be paid, but are not actually paid.

4.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO A VIEW OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From the 10th day of May 1807, to the 9th day of April 1813.

	From 10 May 1807 to the 10 May 1808.	From 10 May 1808 to the 10 May 1809.	From 10 May 1809 to the 10 May 1810.	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.
APRIL	-	-	-	-	-	2,530
MAY	755	1,368	960	2,685	2,772	3,360
JUNE	1,644	1,652	2,028	3,317	3,068	4,828
JULY	1,905	1,836	1,932	4,706	6,379	6,276
OCTOBER	1,585	1,757	1,868	3,514	3,283	2,392
NOVEMBER	1,225	1,640	1,267	1,668	2,385	1,971
DECEMBER	741	951	787	1,634	1,299	1,198
JANUARY	1,443	1,300	1,680	2,255	3,033	3,020
FEBRUARY	915	1,133	1,092	2,072	2,073	2,239
MARCH	1,352	1,807	1,378	3,140	2,222	2,523
APRIL	1,010	1,151	1,321	3,054	965	972
MAY	471	795	884	1,107	-	-
	13,046	15,390	15,197	29,152	27,479	31,309

The present mode of Public Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

12 May 1813.

Edward Bray, Secretary.

1.—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25 MARCH 1814.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

RECEIPTS :										£.	s.	d.					
Balance of the year 1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	10	11					
One Year's Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-					
One Year's Salary of the King's Librarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	10	-					
Parliamentary Grant for the present year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,196	1	7					
An Imprest for the year 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-					
Profit on Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	6	9					
TOTAL Annual Receipt										-	-	-	£.	8,654	9	3	
Borrowed from the Book Fund, <i>v.</i> Account No. 4										-	£. 884	18	1				
Remaining Deficiency										-	-	-	-	1,721	3	-	
TOTAL Balance Deficient										-	-	-	-		2,606	1	1
										£.				11,260	10	4	
PAYMENTS :																	
Repaid to Major Edwards's Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	624	7	9					
Officers' Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,835	-	-					
Ditto - - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	-	-					
Wages of Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	13	-					
Servants' Board Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	4	-					
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	6	7					
Gardener's Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-					
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	-	11					
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	8	4					
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	15	-					
Candles and Lamplighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	12	-					
Incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	17	3					
Repairs, including the Surveyor's Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,223	19	6					
TOTAL Ordinary Expenses										-	-	-	£.	8,422	4	4	
Excess of Payments above the Receipt on Account of the Publications,										}	2,838	6	-				
<i>v.</i> Account No. 3																	
GENERAL TOTAL										-	-	-	£.	11,260	10	4	

2.—FUNDS AND ESTIMATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25 MARCH 1815.

FUNDS:										£.	s.	d.
Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities, for one Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
Salary of the King's Librarian, for one Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	10	-
										£.	1,171	10 -
ESTIMATE OF CHARGES:												
FIXED EXPENSES:												
Officers' Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,860	-	-
Wages of Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	13	-
Servants' Board Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	4	-
Gardener's Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-
Labourer in Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	6	7
ESTIMATED EXPENSES:												
Extra Allowances to the Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	-	-
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
Candles and Lamplighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
Ordinary Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	-	-
Extra Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	16	8
Surveyor's Commission (he having no Salary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-
										6,797	-	3
Deficiency of the last Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,606	1	1
GENERAL TOTAL										£.	9,403	1 4
Deducting the Funds above specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,171	10	-
Remains to be provided towards the Expenses of the present Year										£.	8,231	11 4

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.3.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF ALL PAYMENTS AND RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT
OF PUBLICATIONS, FROM 1812 TO 25 MARCH 1814.

PAYMENTS:						£.	s.	d.
For printing Three Parts of the Descriptions of the Gallery	-	-	-	-	-	3,062	19	6
Ditto - the Catalogue of Greek Coins	-	-	-	-	-	588	2	3
Ditto - the Catalogue of printed Books	-	-	-	-	-	1,369	14	6
Ditto - Six Editions of the Synopsis, together with Gratuities to the Officers for preparing, and the Messenger for distributing the same	-	-	-	-	-	1,094	4	9
						£.	6,115	1 -
RECEIPTS:								
By Sale of Two Parts of the Descriptions of the Gallery	-	-	-	-	-	919	18	-
Ditto - the Catalogue of Greek Coins	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	-
Ditto - the Catalogue of printed Books	-	-	-	-	-	41	11	-
Ditto - the Synopsis	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	6	-
Two Sums of 500 l. each, allowed in the Grants of the years 1812 and 1813	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
						£.	3,276	15 -
						£.	6,115	1 -
							3,276	15 -
Balance - -						£.	2,838	6 -

Mem.—Further Sums are accruing from the progressive Sale of the several Publications above named, towards liquidating the above Balance.

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received two Parliamentary Grants of 1,000 l. each, for the purchase of Books on the History and Topography of the British Dominions - - - -	2,000	-	-
Amount of Purchases - - - - - £. 917 15 5	917	15	5
For binding and Cases - - - - - 197 6 6	197	6	6
Balance remaining - - - -	£.	884	18 1

5.—A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From 10 May 1807, to 25 March 1814.

	From 10 May 1807 to the 10 May 1808.	From 10 May 1808 to the 10 May 1809.	From 10 May 1809 to the 10 May 1810.	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.
APRIL - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,530	1,338
MAY - - - -	755	1,368	960	2,685	2,772	3,360	4,038
JUNE - - - -	1,644	1,652	2,028	3,317	3,068	4,828	3,979
JULY - - - -	1,905	1,836	1,932	4,706	6,379	6,276	5,393
OCTOBER - - -	1,585	1,757	1,868	3,514	3,283	2,392	2,493
NOVEMBER - -	1,225	1,640	1,267	1,668	2,385	1,971	1,952
DECEMBER - -	741	951	787	1,634	1,299	1,198	1,274
JANUARY - - -	1,443	1,300	1,680	2,255	3,033	3,020	1,559
FEBRUARY - -	915	1,133	1,092	2,072	2,073	2,239	1,732
MARCH - - - -	1,352	1,807	1,378	3,140	2,222	2,523	1,272
APRIL - - - -	1,010	1,151	1,321	3,054	965	972	-
MAY - - - -	471	795	884	1,107	-	-	-
	13,046	15,390	15,197	29,152	27,479	31,309	25,030

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

4 April 1814.

Henry Ellis, Acting Secy.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,
For the Year ending 25 March 1815.

RECEIPTS :										£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,035	16	5
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
Three Quarters' Salary of the King's Librarian, to 5th July 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	11	9
Parliamentary Grant for general Purposes, for the year ending 25th March 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,229	13	10
Ditto - - - - for Book Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Ditto - - - - for the Alexandrian MS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,998	2	6
Profit on Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	2	2
Produce of Publications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	16	9
Borrowed,												
From Major Edwards's Fund, in the year ending 25th March 1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,628	10	-
TOTAL										£.	15,335	13 5
PAYMENTS :												
Officers' Salaries (Five Quarters) to Lady-day 1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,205	-	-
Ditto - - - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	-	-
Wages and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants (Five Quarters) to D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,336	17	3
Rent and Taxes (Six Quarters) to Lady-day 1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	649	6	9
Gardener's Salary (not paid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	5	-
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	13	6
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	15	-
Candles and Lamplighting (including Illuminations)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	7	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	1	11
Repairs, including the Surveyor's Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,752	6	6
Imprest to Messrs. Baber and König, sent to Munich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Printing Catalogue of printed Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	18	-
Ditto - Description of Gallery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	594	8	-
Ditto - Alexandrian MS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,351	7	-
Purchases in Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	11	4
Ditto - of Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	8	-
Ditto - of Medals, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,328	10	-
Printer's Bill, Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	13	-
TOTAL										£.	15,019	8 3

		£.	s.	d.
Balance of	{ RECEIPTS	-	-	-
	{ EXPENSES	-	-	-
		15,335	13	5
		15,019	8	3
Surplus in hand		£.	316	5 2

2.—ACCOUNT OF MAJOR EDWARDS'S FUND.

	Old S. S. A.
	£. s. d.
Original Amount of the Fund	7,933 - -
Amount on 25th March 1815	6,489 19 7
Mem.	
Lent to General Purposes, in the year ending 25th March 1815	£. 1,628 10 -

3.—ACCOUNT OF WORKS PUBLISHED, from 1812 to 25 March 1815.

PAYMENTS :										£.	s.	d.
For printing and engraving Three Parts of the Description of										£.	s.	d.
the Gallery, to 25th March 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ditto - to 25th March 1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,062	19	6
For Catalogue of Greek Coins, to 25th March 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	594	8	-
For Catalogue of printed Books, to 25th March 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	2	3
Ditto - - - - - to 25th March 1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,369	14	6
For Synopsis, to 25th March 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	18	-
Ditto - to 25th March 1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094	4	9
TOTAL										£.	7,305	4 -

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

RECEIPTS :				£.	s.	d.
By Sale of 2 Parts of Description of Gallery, to 25th March 1814,	£.919	18	-	1,043	16	9
Ditto - - - - - to 25th March 1815	123	18	9			
By the Catalogue of Greek Coins, to 25th March 1814	-	96	12	218	8	-
Ditto - - - - - to 25th March 1815	-	121	16			
By Catalogue of printed Books, to 25th March 1814	-	41	11	65	-	-
Ditto - - - - - to 25th March 1815	-	23	9			
By Synopsis, to 25th March 1814	-	1,172	6	1,369	6	-
Ditto - to 25th March 1815	-	197	-			
TOTAL - - - - -				£.	2,696	10 9
BALANCE - - - - -				£.	4,608	13 3

Mem.—This Balance will be reduced by the gradual Produce of Sales.

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received Three Parliamentary Grants of 1,000 l. for the Purchase of Books	2,994	13	6
Amount of Purchases since 1812	1,605	9	11
Lent to General Purposes	1,389	3	7
	£.	2,994	13 6

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received Parliamentary Grant, net	1,998	2	6
Expended for printing this MS. by command of H. R. H. The Prince Regent	1,351	7	-
Lent to General Purposes	646	15	6
	£.	1,998	2 6

6.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF FUNDS AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
For the Year ending 25 March 1816.

FUNDS :				£.	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Cashier and Expenditor	-	-	-	316	5	2
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	900	-	-
One Year's Salary of the King's Librarian, net	-	-	-	271	10	-
				£.	1,487	15 2
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE :						
Officers' Salaries	-	-	-	1,870	-	-
Ditto - for extra Services	-	-	-	1,145	-	-
Wages and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	1,069	-	-
Gardener's Salary (2 Years)	-	-	-	140	-	-
Labourer in Trust	-	-	-	52	-	-
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	493	-	-
Bookbinding	-	-	-	220	-	-
Stationery	-	-	-	130	-	-
Coals	-	-	-	380	-	-
Candles and Lamplighting	-	-	-	100	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	-	-	-	250	-	-
Ordinary Repairs	-	-	-	755	-	-
Extra Repairs	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Printing Catalogue of printed Books	-	-	-	450	-	-
Ditto - and engraving Description of the Gallery	-	-	-	500	-	-
TOTAL Current Expenditure	-	-	-	8,554	-	-
Annual Grant for Book Fund	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Ditto - for preserving and enlarging the Collection of Natural History	-	-	-	250	-	-
Ditto - for Alexandrian MS. Fund	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
GENERAL TOTAL	-	-	-	£.	11,804	- -
Deducting the Amount of Funds above specified	-	-	-		1,487	15 2
Remains to be provided for the Expense of the present Year	-	-	-	£.	10,316	4 10

7.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From 10 May 1808, to 25 March 1815.

	From 10 May 1808 to the 10 May 1809.	From 10 May 1809 to the 10 May 1810.	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.
MARCH - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	456
APRIL - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,530	1,338	2,244
MAY - - -	1,368	960	2,685	2,772	3,360	4,038	4,383
JUNE - - -	1,652	2,028	3,317	3,068	4,828	3,979	5,703
JULY - - -	1,836	1,932	4,706	6,379	6,276	5,393	5,249
OCTOBER - -	1,757	1,868	3,514	3,283	2,392	2,493	4,025
NOVEMBER - -	1,640	1,267	1,668	2,385	1,971	1,952	2,259
DECEMBER - -	951	787	1,634	1,299	1,198	1,274	1,627
JANUARY - -	1,300	1,680	2,255	3,033	3,020	1,559	3,591
FEBRUARY - -	1,133	1,092	2,072	2,073	2,239	1,732	2,396
MARCH - - -	1,807	1,378	3,140	2,222	2,523	1,272	1,141
APRIL - - -	1,151	1,321	3,054	965	972	—	—
MAY - - -	795	884	1,107	—	—	—	—
	15,390	15,197	29,152	27,479	31,309	25,030	33,074

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.
The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

24 April 1815.

Henry Ellis, Secretary.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,
For the Year ending 25 March 1816.

Appendix, No 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

RECEIPTS :	£.	s.	d.
Balance 26th March 1815, corrected - - - - -	316	11	2
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities, Property Tax deducted -	810	-	-
One Year's Salary of the King's Librarian, to 5th July 1815 - - - - -	271	8	-
Parliamentary Grant for the year ending 25th March 1816, 7,066 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> net	7,064	7	4
Profit on Exchequer Bills - - - - -	111	6	3
Produce of Publications - - - - -	197	3	-
Borrowed from Major Edwards's Fund - - - - -	3,504	11	10
Borrowed from the Alexandrian MS. Fund - - - - -	1,075	3	-
TOTAL - - - - - £.	13,350	10	7
PAYMENTS :	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries to Lady-day 1816 - - - - -	1,881	-	6
Ditto - - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,420	8	6
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	1,259	-	8
Rent and Taxes to Michaelmas 1816 - - - - -	284	-	9
Gardner's Salary (two years) to Michaelmas 1815 - - - - -	140	-	-
Bookbinding - - - - -	535	12	-
Stationery - - - - -	179	15	6
Coals - - - - -	349	17	6
Candles and Lamplighting - - - - -	150	2	-
Incidents for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	132	-	7
Repairs, from 31st December 1814 to 30th September 1815, 763 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i> , } only the Glazier's Bill paid - - - - -	53	7	6
Printing Description of Gallery - - - - -	821	1	-
Expenses of Baron de Moll's Library - - - - -	4,777	17	5
Paid for Purchases in Natural History, above the Parliamentary Grant - -	326	17	9
Ditto for Purchase of Books - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	341	18	2
Expense of Autograph Letters - - - - -	200	-	-
TOTAL - - - - - £.	12,852	19	10

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of { RECEIPTS - - - - -	13,350	10	7
{ EXPENSES - - - - -	12,852	19	10
Surplus in hand - - - - - £.	497	10	9

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

2.—ACCOUNT OF MAJOR EDWARDS'S FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Original Amount of the Fund - - - - -	7,933	-	-
Amount of the Fund, 25th March 1815 - - - - -	6,489	19	7
One Quarter's Dividend was received 8th April 1815 - - - - -	£. 87	12	3
27th April 1815, sold out 1,000 <i>l.</i> at 55 $\frac{7}{8}$ - - - - -	557	6	6
8th May 1815, sold 5,489 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> at 57 $\frac{1}{8}$ - - - - -	3,129	5	9
	3,774	4	6
Paid a Balance due upon this Account, to the General Pur- poses of the year ending 25th March 1815, of - - - - -	269	12	8
Applied to General Purposes, for the year ending 25th March 1816 - - - - -	£. 3,504	11	10

3.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

PAYMENTS :		£.	s.	d.
Printing and engraving the Description of the Gallery of Antiquities, for the year ending 25th March 1816 - - - - -		821	1	-
RECEIPTS :				
By Sale of the Description of the Gallery - - - - -	£. 124	6	-	
By ditto of the Catalogue of Greek Coins - - - - -	21	-	-	
By ditto of the Synopsis - - - - -	51	17	-	
Applied to General Purposes - - - - -	£. 197	3	-	

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1816, of - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1816 - - - - -	1,341	18	2
Borrowed from the General Funds - - - - -	£. 341	18	2

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1816, of - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1816 - - - - -	924	17	-
Lent to General Purposes - - - - -	£. 1,075	3	-

6.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1816, of - - - - -	250	-	-
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1816 - - - - -	576	17	9
Borrowed from the General Fund - - - - -	£. 326	17	9

7.—GENERAL AMOUNT OF FUNDS AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
For the Year ending 25 March 1817.

FUNDS :		£.	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Cashier - - - - -		497	10	9
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -		900	-	-
One Year's Salary of the King's Librarian - - - - -		271	10	-
	£.	1,669	-	9

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE:										£.	s.	d.	Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.
Officers' Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,181	-	-	
Ditto for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	-	-	
Gardener's Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	
Rent and Taxes, with half a year's Arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	739	10	-	
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	
Candles and Lamplighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	
Repairs unpaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	10	3	
Fitting up Furniture, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	
Printing and Engraving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	
TOTAL Current Expenditure										£.	8,673	-	3
Annual Grant for Book Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	
Ditto - for preserving and enlarging the Collection of Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	
Ditto - for the Alexandrian MS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	
GENERAL TOTAL										£.	11,923	-	3
Deduct the Sums above specified										-	1,669	-	9
Remains to be provided, for the Year ending 25th March 1817										£.	10,253	19	6

8.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From 10 May 1809, to 25 March 1816.

	From 10 May 1809 to the 10 May 1810.	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.
MARCH -	-	-	-	-	-	456	-
APRIL -	-	-	-	2,530	1,338	2,244	3,696
MAY -	960	2,685	2,772	3,360	4,038	4,383	4,498
JUNE -	2,028	3,317	3,068	4,828	3,979	5,703	5,572
JULY -	1,932	4,706	6,379	6,276	5,393	4,249	6,180
OCTOBER -	1,868	3,514	3,283	2,392	2,493	5,025	4,588
NOVEMBER -	1,267	1,668	2,385	1,971	1,952	2,259	1,048
DECEMBER -	787	1,634	1,299	1,198	1,274	1,627	1,699
JANUARY -	1,680	2,255	3,033	3,020	1,559	3,591	3,887
FEBRUARY -	1,092	2,072	2,073	2,239	1,732	2,396	1,887
MARCH -	1,378	3,140	2,222	2,523	1,272	1,141	2,526
APRIL -	1,321	3,054	965	972	-	-	-
MAY -	884	1,107	-	-	-	-	-
	15,197	29,152	27,479	31,309	25,030	33,074	35,581

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week ; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,
For the Year ending 25 March 1817.

RECEIPTS:								£.	s.	d.
Balance 26th March 1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	10	9
One year and a half Dividend on 30,000 l. Red. Ann. to 5th April 1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,305	-	-
Nine months' Annuity for keeping the King's Library, to the 5th April 1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	10	3
Allowance of Property Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	16	5
Produce of the Sale of Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	3	-
Produce of the Sale of Coins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	17	8
Produce of the Sale of Publications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	472	7	2
Profit on Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	13	6
Parliamentary Grant for Ordinary Expenses, 7,003 l. 19 s. 6 d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	net	7,001	17	-
Borrowed from the Alexandrian MS. Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085	12	9
TOTAL								£.	11,897	8 6

PAYMENTS:								£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries to Lady-day 1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,175	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,312	10	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,356	12	6
Ditto for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	16	-
Rent and Taxes to Lady-day, one year and a half	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	734	-	9
Gardener's Salary to Michaelmas 1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	3	2
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	11	10
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	10	-
Candles and Lamplighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	1	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	13	5
Messrs. Pickering & Co., Solicitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	11	6
Half a year's Interest on the purchase of the Montague Collection of Zoology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	10	-
Repairs unpaid in the year 1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	691	-	9
Drawings, Engravings, and printing Description of Gallery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	18	6
Fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, Drawers and Cabinets, for Purchases in Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	8	4
Purchases in Natural History, above the Parliamentary Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	19	3
Purchase of Books, above the Parliamentary Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	2
Expenses of the Elgin Marbles, above the Parliamentary Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	6
Repairing the Phygalian Marbles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-
TOTAL								£.	9,117	13 8

Balance of {	RECEIPTS	-	-	-	-	£.	11,897	8	6
	EXPENSES	-	-	-	-		9,117	13	8
Surplus in hand						£.	2,779	14	10

2.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

PAYMENTS:					£.	s.	d.
Drawings, Engravings, and printing Description of the Gallery	-	-	-		550	18	6
RECEIPTS:							
By the Sale of the Description of Gallery	-	-	-	£. 291	15	6	
By - ditto - - - of the Marbles	-	-	-	123	8	8	
By - ditto - of the Catalogue of Greek Coins	-	-	-	25	4	-	
By - ditto - of the Catalogue of Books	-	-	-	31	19	-	
Lent to General Purposes				£. 472	7	2	

3.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

								£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1817, of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,010	9	2
Borrowed from the General Fund								£.	10	9 2

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1817, of - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Expended in the year ended 25th March 1817 - - - - -	914	7	3
Lent to General Purposes - - - £.	1,085	12	9
<i>Memoranda:</i>			
Received in the whole three Parliamentary Grants of 2,000 l. each, amounting to 6,000 l. - - - - - net £. 5,998 2 6			
Borrowed from this Fund in the year 1815 - - - £. 646 15 6			
Ditto - - - - - 1816 - - - 1,075 3 -			
Ditto - - - - - 1817 - - - 1,085 12 9			
Total Borrowed - - - £. 2,807 11 3			

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1817, of - - - - -	250	-	-
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1817 - - - - -	295	19	3
Borrowed from the General Fund - - - £.	45	19	3

6.—ACCOUNT OF THE ELGIN MARBLES.

	£.	s.	d.
<i>RECEIPTS:</i>			
Received a Parliamentary Grant of - £. 35,000 - - - net -	34,997	17	6
Ditto - for a temporary Building - - - 1,700 - - - net -	1,697	17	6
Ditto - for removing the Elgin Marbles 800 - - - net -	798	-	-
Total Received - £. 37,500 - - - net £.	37,493	15	-
<i>PAYMENTS:</i>			
To Messrs. Litchfield, Coutts & Trotter - - - - £. 15,470 13 2			
To Messrs. Booth & Legatt - - - - - 19,529 6 10			
For removing the Elgin Marbles - - - - - 798 - -			
The Deputy Surveyor-general, for the erection of a temporary Building - - - - - 1,697 17 6			
Expenses attending the Elgin Marbles - - - - - 8 15 -			
Total Paid - - - £.	37,504	12	6
Borrowed from the General Fund - - - £.	10	17	6

7.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF FUNDS, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
For the Year ending 25 March 1818.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand - - - - -	2,779	14	10
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
	£.	3,679	14 10
<i>ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE:</i>			
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	2,180	-	-
Ditto - for extra Services - - - - -	1,400	-	-
Wages, Board Wages, &c. of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	1,630	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	490	-	-
Gardener's Salary - - - - -	70	-	-
Bookbinding - - - - -	300	-	-
Stationery - - - - -	200	-	-
Coals - - - - -	300	-	-
Candles and Lamplighting - - - - -	80	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	200	-	-
Fitting up Furniture, making Cabinets, &c. - - - - -	350	-	-
Printing and Engraving - - - - -	1,000	-	-
To replace the Sums borrowed from the Alexandrian MS. Fund - - - - -	2,807	11	3
TOTAL Current Expenditure - - - £.	11,007	11	3
Annual Grant for the Book Fund - - - - -	1,000	-	-
For preserving and enlarging the Collection of Natural History - - - - -	250	-	-
GENERAL TOTAL - - - £.	12,257	11	3
Deduct the Sums above specified - - - - -	3,679	14	10
Remains to be provided for the Year ending 25th March 1818 £.	8,577	16	5

8.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From 10 May 1810, to 25 March 1817.

	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.
MARCH -	-	-	-	-	456	-	483
APRIL -	-	-	2,530	1,338	2,244	3,696	2,931
MAY -	2,685	2,772	3,360	4,038	4,383	4,498	4,527
JUNE -	3,317	3,068	4,828	3,979	5,703	5,572	4,096
JULY -	4,706	6,379	6,276	5,393	5,249	6,180	6,970
OCTOBER -	3,514	3,283	2,392	2,493	4,025	4,588	4,001
NOVEMBER -	1,668	2,385	1,971	1,952	2,259	1,048	2,696
DECEMBER -	1,634	1,299	1,198	1,274	1,627	1,699	1,947
JANUARY -	2,255	3,033	3,020	1,559	3,591	3,887	4,019
FEBRUARY -	2,072	2,073	2,239	1,732	2,396	1,887	4,315
MARCH -	3,140	2,222	2,523	1,272	1,141	2,526	4,515
APRIL -	3,054	965	972	—	—	—	—
MAY -	1,107	—	—	—	—	—	—
	29,152	27,479	31,309	25,030	33,074	35,581	40,500

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1818.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

GENERAL RECEIPTS:										£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,779	14	10
Half a Year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-
Produce of the Sale of Books, Waste Paper, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	716	14	2
Profit on Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	6	10
Parliamentary Grant, 8,577 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	net	-	8,353	16	7
TOTAL										£.	12,455	12 5
GENERAL PAYMENTS:										£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	10	6
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,243	4	6
Ditto - - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	9	7
Gardener's Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	14	7
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434	12	6
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	17	6
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	10	-
Candles and Lamplighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	6	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	9	2
Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	15	3
Fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, Drawers, &c. for Purchases in Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	2	-
Purchases in Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	7	8
Purchase of Coins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	2	-
Purchase of Ancient Marbles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	15	6
Greek Inscription of Tenos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Printing Catalogue; Drawings, Engravings, and Copperplate Printing of Gallery of Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,280	6	2
Purchase of Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,039	13	2
The Alexandrian MS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	944	13	-
TOTAL										£.	11,724	9 1

		£.	s.	d.
Balance of	RECEIPTS	12,455	12	5
	EXPENSES	11,724	9	1
Surplus in hand		£.	731	3 4

2.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

PAYMENTS :				£.	s.	d.
Printing Vols. V. and VI. of Catalogue, and Expenses of Sale	-	£. 353	16	-		
Drawings, Engravings and Copperplate Printing, Gallery of Antiquities	-	-	926	10	2	
				1,280	6	2
RECEIPTS :						
By the Sale of Description of Gallery	-	-	£. 193	1	6	
By Catalogue of Printed Books	-	-	59	1	-	
By Sale of Synopsis	-	-	193	7	2	
By Sale of Waste Paper	-	-	196	4	6	
By Cash refunded for Packing Cases, &c.	-	-	75	-	-	
Applied to General Purposes	-	-	£. 716	14	2	

3.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

Part of the Parliamentary Grant for the year 1818, allotted to the purchase of Books	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1818	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
	-	-	-	-	1,039	13	2
Excess above the Grant	-	-	-	£.	39	13	2

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

Part of the Parliamentary Grant for the year 1818, allotted to repay the Sums borrowed from this Fund	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1818, on account of copying and printing the said MS.	-	-	-	-	2,807	11	3
	-	-	-	-	944	13	-
Expended for General Purposes	-	-	-	£.	1,862	18	3

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Part of the Parliamentary Grant for the year 1818, allotted to Natural History	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1818	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
	-	-	-	-	460	7	8
Excess above the Grant	-	-	-	£.	210	7	8

6.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF FUNDS, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
For the Year ending 25 March 1819.

Balance in hand	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	731	3	4
	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
	-	-	-	£.	1,631	3	4

Note.—The Duplicates, which are about to be sold, are expected to produce the sum of 1,000 l.; which sum has been engaged for the purchase of the Ginguenee Library at Paris.

The Duplicates of Dr. Burney's Library, which cannot be sold before the year 1819, are expected to produce a sum of between 3,000 l. and 4,000 l.; and will be brought into the Account as a Deduction from the Grant of Parliament for that year.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE :				£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	-	-	-	2,380	-	-
Ditto - for extra Services	-	-	-	1,400	-	-
Wages, Board Wages, &c. of Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	1,550	-	-
Gardener's Salary	-	-	-	70	-	-
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	525	-	-
Bookbinding	-	-	-	375	-	-
Stationery	-	-	-	160	-	-

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Coals - - - - -	350	-	-
Candles and Lamplighting - - - - -	65	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	200	-	-
Repairs, independent of the Board of Works, fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, &c. for Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	400	-	-
Preserving and enlarging the Collection of Natural History - - - - -	250	-	-
Printing and Engraving - - - - -	1,000	-	-
For the Purchase of Books - - - - -	500	-	-
Alexandrian MS. - - - - -	920	-	-
Estimate for removal of Dr. Burney's Library, Marbles, &c. - - - - -	150	-	-
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - - £.	10,295	-	-
Deduct the Sums above specified, No. 6 - - - - -	1,631	3	4
Remains to be provided for the year ending 25th March 1819 - - - - - £.	8,663	16	8

7.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From 10 May 1811, to 25 March 1818.

	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 25 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.
MARCH - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	456	- - -	483	1,278
APRIL - - - - -	- - -	2,530	1,338	2,244	3,696	2,931	5,095
MAY - - - - -	2,772	3,360	4,038	4,383	4,498	4,527	5,455
JUNE - - - - -	3,068	4,828	3,979	5,703	5,572	4,096	8,012
JULY - - - - -	6,379	6,276	5,393	5,249	6,180	6,970	8,977
OCTOBER - - - - -	3,283	2,392	2,493	4,025	4,588	4,001	5,226
NOVEMBER - - - - -	2,385	1,971	1,952	2,259	1,048	2,696	1,745
DECEMBER - - - - -	1,299	1,198	1,274	1,627	1,699	1,947	2,889
JANUARY - - - - -	3,033	3,020	1,559	3,591	3,887	4,019	5,274
FEBRUARY - - - - -	2,073	2,239	1,732	2,396	1,887	4,315	3,226
MARCH - - - - -	2,222	2,523	1,272	1,141	2,526	4,515	2,995
APRIL - - - - -	965	972	—	—	—	—	—
MAY - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27,479	31,309	25,030	33,074	35,581	40,500	50,172

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week ; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

British Museum,
18 May 1818. }

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,
For the Year ending 25 March 1819.

GENERAL RECEIPTS :	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1818 - - - - -	731	3	4
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Three per cent. Reduced Annuities, to the 10th of October 1818 - - - - -	900	-	-
Cash received for the Sale of printed Books - - - - -	1,065	12	3
By Sale of Catalogue of Greek Coins, Description of Sculpture, &c. - - - - -	168	13	-
Profit on Exchequer Bills - - - - -	62	6	5
Cash received from the Sale of duplicate Books out of Dr. Burney's Library - - - - -	300	-	-
Parliamentary Grant of 8,663 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> - - - - - net	8,661	14	2
TOTAL - - - - - £.	11,889	9	2

GENERAL PAYMENTS :										£.	s.	d.	Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.
Officers' Salaries -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,280	-	-	
Ditto - - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,408	-	-	
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,272	16	6	
Ditto - - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	14	2	
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	17	9	
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	606	9	-	
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	19	6	
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	-	-	
Candles and Lamplighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	12	6	
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	19	1	
Messrs. Pickering & Co., Solicitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	6	
One Year and a half Interest on the Montague Collection of Zoology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	10	-	
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, and other Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	3	6	
Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	10	3	
Fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, &c. for Purchases in Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	15	-	
Purchases in Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	11	2	
Mr. Westmacott, Statuary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	16	6	
Purchase of Abbot's Drawings of Insects of Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	
Expense of removing Cabinets, cleaning Sculptures, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	5	6	
Purchase of Medals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	6	
Printing Catalogue; Drawings, Engravings and Copperplate Printing of Gallery of Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	735	4	-	
Purchase of Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613	8	7	
The Alexandrian MS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	8	6	
TOTAL - - - £.										11,722	8	6	

Balance of	RECEIPTS - - -	£. 11,889	9	2
	EXPENSES - - -	11,722	8	6
	Surplus in hand - - -	£. 167	-	8

2.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

PAYMENTS :										£.	s.	d.
Drawings, Engravings and Copperplate Printing of the Gallery of Antiquities -										735	4	-
RECEIPTS :												
For the Sale of printed Books, being duplicates - - -										£. 1,065	12	3
For Sale of Catalogue of Greek Coins, description of Sculptures, &c. published by order of the Trustees - - -										168	13	-
Applied to General Purposes - - -										£. 1,234	5	3

3.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1819, of - - - - -	500	-	-
Amount of Purchases in the year 1819, including the payment of Ginguenée's Library, and the removal of Dr. Burney's Library - - - - -	1,613	8	7
Excess above the Grant - - - - £.	1,113	8	7

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1819, of - - - - -	920	-	-
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1819 - - - - -	474	8	6
Applied to General Purposes - - - - - £.	445	11	6

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1819, of - - - - -	250	-	-
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1819 - - - - -	302	11	2
Excess above the Grant - - - - £.	52	11	2

6.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF FUNDS, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
For the Year ending 25 March 1820.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand - - - - -	167	-	8
Sale of Duplicates of Dr. Burney's Library - - - - £. 2,175 10 -			
Applied to General Purposes, for the year ending 25th March 1819, out of the above Sum - - - - - 300 - -			
	1,875	10	-
Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
By Sale of Works on Ancient Marbles and Coins in the British Museum, published by order of the Trustees - - - - -	317	9	8
£.	3,260	-	4

Note.—The Sale of the Duplicates of Dr. Burney's Library was estimated to produce between 3,000 l. and 4,000 l.; the difference between the Estimate and the Amount returned arises in some measure from the deduction of the Sum of 527 l. 18 s., being the Amount of the Expenses of the Sale of Dr. Burney's Duplicates, but principally in consequence of Books to the Amount of 800 l. value being still retained in the Library of the British Museum, as they were, for the most part, Copies eminently superior to their respective Duplicates in the Cracherodian and other Collections presented to the Museum by various Benefactors, and therefore not to be parted with.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE:	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	2,380	-	-
Ditto - for extra Services - - - - -	1,408	-	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	1,569	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	531	-	-
Bookbinding - - - - -	650	-	-
Stationery - - - - -	162	-	-
Coals - - - - -	325	-	-
Candles and Lighting - - - - -	110	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	164	-	-
Fittings, Cases, Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works under the head of Repairs - - - - -	400	-	-
Bills due for ditto - - - - -	406	-	-
For adding to the Collection of Greek Marbles - - - - -	1,000	-	-
For improving Collection of Mineralogy - - - - -	150	-	-
For improving and preserving ditto of Zoology - - - - -	100	-	-
For Purchases and Additions to the Collections of Mineralogy and Zoology - - - - -	350	-	-
Printing and Engraving - - - - -	970	-	-
Purchase of Books - - - - -	300	-	-
Ditto - of MS. - - - - -	50	-	-
For the Alexandrian MS. - - - - -	920	-	-
For Purchase of a Collection of Zoology in the month of June 1816, 1,100 l., and half a Year's Interest on ditto - - - - -	1,127	10	-
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - £.	13,072	10	-
Deduct the Sums before specified under No. 6 - - - - -	3,260	-	4
Remains to be provided for the Year ending 25th March 1820 - - - - £.	9,812	9	8

7.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From 13 April 1812, to 25 March 1819.

	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
MARCH - - -	-	-	456	-	483	1,278	823
APRIL - - -	2,530	1,338	2,244	3,696	2,931	5,095	5,841
MAY - - -	3,360	4,038	4,383	4,498	4,527	5,455	7,187
JUNE - - -	4,828	3,979	5,703	5,572	4,096	8,012	8,607
JULY - - -	6,276	5,393	5,249	6,180	6,970	8,977	8,967
OCTOBER - -	2,392	2,493	4,025	4,588	4,001	5,226	8,676
NOVEMBER - -	1,971	1,952	2,259	1,048	2,696	1,745	2,174
DECEMBER - -	1,198	1,274	1,627	1,699	1,947	2,889	3,157
JANUARY - -	3,020	1,559	3,591	3,887	4,019	5,274	8,085
FEBRUARY - -	2,239	1,732	2,396	1,887	4,315	3,226	4,782
MARCH - - -	2,523	1,272	1,141	2,526	4,515	2,995	4,954
APRIL - - -	972	—	—	—	—	—	—
	31,309	25,030	33,074	35,581	40,500	50,172	63,253

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.
The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

British Museum, }
12 May 1819. }

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,
For the Year ending 25 March 1820.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL RECEIPTS:										£.	s.	d.	Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.			
Balance, 26th March 1819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	8				
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-				
Remaining Cash received for the Sale of Dr. Burney's Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,875	10	-				
Cash received for the Sale of printed Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	-	-				
Profit on Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	13	4				
Parliamentary Grant of 10,018 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	net	-	10,016	14	2				
TOTAL										-	-	-	£.	13,521	18	2

GENERAL PAYMENTS:																
Officers' Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,320	-	-				
Ditto - - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,360	-	-				
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,289	2	3				
Ditto - - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	10	4				
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	3	10				
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	6	-				
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	7	6				
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	15	-				
Candles and Lamplighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	13	6				
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	9	11				
Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	639	2	6				
Fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, &c. for purchases in Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	7	-				
For additions to, and preserving of Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	834	19	6				
Purchases of Minerals and Fossils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	19	-				
Messrs. May and Allewyn, for the Marble Apotheosis of Homer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-				
Printing Catalogue; Drawings, Engravings, and Copperplate Printing of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Gallery of Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	18	-				
Purchase of Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	16	2				
The Alexandrian MS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,068	14	6				
Mrs. Dorville, for a Collection of Zoology, with Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127	10	-				
TOTAL										-	-	-	£.	13,050	15	-

		£.	s.	d.
Balance of {	RECEIPTS - - -	13,521	18	2
	EXPENSES - - -	13,050	15	-
Surplus in hand - - - £.		471	3	2

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

2.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

PAYMENTS:		£.	s.	d.
Printing Catalogue; Drawings, Engravings, and Copperplate Printing of				
Gallery of Antiquities	- - - - -	701	18	-
RECEIPTS:				
For Sale of Catalogue of Greek Coins, description of Sculptures, &c. published by order of the Trustees	- - - - -	£. 344	10	8
By the Sale of the Synopsis	- - - - -	150	9	4
Applied to General Purposes	- - - - -	£. 495	-	-

3.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchase of Books	£. 300	-	-
For Manuscripts	50	-	-
Amount of Purchases of Books		350	-
		307	16 2
Expense less than Estimate	-	£.	42 3 10

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense on this Account, for the year 1820	-	-	-
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1820	-	-	-
		920	-
		1,068	14 6
Excess above the Estimate	-	£.	148 14 6

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Estimated Expense for the Year 1820:		£.	s.	d.
1. For improving the Collection of Minerals	- - - - -	£. 150	-	-
2. For improving and preserving Zoology	- - - - -	100	-	-
3. For Purchase and Additions to ditto	- - - - -	350	-	-
4. An additional Estimate	- - - - -	206	7	-
Expended in the Purchase of Minerals and Fossils	- - - - -	128	19	-
For additions to and preserving of Natural History	- - - - -	834	19	6
			963	18 6
Excess above the Estimates	- - - - -	£.	157	11 6

6.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1821.

FUNDS:		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	- - - - -	471	3	2
Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities	- - - - -	900	-	-
		£.	1,371	3 2

Note.—A Sum will be received in the course of the year, from the Sale of the Synopsis, and the Descriptions and Engravings of the Antiquities; but as there is a demand on account of Engravings purchased, probably to a similar amount, no deduction is made from the general Estimate on account of the Sums so to be received.

7.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,370	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,360	-	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants, with extra Attendance	1,596	-	-
Rent and Taxes	645	-	-
Bookbinding	400	-	-
Stationery	200	-	-
Coals	320	-	-
Candles and Lamplighting	120	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	190	-	-
Fitting up Shelves, Cases, &c. and Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	400	-	-

7.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE— <i>continued</i> .										£.	s.	d.	Appendix, No. 1. Receipts, Payments, and Expenditure, 1812—1835.
For the purchase of Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	
For improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	730	-	-	
Printing and Engraving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	
Purchase of Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	
Purchase of Manuscripts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	
For the Alexandrian MS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	
GENERAL TOTAL										£.	11,381	-	-
Deduct the Sums before specified under N° 6										-	1,371	3	2
Remains to be provided for the Year ending 25 March 1821										£.	10,009	16	10

8.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From 9 April 1813, to 25 March 1820.

	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
MARCH - - -	-	456	-	483	1,278	823	1,331
APRIL - - -	1,338	2,244	3,696	2,931	5,095	5,841	5,612
MAY - - -	4,038	4,383	4,498	4,527	5,455	7,187	7,289
JUNE - - -	3,979	5,703	5,572	4,096	8,012	8,607	7,853
JULY - - -	5,393	5,249	6,180	6,970	8,977	8,967	9,647
OCTOBER - -	2,493	4,025	4,588	4,001	5,226	8,676	5,611
NOVEMBER - -	1,952	2,259	1,048	2,696	1,745	2,174	4,037
DECEMBER - -	1,274	1,627	1,699	1,947	2,889	3,157	2,767
JANUARY - -	1,559	3,591	3,887	4,019	5,274	8,085	3,994
FEBRUARY - -	1,732	2,396	1,887	4,315	3,226	4,782	1,594
MARCH - - -	1,272	1,141	2,526	4,515	2,995	4,954	3,879
	25,030	33,074	35,581	40,500	50,172	63,253	53,614

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

British Museum,
16 May 1820. }

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1821.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1820	471	3	2
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	900	-	-
Parliamentary Grant of 10,009 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> net	10,007	14	4
Profit on Exchequer Bills	76	4	2
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis, Descriptions and Engravings of Antiquities, &c.	329	1	1
Cash received for the Sale of decayed Trees	5	-	-
TOTAL	£.	11,789	2 9

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1821.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,380	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,391	5	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants, with extra Attendance	1,626	14	6
Rent and Taxes	616	15	2
Bookbinding	547	2	6
Stationery	183	12	-
Coals	341	15	-
Candles and Lamplighting	79	14	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	164	-	1
Furniture, Upholsterer, and Linen Draper	130	2	6
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house	33	19	1

(continued)

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS—continued.

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs not paid by the Board of Works, fitting up Shelves, Cases, &c.	414	15	5
Coins and Antiquities, 13 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , Minerals, Zoology, &c. 796 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	809	15	7
For the purchase of a Collection of Engravings by Julio Bonasoni	397	—	—
Drawings, Engravings and Printing, Gallery of Antiquities	281	16	6
Purchase of Books	290	12	2
Purchase of MSS.	11	5	—
The Alexandrian MS.	999	4	—
TOTAL	10,699	8	6

Balance of { RECEIPTS - - - £. 11,789 2 9
EXPENSES - - - 10,699 8 6

Surplus in hand - - - - £. 1,089 14 3

COMPARISON OF THE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

In the Four following Articles, with the Estimate presented the 16 May 1820.

3.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense	1,200	—	—
Expense of Drawings, Engravings and Printing, Gallery of Antiquities	281	16	6
Expense less than the Estimate, by	918	3	6

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS :

For the Sale of the Description of Marbles	£. 83	16	1
For the Sale of the Catalogue of Greek Coins	40	—	—
For the Sale of the Synopsis	205	5	—
	£. 329	1	1

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books	£. 300	—	—
D ^o - - - for the purchase of MSS.	50	—	—
Amount of Purchase of Books	290	12	2
D ^o - - - of MSS.	11	5	—
Expense less than the Estimate, by	48	2	10

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense on this Account, for the year 1821	1,000	—	—
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1821	999	4	—
Expense less than the Estimate, by	—	16	—

N. B.—The Sums already expended amount to 6,677*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* It is expected that about 2,000*l.* will complete the Publication, of which 1,000*l.* is inserted in the Estimate now presented.

6.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Minerals	£. 500	—	—
For improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology	730	—	—
Expended for Minerals and Zoology	796	5	7
For Coins and Antiquities	13	10	—
Expense less than the Estimate, by	420	4	5

7.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending the 25 March 1822.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

FUNDS:	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand - - - - -	1,089	14	3
Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
A Sum will be received by the Sale of the Synopsis, Engravings of the Antiquities, &c. probably amounting to the Sum received in the last year - - -	329	-	-
	£.	2,318	14 3

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	2,380	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,390	-	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants, with extra Attendance -	1,620	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	640	-	-
Bookbinding - - - - -	400	-	-
Stationery - - - - -	185	-	-
Coals - - - - -	340	-	-
Candles and Lamplighting - - - - -	110	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	164	-	-
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - -	400	-	-
For the purchase of Minerals - - - - -	300	-	-
For improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - - -	200	-	-
For the purchase of Coins - - - - -	50	-	-
Printing and Engraving of Anglo Gallic Coins - - - - - £. 131 6 -			
Ditto - - - - of Mausoleum and Cinerary Urns - - - - - 425 5 -			
Ditto - - - - of the Athenian Marbles - - - - - 600 - -			
Drawings of - - - - Ditto - - intended to be made } for continuing the Work - - - - - } 150 - -			
	1,306	11	-
Purchase of MSS. - - - - -	50	-	-
Purchase of Books - - - - -	200	-	-
For the Alexandrian MS. - - - - -	1,000	-	-
For forming the Inventory of Sir Joseph Banks's Library - - - - -	60	-	-
Treasury Stamps on the Parliamentary Grant, about - - - - -	2	3	3
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - - £.	10,797	14	3
Deduct the Sums before specified under No. 7 - - - - -	2,318	14	3
Remains to be provided for the year ending 25th March 1822 - - - - - £.	8,479	-	-

9.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From 26 March 1814, to 25 March 1821.

	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 27 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
MARCH - - -	456	-	483	1,278	823	1,331	747
APRIL - - -	2,244	3,696	2,931	5,095	5,841	5,612	4,826
MAY - - -	4,383	4,498	4,527	5,455	7,187	7,289	6,809
JUNE - - -	5,703	5,572	4,096	8,012	8,607	7,853	8,990
JULY - - -	5,249	6,180	6,970	8,977	8,967	9,647	9,809
OCTOBER - -	4,025	4,588	4,001	5,226	8,676	5,611	5,633
NOVEMBER - -	2,259	1,048	2,696	1,745	2,174	4,037	4,269
DECEMBER - -	1,627	1,699	1,947	2,889	3,157	2,767	3,121
JANUARY - -	3,591	3,887	4,019	5,274	8,085	3,994	7,463
FEBRUARY - -	2,396	1,887	4,315	3,226	4,782	1,594	6,311
MARCH - - -	1,141	2,526	4,515	2,995	4,954	3,879	4,565
	33,074	35,581	40,500	50,172	63,253	53,614	62,543

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

British Museum, }
17 April 1821. }

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1822.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1821 - - - - -	1,089	14	3
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	8,479	-	-
Profit on Exchequer Bills - - - - -	67	13	4
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis and the description of Marbles -	337	16	10
£.	10,874	4	5

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1822.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	2,360	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,210	-	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	1,747	10	6
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	636	11	6
Bookbinding - - - - -	453	7	6
Stationery - - - - -	144	10	6
Coals - - - - -	308	-	-
Candles and Lamplighting - - - - -	113	12	9
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	166	8	5
Linen Drapers - - - - -	13	9	-
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Cartage, &c. - - - - -	101	18	9
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	372	18	-
Purchase of Minerals - - - - -	137	8	-
Improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - - -	274	19	6
Purchase of Coins - - - - -	2	10	6
Printing and engraving Drawings, &c. of the Antiquities - - - - -	363	11	-
Purchase of MSS. - - - - -	69	14	-
Purchase of Books - - - - -	216	2	-
For the Alexandrian MS. - - - - -	1,000	11	3
Forming the Inventory of the late Sir Joseph Banks's Library - - - - -	63	-	-
Treasury Stamps, &c. on Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	2	2	6
£.	9,758	5	8

Balance of {	RECEIPTS	-	-	-	£. 10,874	4	5
	EXPENSES	-	-	-	9,758	5	8
	Surplus in hand	-	-	-	£. 1,115	18	9

3.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense - - - - -	1,306	11	-
Expense of Drawings, Engravings and Printing Gallery of Antiquities - - -	363	11	-
Expense less than the Estimate, by - - - £.	943	-	-

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

For the Sale of the Description of Marbles - - - - -	£. 184	14	10
For the Sale of the Synopsis - - - - -	153	2	-
	£. 337	16	10

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books - - - £. 200 - -			
Ditto - - - for the purchase of MSS. - - - 50 - -			
	250	-	-
Amount of Purchase of Books - - - - - 216 2 -			
Ditto - - - of MSS. - - - - - 69 14 -			
	285	16	-
Excess above the Estimate - - - £.	35	16	-

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense on this Account for the year 1822 - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Expended in the year ending the 25th March 1822 - - - - -	1,000	11	3
Excess above the Estimate - - - £.	-	11	3

N. B.—The sums already expended in the printing, &c. of this MS. amount to 7,678 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* The printing of the whole Text, and of the Notes to the Pentateuch is completed, for which 287 *l.* 4 *s.* remains to be paid; the remaining 712 *l.* 16 *s.* out of the Sum of 1,000 *l.*, will be expended in editing and printing the Prolegomena and Notes, the additional expense of which will probably amount to 436 *l.*

6.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense of the purchase of Minerals - - - £. 300 - -			
For improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - 200 - -			
For Coins and Antiquities - - - - - 50 - -			
	550	-	-
Expended for Minerals - - - - - 137 8 -			
For Zoology - - - - - 274 19 6			
For Coins - - - - - 2 10 6			
	414	18	-
Expense less than Estimate, by - - - £.	135	2	-

7.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1823.

FUNDS :	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand - - - - -	1,115	18	9
Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Sums due from the Booksellers for the Sale of the Description of Marbles, &c. amounting to - - - - -	243	2	5
Amount of the Sale of Synopsis, about - - - - -	150	-	-
	£. 2,409	1	2

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	2,360	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,210	-	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	1,740	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	640	-	-
Bookbinding - - - - -	370	-	-
Stationery - - - - -	150	-	-

Appendix, No. 1.

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—*continued.*Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Coals - - - - -	320	-	-
Candles and Lamplighting - - - - -	115	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	166	-	-
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	375	-	-
On account of the purchase of Egyptian Antiquities, sent from Alexandria, and now deposited in the Museum - - - - -	1,000	-	-
For purchases in Natural History, including the Collection of Volcanic Minerals of the Cavalier Monticelli at Naples - - - - -	600	-	-
For preserving the Collection of Zoology, &c. - - - - -	150	-	-
For the purchase of Coins and Antiquities - - - - -	50	-	-
For the Anglo Gallic Coins, Printing and Engraving - - £. 131 6 -			
Ditto - - - - - Cinerary Urns - - - - - 425 5 -			
Ditto - - - - - Athenian Marbles - - - - - 310 - -			
For Drawings intended to be made for continuing the Works - 250 - -			
	1,116	11	-
Purchase of MSS. - - - - -	50	-	-
Purchase of Books - - - - -	200	-	-
The Alexandrian MS. - - - - -	1,000	-	-
The Law Expenses of the Solicitors to the British Museum, for opposing the Duke of Bedford's application to the Court of Chancery, for an Injunction to restrain the Trustees from erecting any Buildings for the enlargement of the Museum towards the Garden, amount to 120 <i>l.</i> ; and if the business should proceed further in the Court of King's Bench, 100 <i>l.</i> more will be required for the same, in the present year - - - - -	220	-	-
Treasury Stamps on the Parliamentary Grant, about - - - - -	2	3	2
GENERAL TOTAL - - - £.	11,834	14	2
Deduct the Sums before specified under No. 7 - - - - -	2,409	1	2
Remains to be provided for the Year ending 25th March 1823 - £.	9,425	13	-

9.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From the 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1822.

	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
MARCH - - - - -	-	483	1,278	823	1,331	747	1,431
APRIL - - - - -	3,696	2,931	5,095	5,841	5,612	4,826	6,697
MAY - - - - -	4,498	4,527	5,455	7,187	7,289	6,809	11,981
JUNE - - - - -	5,572	4,096	8,012	8,607	7,853	8,990	11,230
JULY - - - - -	6,180	6,970	8,977	8,967	9,647	9,809	11,818
OCTOBER - - - - -	4,588	4,001	5,226	8,676	5,611	5,633	10,451
NOVEMBER - - - - -	1,048	2,696	1,745	2,174	4,037	4,269	6,032
DECEMBER - - - - -	1,699	1,947	2,889	3,157	2,767	3,121	4,570
JANUARY - - - - -	3,887	4,019	5,274	8,085	3,994	7,463	10,642
FEBRUARY - - - - -	1,887	4,315	3,226	4,782	1,594	6,311	8,790
MARCH - - - - -	2,526	4,515	2,995	4,954	3,879	4,565	7,509
	35,581	40,500	50,172	63,253	53,614	62,543	91,151

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week ; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

British Museum, }
22 April 1822. }

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,
For the Year ending 25 March 1823.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1822 - - - - -	1,115	18	9
One year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	9,425	13	-
Profit on Exchequer Bills - - - - -	63	13	4
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis and other Works - - - - -	557	16	1
£.	12,063	1	2

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,
For the Year ending 25 March 1823.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	2,379	13	-
Ditto - for extra Services - - - - -	1,332	13	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	1,732	8	5
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	591	12	-
Bookbinding - - - - -	385	5	-
Stationery - - - - -	145	4	-
Coals - - - - -	287	-	-
Candles and Lamplighting - - - - -	95	9	6
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	192	5	4
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	366	9	-
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	73	15	-
For preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - - -	17	9	-
Purchase of Coins - - - - -	5	5	-
Drawings, Engravings, and Printing, &c. of the Antiquities - - - - -	325	3	-
Purchase of Books and MSS. - - - - -	234	17	6
For the Alexandrian MS. - - - - -	402	14	-
Improving the collection of Engravings - - - - -	180	-	-
Mr. Westmacott, for putting together and removing Sculptures - - - - -	81	6	6
Law Expenses of the Solicitors to the Museum - - - - -	354	15	-
Treasury Stamps on the Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	2	2	6
£.	9,185	6	9

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of { RECEIPTS - - - - -	12,063	1	2
{ EXPENSES - - - - -	9,185	6	9
Surplus in hand - - - - - £.	2,877	14	5

3.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense - - - - -	1,116	11	-
Expense of Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities - - - - -	325	3	-
Expense less than Estimate, by - - - - - £.	791	8	-

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

For the Sale of the Description of Marbles - - - - -	£. 243	2	5
For the Sale of the Synopsis, Catalogue of Books, &c. - - - - -	314	13	8
	£. 557	16	1

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books	-	-	-	£. 200	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Ditto - - - for MSS.	-	-	-	50	-	-			
							250	-	-
Amount of Books purchased, and the Expenses thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	17	6
Expense less than Estimate, by	-	-	-	£.			15	2	6

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

Estimated Expense on this Account for the year 1823	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1823	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
						402	14	-
Expense less than Estimate, by	-	-	-	£.		597	6	-

N. B.—The sums already expended in the printing, &c. of this MS. amount to 8,080*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The printing of the whole Text, and of the Notes, from the Book of Genesis to end of 2d of Chronicles, is completed. The printing of the remaining portion of the Notes and the Prolegomena will probably amount to 1,033*l.*, of which sum 700*l.* will be required for the year 1824.

6.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, including the Collection of Volcanic Minerals of the Cavalier Monticelli, at Naples	-	-	-	-	-	£. 600	-	-	£.	s.	d.
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-			
For the purchase of Coins and Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-			
							800	-	-		
Purchases in Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	73	15	-			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	-			
For the purchase of Coins	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-			
							96	9	-		
Expense less than Estimate, by	-	-	-	£.		703	11	-			

7.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1824.

FUNDS:									£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,877	14	5
Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
Receipts from the Sale of the Museum Publications, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
								£.	4,127	14	5

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Officers' Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Ditto - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380	-	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,333	-	-
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,740	-	-
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	-	-
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
									300	-	-

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—*continued*.Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Candles and Lamplighting - - - - -	100	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	170	-	-
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	370	-	-
For purchase of Egyptian Antiquities lodged in the British Museum, 1,000 <i>l.</i> of which was provided for in the Estimate for the last year (1822), but not then paid to Mr. Salt's account - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c. - - - - -	250	-	-
The purchase of the Monticelli Collection of Minerals was estimated in the last year (1822) at 500 <i>l.</i> , but no part of that sum was paid previous to the 25th of March 1823; a considerable portion of that collection being put on board of ship at Naples, and shortly expected in England, the whole sum will become due in the current year - - - - -	500	-	-
For Drawings, Engravings, Printing, &c. the Gallery of Antiquities - - - - -	1,173	-	-
For purchases to the Collection of Engravings - - - - -	135	-	-
The purchase of Coins and Antiquities - - - - -	50	-	-
The purchase of MSS. - - - - -	50	-	-
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks - - - - -	300	-	-
The Alexandrian MS. - - - - -	700	-	-
Law Expenses, about - - - - -	250	-	-
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant, about - - - - -	2	2	6
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - -	£. 12,893	2	6
Deduct the Sums before specified under No. 7 - - - - -	4,127	14	5
Remains to be provided for the year ending 25th March 1824 - - - - -	£. 8,765	8	1
Add the fraction of 1 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	-	11	11
	£. 8,766	-	-

9.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From the 26 March 1816, to the 25 March 1823.

	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
MARCH - - -	483	1,278	823	1,331	747	1,431	1,582
APRIL - - -	2,931	5,095	5,841	5,612	4,826	6,697	8,577
MAY - - -	4,527	5,455	7,187	7,289	6,809	11,981	10,264
JUNE - - -	4,096	8,012	8,607	7,853	8,990	11,230	15,746
JULY - - -	6,970	8,977	8,967	9,647	9,809	11,818	22,164
OCTOBER - - -	4,001	5,226	8,676	5,611	5,633	10,451	9,504
NOVEMBER - - -	2,696	1,745	2,174	4,037	4,269	6,032	8,664
DECEMBER - - -	1,947	2,889	3,157	2,767	3,121	4,570	4,954
JANUARY - - -	4,019	5,274	8,085	3,994	7,463	10,642	5,849
FEBRUARY - - -	4,315	3,226	4,782	1,594	6,311	8,790	4,888
MARCH - - -	4,515	2,995	4,954	3,879	4,565	7,509	6,609
	40,500	50,172	63,253	53,614	62,543	91,151	98,751

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

British Museum, }
21 April 1823. }

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From 25 March 1823, to Christmas 1823.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th March 1823	2,877	14	5
Parliamentary Grant	8,766	—	—
One year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	900	—	—
Profit on Exchequer Bills	43	15	—
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis and other Works	148	7	1
	£.	12,735	16 6

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From 25 March 1823, to Christmas 1823.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	1,777	10	—
Ditto - for extra Services	675	—	—
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,300	7	11
Rent and Taxes	546	19	11
Bookbinding	183	9	—
Stationery	77	14	6
Coals	278	—	—
Gas-light Company	57	15	—
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	106	6	3½
Purchase of Mr. Salt's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities	2,000	—	—
Purchase and Expenses attendant on Monticelli's Collection of Minerals	518	1	—
Purchase of Engravings	135	—	—
Purchases in Natural History	233	—	9
Drawings, Engravings, Printing, &c. for the Publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	226	9	6
Purchase of Books	239	17	6
Printing, &c. the Alexandrian MS.	405	18	6
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	27	18	10
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	£.	8,791	11 2½

Balance of { RECEIPTS	—	—	—	£. 12,735	16	6
{ EXPENSES	—	—	—	8,791	11	2½
Surplus in hand	—	—	—	£. 3,944	5	3½

3.—ACCOUNT showing how the Estimated Expense was disposed of as to BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year	1,173	—	—
Expense of Drawings, Engravings, Printing, &c. for the Publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, for three quarters of a year; viz. to Christmas 1823	226	9	6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 7.	£.	946	10 6

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Produce of the Sale of the 21st Edition of the Synopsis	—	—	£. 120	13	—
Ditto - of the Sale of the Description of Antiquities	—	—	27	14	1
			£. 148	7	1

4.—ACCOUNT showing how the Estimated Expense was disposed of as to
THE BOOK FUND.

Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year	- £. 300 - -	£. s. d.
Ditto - - - for MSS.	- - - 50 - -	
		350 - -
Expended to Christmas 1823, being three quarters of a year	- - - -	239 17 6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 7.	- - - £.	110 2 6

5.—ACCOUNT showing how the Estimated Expense was disposed of as to
THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

		£. s. d.
Estimated Expense for the year	- - - - -	700 - -
Expended to Christmas 1823, being three quarters of a year	- - - -	405 18 6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 7	- - - £.	294 1 6

N. B.—The sums already expended in the Printing, &c. of this MS. amount to 8,486 l. 15 s. The Printing of the whole of the Text, and of the greater part of the Notes, is completed. The remaining portion of the Notes and of the Prolegomena, will probably amount to 627 l., of which sum 500 l. will be required for the present year.

6.—ACCOUNT showing how the Estimated Expense was disposed of as to
THE PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c.	- £. 250 - -	£. s. d.
For the purchase of Monticelli's Collection of Minerals	- - 500 - -	
For the purchase of Coins and Antiquities	- - - 50 - -	
		800 - -
Purchase and Expense attendant on Monticelli's Collection of Minerals	- - - - - 518 1 -	
Purchases and Expenses relating to Natural History, to Christmas 1823, being three quarters of a year	- - - 233 - 9	
		751 1 9
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 7	- - - £.	48 18 3

7.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,
For the Year ending Christmas 1824.

FUNDS:		£. s.
Balance in hand	- - - - -	3,944 5 3½
Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities	- - - - -	900 - -
Receipts from the sale of the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about	- - - - -	200 - -
	£.	5,044 5 3½

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.

		£. s. d.
Officers' Salaries	- - - - -	2,455 - -
Ditto - for extra Services	- - - - -	1,375 - -
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	- - - - -	1,740 - -
Rent and Taxes	- - - - -	600 - -
Bookbinding, Portfolios, &c.	- - - - -	380 - -
Stationery	- - - - -	220 - -
Coals	- - - - -	300 - -

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

	£.	s.	d.
Candles and Gas-light Company - - - - -	120	15	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	180	-	-
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	400	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c. - - - - -	500	-	-
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles - - - - - £.168 - - -	418	-	-
Engravings from - - ditto - - - - - 250 - - -			
Purchase of Coins and Antiquities - - - - -	50	-	-
For the purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks - - - - -	500	-	-
For the purchase of MSS. - - - - -	150	-	-
The Alexandrian MS. - - - - -	500	-	-
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant, about - - - - -	2	2	6
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - - £.	9,890	17	6
Deduct the Sums before specified under No. 7 - - - - -	5,044	5	3½
	£.	4,846	12 2½
Add the fraction of 1 <i>l</i> . - - - - -	-	7	9½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1824 - - - - - £.	4,847	-	-

9.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From the 26 March 1817, to Christmas 1823.

	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.
	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
MARCH - -	1,278	823	1,331	747	1,431	1,582	600
APRIL - -	5,095	5,841	5,612	4,826	6,697	8,577	11,227
MAY - -	5,455	7,187	7,289	6,809	11,981	10,264	15,217
JUNE - -	8,012	8,607	7,853	8,990	11,230	15,746	19,880
JULY - -	8,977	8,967	9,647	9,809	11,818	22,164	20,154
OCTOBER -	5,226	8,676	5,611	5,633	10,451	9,504	10,154
NOVEMBER -	1,745	2,174	4,037	4,269	6,032	8,664	7,110
DECEMBER -	2,889	3,157	2,767	3,121	4,570	4,954	5,483
JANUARY -	5,274	8,085	3,994	7,463	10,642	5,849	-
FEBRUARY -	3,226	4,782	1,594	6,311	8,790	4,888	-
MARCH - -	2,995	4,954	3,879	4,565	7,509	6,609	-
	50,172	63,253	53,614	62,543	91,151	98,801	89,825

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum,
February 1824. }

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,
From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.

Appendix, No.
Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1823	3,944	5	3 ½
Parliamentary Grant	4,847	—	—
One year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	900	—	—
Profit on Exchequer Bills	190	5	10
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis	112	6	6
	£. 9,993	17	7 ½

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,
From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,363	4	4
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,430	15	—
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	2,019	—	10
Rents and Taxes	564	10	7
Bookbinding	460	14	3
Stationery	150	4	6
Coals	302	5	—
Candles and Gas-light Company	93	17	6
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	496	10	6
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	190	16	9 ½
Purchases in Natural History	228	10	10
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	34	9	—
Purchase of Coins and Medals	21	—	—
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	362	5	—
Purchase of Engravings	207	11	—
Purchase of Books and MSS.	504	2	—
Printing, &c. of the Alexandrian MS.	391	2	6
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	15	4	9
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	£. 9,838	6	10 ½

Balance of	RECEIPTS	- - -	£. 9,993	17	7 ½
	EXPENSES	- - -	9,838	6	10 ½
	Surplus in hand	- - -	£. 155	10	9

3.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year	418	—	—
Expense of Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities	362	5	—
Expense less than Estimate, by	£. 55	15	—

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Produce of the Sale of the 21st Edition of the Synopsis	£. 112	6	6
---	--------	---	---

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year	£. 500	—	—
Ditto - - for MSS.	150	—	—
	650	—	—
Amount of Books purchased for the year ending Christmas 1824	478	12	—
Ditto - of MSS. - - - ditto	25	10	—
	504	2	—
Expense less than Estimate, by	£. 145	18	—

Appendix, No. 1.

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

		£.	s.	d.
Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.	Estimated Expense on this account for the year - - - - -	500	-	-
	Expended in the year ended Christmas 1824 - - - - -	391	2	6
	Expense less than Estimate, by - - - £.	108	17	6

N. B.—The sums already expended in the printing, &c. of this MS., amount to 8,877*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The printing of the whole of the Text, and of the greatest part of the Notes, is completed. The remaining portion of the Notes, and of the Prolegomena, will amount to about 300*l.*, which sum will be required for a future year.

6.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c. - - - £.	500	-	-
For the purchase of Coins and Antiquities - - -	50	-	-
	550	-	-
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	228	10	10
For preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - - -	34	9	-
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - -	21	-	-
	283	19	10
Expense less than Estimate, by - - - £.	266	-	2

7.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1825.

FUNDS:

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand - - - - -	155	10	9
Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Receipts from the sale of the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about - - - - -	200	-	-
	1,255	10	9

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	3,010	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,850	-	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	2,325	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	564	10	7
Bookbinding, Portfolios, &c. - - - - -	400	-	-
Stationery - - - - -	350	-	-
Coals - - - - -	300	-	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	94	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	190	16	9
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	500	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, Shells, Zoology, &c., and preserving the same - - - - -	700	-	-
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles - - - - -	350	-	-
Engravings from - - Ditto - - - - -	1,300	-	-
Purchase of Prints, &c. - - - - -	100	-	-
For the purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS. - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Law Expenses - - - - -	300	-	-
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant, about - - - - -	2	2	6
	13,336	9	10
Estimate for the 5th Quarter - - - - -	3,334	2	5½
GENERAL TOTAL - - - £.	16,670	12	3½
Deduct, the Sums before specified under No. 7 - - - - -	1,255	10	9
	15,415	1	6½
Add the fraction of 1 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	-	18	5½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1825 - - - £.	15,416	-	-

9.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From the 26 March 1818, to Christmas 1824.

	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
MARCH - -	823	1,331	747	1,431	1,582	600	—
APRIL - -	5,841	5,612	4,826	6,697	8,577	11,227	9,201
MAY - -	7,187	7,289	6,809	11,981	10,264	15,217	16,330
JUNE - -	8,607	7,853	8,990	11,230	15,746	19,880	15,817
JULY - -	8,967	9,647	9,809	11,818	22,164	20,154	20,995
OCTOBER - -	8,676	5,611	5,633	10,451	9,504	10,154	10,250
NOVEMBER - -	2,174	4,037	4,269	6,032	8,664	7,110	8,190
DECEMBER - -	3,157	2,767	3,121	4,570	4,954	5,483	5,601
JANUARY - -	8,085	3,994	7,463	10,642	5,849	- - -	9,495
FEBRUARY - -	4,782	1,594	6,311	8,790	4,888	- - -	7,402
MARCH - -	4,954	3,879	4,565	7,509	6,609	- - -	9,559
	63,253	53,614	62,543	91,151	98,801	89,825	112,840

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum, }
4 February 1825. }

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,
From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.

Appendix, No. 1.

	£.	s.	d.	
Balance in hand, 26th December 1824 - - - - -	155	10	9	
Advanced by Mr. Hoblyn of the Treasury, Feb. 10th, 1825 - - - - -	2,000	-	-	
Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	15,416	-	-	
One year's Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-	
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis, Catalogues, &c. - - - - -	160	14	6	
	18,632	5	3	
Deduct Loss by Sale of Exchequer Bills - - - - -	180	1	3	
	£. 18,452	4	-	

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,
From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.

	£.	s.	d.
Repayment to Mr. Hoblyn - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	3,163	13	6
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,758	3	3
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	2,661	14	10
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	589	3	9
Bookbinding - - - - -	657	16	6
Stationery - - - - -	297	3	6
Coals - - - - -	355	-	-
Candles and Gas Light Company - - - - -	92	2	-
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	561	10	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	184	4	10
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	344	2	6
For preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - - -	64	6	6
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - -	117	12	-
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities - - - - -	776	-	3
Purchase of Engravings - - - - -	66	5	6
Purchase of Books and MSS. - - - - -	662	18	1
Law Expenses - - - - -	223	2	6
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c. - - - - -	51	14	7
Treasury Fees on Parliamentary Grant, &c. - - - - -	2	12	6
	£. 14,629	7	-

Balance of { RECEIPTS - - - £. 18,452 4 -
EXPENSES - - - 14,629 7 -
Surplus in hand - - - £. 3,822 17 -

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

3.—ACCOUNT OF DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year - - for Drawings - - £. 350 - -			
for Engravings - - 1,300 - -			
	1,650	-	-
Actual Expense of Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities - - -	776	-	8
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds No. 6 - - - £.	873	19	4

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Estimated Produce - - - - - £. 200 - -			
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis and Museum Publications - - - - -	160	14	6

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year, and for MSS. -	1,000	-	-
Amount of Books purchased for the year ending Christmas 1825 £. 646 3 1			
Ditto of MSS. - - - - - 16 15 -			
	662	18	1
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 6 - - - £.	337	1	11

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c. - - - - -	700	-	-
Purchases in Natural History - - - - - £. 344 2 6			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - - - 64 6 6			
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - - 117 12 -			
	526	1	-
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 6 - - - £.	173	19	-

6.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,
For the Year ending Christmas 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
FUNDS:			
Balance in hand, 26th December 1825 - - - - -	3,822	17	-
Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Receipts from the Sale of the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about	200	-	-
	4,922	17	-

7.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.

	£	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	3,163	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,867	10	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	2,871	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	589	-	-
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	680	-	-
Stationery - - - - -	300	-	-
Coals - - - - -	355	-	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	94	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	200	-	-
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	560	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, Shells, Zoology, &c. and preserving the same - - - - -	550	-	-
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - -	150	-	-
Purchase of Antiquities - - - - -	250	-	-

7.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE— <i>continued</i> .								£.	s.	d.
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-
Engravings from - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	-
Purchase of Prints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Mr. Standish's Mithraic Group, and Expenses relating thereto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
Law Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6
								15,131	12	6
Estimate for the fifth Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,782	18	1 ½
GENERAL TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	18,914	10	7 ½
Deduct, the Sums before specified under No. 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,922	17	-
							£.	13,991	13	7 ½
Add, the fraction of 1 l.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4 ½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1826	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	13,992	-	-

8.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From the 26 March 1819 to Christmas 1825.

	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.
	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
MARCH - -	1,331	747	1,431	1,582	600	-	-
APRIL - -	5,612	4,826	6,697	8,577	11,227	9,201	11,520
MAY - -	7,289	6,809	11,981	10,264	15,217	16,330	15,908
JUNE - -	7,853	8,990	11,230	15,746	19,880	15,817	21,116
JULY - -	9,647	9,809	11,818	22,164	20,154	20,995	21,892
OCTOBER -	5,611	5,633	10,451	9,504	10,154	10,250	13,148
NOVEMBER -	4,037	4,269	6,032	8,664	7,110	8,190	8,908
DECEMBER -	2,767	3,121	4,570	4,954	5,483	5,601	4,244
JANUARY -	3,994	7,463	10,642	5,849	-	9,495	12,825
FEBRUARY -	1,594	6,311	8,790	4,888	-	7,402	6,477
MARCH - -	3,879	4,565	7,509	6,609	-	9,559	11,605
	53,614	62,543	91,151	98,801	89,825	112,840	127,643

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum, }
23 February 1826. }

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1825	3,822	17	—
Parliamentary Grant	13,992	—	—
One year's Dividends on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities	900	—	—
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis and other Museum Publications	307	15	—
Profit and interest on Exchequer Bills	58	13	9
	£.	19,081	5 9

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	3,103	15	2
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,772	11	11
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	2,883	1	6
Rent and Taxes	455	5	10
Bookbinding	847	9	6
Stationery	197	19	—
Coals	352	10	—
Candles and Gas-light Company	95	13	6
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	536	1	—
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	176	14	1
Purchases in Natural History	355	19	—
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	67	9	1
Dr. Buckland for Mexican Sculpture	100	—	—
Mr. C. Standish's Mithraic Group, and Expenses relating thereto	331	4	6
Mr. Lackington for Rondinini Fawn	300	—	—
Purchase of Coins and Medals	151	17	—
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	1,461	3	—
Purchase of Engravings	80	12	6
Purchase of Books and MSS.	524	7	3
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue, for a portion of the year	515	18	—
Law Expenses	100	—	—
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	29	2	4
Treasury Fee on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	£.	14,440	16 8

Balance of	{	RECEIPTS	-	-	-	£.	19,081	5	9
	{	EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	14,440	16	8
		Surplus in hand	-	-	-	£.	4,640	9	1

3.—ACCOUNT OF DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year for Drawings	£. 450	—	—
Ditto - - - - - for Engravings	1,300	—	—
	1,750	—	—
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities	1,461	3	—
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 6	£.	288	17 —

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Estimated Produce	£. 200	—	—
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis and Museum Publications	307	15	—

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year, and for MSS.	1,000	—	—
Amount of Books purchased for the year 1826	£. 490	10	9
Ditto - - of MSS.	33	16	6
	524	7	3
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 6	£.	475	12 9

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c. - - - - -	700	-	-
Purchases in Natural History - - - - - £. 355 19 -			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - - - 67 9 1			
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - - 151 17 -			
	575	5	1
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 6 - - - £.	124	14	11

6.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1827.

FUNDS:

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1826, including the Balance of the fifth Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House - - - - -	4,640	9	1
Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about - -	200	-	-
	£. 5,740	9	1

7.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - -	3,163	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,867	10	-
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	2,883	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	589	-	-
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	800	-	-
Stationery - - - - -	300	-	-
Coals - - - - -	355	-	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	94	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	200	-	-
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	560	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, Shells, Zoology, and preserving the same - - -	300	-	-
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - -	100	-	-
Purchase of Antiquities - - - - -	100	-	-
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles - - - - -	500	-	-
Engravings from - - ditto - - - - -	900	-	-
Printing description of Elgin Marbles - - - - -	200	-	-
Purchase of Prints - - - - -	80	-	-
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS. - - - - -	600	-	-
Continuation of Classed Catalogue begun in June 1826 - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Law Expenses - - - - -	300	-	-
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	2	2	6
	14,893	12	6
Estimate for the fifth Quarter - - - - -	3,723	8	1 ½
GENERAL TOTAL - - - £.	18,617	-	7 ½
Deduct, the Sums before specified under No. 6 - - - - -	5,740	9	1
	£. 12,876	11	6 ½
Add the fraction of 1 l. - - - - -	-	8	5 ½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1827 - - - £.	12,877	-	-

8.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From the 26 March 1820, to Christmas 1826.

	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.	From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
MARCH -	747	1,431	1,582	600	—	—	—
APRIL -	4,826	6,697	8,577	11,227	9,201	11,520	15,495
MAY -	6,809	11,981	10,264	15,217	16,330	15,908	12,227
JUNE -	8,990	11,230	15,746	19,880	15,817	21,116	18,662
JULY -	9,809	11,818	22,164	20,154	20,995	21,892	20,204
OCTOBER -	5,633	10,451	9,504	10,154	10,250	13,148	12,419
NOVEMBER -	4,269	6,032	8,664	7,110	8,190	8,908	12,759
DECEMBER -	3,121	4,570	4,954	5,483	5,601	4,244	5,235
JANUARY -	7,463	10,642	5,849	-	9,495	12,825	9,410
FEBRUARY -	6,311	8,790	4,888	-	7,402	6,477	7,702
MARCH -	4,565	7,509	6,609	-	9,559	11,605	9,149
	62,543	91,151	98,801	89,825	112,840	127,643	123,302

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week ; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum,
24 February 1827. }

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1826 -	4,640	9	1
Parliamentary Grant -	12,877	-	-
One year's Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities -	900	-	-
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis -	98	10	-
	£.	18,515	19 1

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries -	3,060	15	-
Ditto - for extra Services -	1,603	16	4
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants -	3,340	17	7
Rent and Taxes -	519	14	4
Bookbinding -	839	9	-
Stationery -	197	13	6
Coals -	463	-	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company -	94	18	6
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works -	587	-	4
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use -	220	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Purchases in Natural History -	194	7	8
For preserving the Collection of Zoology -	180	10	2
Purchase of Coins and Medals -	440	7	-
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities -	1,048	4	-
Paper and Printing Anglo-Gallic Coins and Cinerary Urns -	428	12	6
Purchase of Books and MSS. -	480	10	-
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue -	875	19	8
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c. -	24	7	7
Treasury Fees on Parliamentary Grant -	4	5	-
	£.	14,604	9 $2\frac{1}{2}$

Balance of	{	RECEIPTS	-	-	-	£. 18,515	19	1
	{	EXPENSES	-	-	-	14,604	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$
		Surplus in hand	-	-	-	£. 3,911	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

Appendix, No. 1.

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year - - for Drawings - - £. 500 - -			
for Engravings - - 900 - -			
	1,400	-	-
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, &c. of Antiquities - -	1,048	4	-
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 - - - £.	351	16	-

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Estimated Produce - - - - - £. 200 - -	
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis - - - - - 98 10 -	

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to the

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year, and MSS. - -	600	-	-
Amount of Books purchased for the year 1827 - - - £. 445 16 -			
Ditto - - of MSS. - - - - - 34 14 -			
	480	10	-
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 - - - £.	119	10	-

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, MEDALS, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchases in Natural History, preserv- } £. 300 - -			
ing the Collections of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c. - - - }			
For the purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities - - - 200 - -			
	500	-	-
Purchases in Natural History - - - - - £. 194 7 8			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - - - 180 10 2			
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - - 440 7 -			
	815	4	10

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to the

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Actual Expense for the year 1827 - - - - -	875	19	8
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 - - - £.	124	-	4
By Surplus (A.) - - - £. 351 16 -			
By ditto (B.) - - - 119 10 -			
By ditto (D.) - - - 124 - 4			
	595	6	4
Overpaid (C.) - - - - - 315 4 10			
Difference - - - £. 280 1 6			

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1828.

FUNDS;	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1827, including the Balance of the fifth Quarter, } estimated in the last Account laid before the House - - - - -	3,911	9	10 ½
Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about - - -	200	-	-
	5,011	9	10 ½

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment - - - - -	3,163	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,800	-	-
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	3,147	-	-
Salaries of Librarians for the King's Library - - - - -	890	-	-
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - - - -	500	-	-
Additional Servants and Attendants on Stoves in New Wing - - - - -	192	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	589	-	-
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	700	-	-
Stationery - - - - -	250	-	-
Coals - - - - -	300	-	-
Coke and Faggots - - - - -	200	-	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	95	-	-
Incidents, for sundry articles of domestic use - - - - -	200	-	-
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	600	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, Shells, Zoology, and preserving the same - - - - -	300	-	-
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - -	200	-	-
Purchase of Antiquities - - - - -	100	-	-
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles - - - - -	400	-	-
Engraving from - - ditto - - - - -	900	-	-
Printing Description of Elgin Marbles - - - - -	220	-	-
Ditto - of Mr. Knight's Coins - - - - -	200	-	-
Purchase of Prints - - - - -	80	-	-
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS. - - - - -	600	-	-
Continuation of Classed Catalogue - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Law Expenses - - - - -	700	-	-
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	2	2	6
	17,328	2	6
Estimate for the fifth Quarter - - - - -	4,332	-	7 ½
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - -	£. 21,660	3	1 ½
Deduct, the Sums before specified under No. 3 - - - - -	5,011	9	10 ½
	16,648	13	3
Add the fraction of 1 l. - - - - -	-	6	9
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1828 - - - - -	£. 16,649	-	-

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From the 26 March 1821, to Christmas 1827.

	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.	From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.
	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
MARCH - - -	1,431	1,582	600	—	—	—	—
APRIL - - -	6,697	8,577	11,227	9,201	11,520	15,495	6,079
MAY - - -	11,981	10,264	15,217	16,330	15,908	12,227	9,613
JUNE - - -	11,230	15,746	19,880	15,817	21,116	18,662	9,039 *
JULY - - -	11,818	22,164	20,154	20,995	21,892	20,204	13,280 *
OCTOBER - -	10,451	9,504	10,154	10,250	13,148	12,419	9,950 *
NOVEMBER -	6,032	8,664	8,190	8,190	8,908	12,799	4,448 *
DECEMBER -	4,570	4,954	5,601	5,601	4,244	5,235	2,497 *
JANUARY - -	10,642	5,849	—	9,495	12,825	9,410	6,491
FEBRUARY - -	8,790	4,888	—	7,402	6,477	7,702	8,177
MARCH - - -	7,509	6,609	—	9,595	11,605	9,149	9,557
	91,151	98,801	89,825	112,840	127,643	123,302	79,131

* Mem.—The account of these Months appears to be defective, owing to the neglect of the Attendant then employed to keep it.

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum, }
8 March 1828. }

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1827	3,911	9	10 ½
Parliamentary Grant	16,649	—	—
One year's Dividends on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities	900	—	—
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis, and Museum Publications	217	6	7
	£. 21,677	16	5 ½

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment	3,199	18	2
Ditto - for extra Services	1,802	19	3
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,647	10	—
Salaries of Librarians of the King's Library (one quarter only) to Christmas	110	—	—
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	513	6	3
Rent and Taxes	722	7	10
Bookbinding	619	10	—
Stationery	243	7	6
Coals and Coke	600	10	—
Candles, and Gas-light Company	120	3	6
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	197	3	5 ½
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	774	19	2
Purchases in Natural History	274	3	4
For preserving the Collection of Zoology, &c.	169	12	6
Printing, &c. of the Alexandrian MSS. now completed	408	8	6
Purchase of Coins and Medals	147	16	—
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	612	1	—
Purchase of Books and MSS.	420	9	1
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue	1,029	6	8
Expense of removing the King's Library	24	19	9
Law Expenses	607	9	—
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	17	6	3
Treasury Fee on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	£. 16,265	9	8 ½

Balance of { RECEIPTS - - - £. 21,677 16 5 ½
 { EXPENSES - - - - 16,265 9 8 ½

Surplus in hand - - £. 5,412 6 9

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Estimated Expense for the Year	for Drawings	£. 400	—	—	£.	s.	d.
	for Engravings	—	900	—	—	—	—
					1,300	—	—
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities					612	1	—
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3		£.			687	19	—

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS :

Estimated Produce	£. 200	—	—
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis, and Museum Publications	217	6	7

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year, and for MSS.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Books purchased for the year 1828	600	—	—
	420	9	1
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3	£.	179	10 11

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812-1835.

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, pre- serving the Collections of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c. }	£. 300 - -	£. s. d.
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities, &c. - - -	300 - -	600 - -
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	£. 274 3 4	
For preserving the Collection of Zoology - - -	169 12 6	
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - -	147 16 -	591 11 10
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 - - -	£.	8 8 2

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue - - - - -	£. s. d.
Actual Expense for the year 1828 - - - - -	1,000 - -
	1,029 6 8
By Surplus (A.) - - - £. 687 19 -	
By d ^o (B.) - - - 179 10 11	
By d ^o (C.) - - - 8 8 2	
	875 18 1
Overpaid (D.) - - - - - 29 6 8	
Difference - - - £. 846 11 5	

(E.)—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

Final Payment in Printing, &c. - - - - -	£. s. d.
	408 8 6
N. B.—The sum total expended in the Printing, &c. of this MS. which is now completed, amounts to - - - £. 9,286. 6. 0.	
The whole Expense was estimated, in 1814, at - - - - -	7,339 17 6

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1829.

FUNDS:

Balance in hand at Christmas 1828, including the Balance of the fifth Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House - - - - -	£. s. d.
Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities - - - - -	5,412 6 9
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about - - -	900 - -
	200 - -
	£. 6,512 6 9

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.

Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment - - - - -	£. s. d.
Ditto - for extra Services - - - - -	2,610 - -
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants - - -	2,000 - -
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library - - -	3,700 - -
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - -	925 - -
Attendants on Stoves, &c. in both the old and new Wings - - -	500 - -
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	105 - -
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	700 - -
Stationery - - - - -	700 - -
Coals - - - - -	250 - -
Coke and Faggots - - - - -	600 - -
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	120 - -

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—continued.

	£.	s.	d.
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight of Packages, &c.	200	—	—
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	700	—	—
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the same	700	—	—
New Cabinets for Coins	100	—	—
Purchase of Coins and Medals	250	—	—
Purchase of Antiquities	100	—	—
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	120	—	—
Engraving from - - ditto	550	—	—
Printing Description of Elgin Marbles	220	—	—
Printing the Catalogue of the King's Geography and Topography	650	—	—
Purchase of Prints	80	—	—
Fitting up the Print Room, new Staircase, Library Tables, &c.	600	—	—
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the King's Library, and that of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS.	800	—	—
Collecting Books under Copyright Act	60	—	—
Continuation of Classed Catalogue	1,360	—	—
Expenses relating to the passing of two Acts of Parliament, 5 Geo. 4, c. 39, and c. 60	156	4	6
Purchase of Land Tax, as directed by the Lords of the Treasury	3,150	—	—
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	22,008	7	—
Estimate for the fifth Quarter	4,402	1	9
GENERAL TOTAL	£. 26,410	8	9
Deduct, the Sum before specified under No. 3	6,512	6	9
	£. 19,898	2	—
Add the fraction of 1 <i>l.</i>	—	18	—
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1829	£. 19,899	—	—

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From 26 March 1822, to Christmas 1828.

	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.	From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
MARCH - - -	1,582	600	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL - - -	8,577	11,227	9,201	11,520	15,495	6,079	9,484
MAY - - -	10,264	15,217	16,330	15,908	12,227	9,613	9,608
JUNE - - -	15,746	19,880	15,817	21,116	18,662	9,039	12,494
JULY - - -	22,164	20,154	20,995	21,892	20,204	13,280	12,327
OCTOBER - -	9,504	10,154	10,250	13,148	12,419	9,950	8,834
NOVEMBER -	8,664	8,190	8,190	8,908	12,799	4,448	4,687
DECEMBER -	4,954	5,601	5,601	4,244	5,235	2,497	4,458
JANUARY - -	5,849	- - -	9,495	12,825	9,410	6,491	7,273
FEBRUARY -	4,888	- - -	7,402	6,477	7,702	8,177	4,603
MARCH - - -	6,609	- - -	9,595	11,605	9,149	9,557	7,460
	98,801	89,825	112,840	127,643	123,302	79,131	81,228

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week (except in the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; also, on the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Proclamation, and during the months of August and September), when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum, 14 March 1829.

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1828 - - - - -	5,412	6	9
Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	19,899	-	-
One year's Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis - - - - -	29	7	4
£.	26,240	14	1

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment - - - - -	2,710	-	-
Ditto - for extra Services - - - - -	1,895	17	6
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	3,430	7	3
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library - - - - -	874	4	4
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - - - -	500	-	-
Attendants on Stoves, in both the old and new Wings - - - - -	109	4	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	664	1	7
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	717	19	6
Stationery - - - - -	188	-	6
Coals, Coke and Faggots - - - - -	477	10	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	100	10	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	236	7	3
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	231	6	5
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	402	8	6
For preserving the Collection of Zoology, &c. - - - - -	282	13	8
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - -	238	12	-
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities - - - - -	500	1	6
Printing Copper Plates of the Elgin Marbles - - - - -	249	-	-
Printing Mr. Payne Knight's Catalogue, in part - - - - -	126	8	-
Printing the Catalogue of the King's Topography - - - - -	753	15	-
Purchase of Books and MSS. - - - - -	1,234	11	6
Purchase of Prints - - - - -	95	17	6
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue - - - - -	1,041	6	8
Remaining Expense of removing the King's Library - - - - -	222	7	1
Collecting Books under Copyright Act - - - - -	60	-	-
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c. - - - - -	37	5	7
Law Expenses - - - - -	41	14	-
Purchase of Land Tax, as directed by the Lords of the Treasury - - - - -	2,811	6	-
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	2	2	6
£.	20,234	17	10

Balance of { RECEIPTS - - - - -	£. 26,240	14	1
EXPENSES - - - - -	20,234	17	10
Surplus in hand - - - - -	£. 6,005	16	3

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Estimated Expense for the year - - for Drawings - - -	£. 120	-	-	£.	s.	d.
for Engravings - - -	550	-	-			
				670	-	-
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities - - -				500	1	6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 - - -	£.			169	18	6

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Estimated Produce - - - - -	£. 200	-	-
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis - - - - -	29	7	4

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books, and for MSS. - - - -	800	-	-
Amount of Books and MSS. purchased for the year 1829 - - - -	1,234	11	6

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collections of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c. - - £. 700 - -			
For the purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities - - 350 - -			
	1,050	-	-
Purchases in Natural History - - - - 402 8 6			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology, &c. - - 282 13 8			
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - 238 12 -			
	923	14	2
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 - - - £.	126	5	10

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue - - - -	1,360	-	-
Actual Expense for the year 1829 - - - -	1,041	6	8
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 - - - £.	318	13	4
By Surplus (A.) - - £. 169 18 6			
By ditto (C.) - - 126 5 10			
By ditto (D.) - - 318 13 4			
	614	17	8
Overpaid (B.) - - - - 434 11 6			
Difference - - - £. 180 6 2			

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS, For the Year ending Christmas 1830.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1829, including the Balance of the 5th Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House - - - -	6,005	16	3
Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - -	900	-	-
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about - -	200	-	-
	7,105	16	3

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment - - - -	2,710	-	-
Ditto - for extra Services - - - -	2,000	-	-
Wages, and Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants - -	3,760	-	-
Salary of Sir F. Barnard, from Christmas 1828 to 27th January 1830, as directed by the Lords of the Treasury - - - -	327	2	6
Salaries of the other Librarians, and Attendants for the King's Library - -	925	-	-
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - - -	500	-	-
Attendants on Stoves - - - -	110	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - -	650	-	-
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - -	700	-	-

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

	£.	s.	d.
Stationery - - - - -	250	-	-
Coals, Coke and Faggots - - - - -	630	-	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	120	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight of Packages, &c. - - - - -	200	-	-
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	700	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the same - - - - -	900	-	-
New Cabinets for Coins - - - - -	100	-	-
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - -	250	-	-
Purchase of Antiquities - - - - -	100	-	-
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles - - - - -	120	-	-
Engravings from - - ditto - - - - -	350	-	-
Printing Description of Elgin Marbles - - - - -	220	-	-
Printing Mr. Payne Knight's Catalogue of Greek Coins, in full - - - - -	100	-	-
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the King's Library, and that of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS. - - - - -	1,500	-	-
Purchase of Prints - - - - -	80	-	-
Collecting Books under Copyright Act - - - - -	60	-	-
Continuation of Classed Catalogue - - - - -	1,160	-	-
Law Expenses - - - - -	100	-	-
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	2	2	6
Estimate for the Fifth Quarter - - - - -	18,624	5	-
	4,624	5	7½
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - - £.	23,248	10	7½
Deduct the Sum before specified under No. 3 - - - - -	7,105	16	3
Add the fraction of 1 <i>l</i> . - - - - -	16,142	14	4½
	-	5	7½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1830 - - - - - £.	16,143	-	-

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From the 26 March 1823, to Christmas 1829.

	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.	From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.
	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
MARCH - -	600	—	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL - -	11,227	9,201	11,520	15,495	6,079	9,484	4,385
MAY - -	15,217	16,330	15,908	12,227	9,613	9,608	10,218
JUNE - -	19,880	15,817	21,116	18,662	9,039	12,494	7,770
JULY - -	20,154	20,995	21,892	20,204	13,280	12,327	12,419
OCTOBER - -	10,154	10,250	13,148	12,419	9,950	8,834	6,902
NOVEMBER - -	8,190	8,190	8,908	12,799	4,448	4,687	5,773
DECEMBER - -	5,601	5,601	4,244	5,235	2,497	4,458	3,189
JANUARY - -	—	9,495	12,825	9,410	6,491	7,273	6,000
FEBRUARY - -	—	7,402	6,477	7,702	8,177	4,603	5,101
MARCH - -	—	9,595	11,605	9,149	9,557	7,460	6,344
	89,825	112,840	127,643	123,302	79,131	81,228	68,101

Number of Persons frequenting the Reading Room, 1,556 in 1827; 1,714 in 1828; 1,758 in 1829.

Artists and Students frequenting the Townley and Athenian Galleries, 920 in the 11 years since 1818.

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four, excepting the months of August and September; the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

British Museum, 13 February 1830.

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,
From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1829 - - - - -	6,005	16	3
Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	16,143	-	-
One year's Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis - - - - -	70	12	-
£.	23,119	8	3

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,
From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment - - - - -	2,580	6	10
Ditto - for extra Services - - - - -	1,968	15	-
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	3,544	14	2
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library - - - - -	908	5	6
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - - - -	500	-	-
The Executors of the late Sir F. Barnard, Salary from Christmas 1828 to 1830, as directed by the Lords of the Treasury - - - - -	327	18	11
Attendants on Stoves, in both the old and new Wings - - - - -	109	4	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	675	19	7
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	933	14	7
Stationery - - - - -	169	2	5
Coals, Coke and Faggots - - - - -	497	1	6
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	97	2	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	231	13	9
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	261	9	3
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	714	15	6
For Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, &c. to preserve Natural History - - - - -	147	1	3
Cabinets for Coins - - - - -	7	5	-
Purchase of Coins, Medals, and Antiquities - - - - -	260	-	-
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities - - - - -	423	6	-
Printing Copper Plates of the Elgin Marbles - - - - -	154	9	-
Printing Mr. Payne Knight's Catalogue - - - - -	127	13	6
Printing Tickets, Rules, &c. - - - - -	51	8	-
Purchase of Books - - - - -	1,084	18	2
Purchase of Manuscripts - - - - -	599	3	3
Purchase of Prints - - - - -	124	7	-
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue - - - - -	793	6	8
Collecting Books under Copyright Act - - - - -	30	-	-
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c. - - - - -	27	10	4
Law Expenses - - - - -	103	10	7
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	2	2	6
£.	17,456	4	3

Balance of { RECEIPTS - - - - -	£. 23,119	8	3
EXPENSES - - - - -	17,456	4	3
Surplus in hand - - - - -	£. 5,663	4	-

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the Year - - for Drawings - - - - -	£. 120	-	-
for Engravings - - - - -	350	-	-
Actual Expense of the Drawings and Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities - - - - -	470	-	-
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 - - - - -	423	6	-
£.	46	14	-

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Estimated Produce - - - - -	£. 200	-	-
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis - - - - -	70	12	-

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

(B.)—BOOK FUND.					£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books and MSS.	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Amount of Books and MSS. purchased for the year 1830	-	-	-	-	1,648	1	5
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate	-	-	-	£.	184	1	5

(C).—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, and for preserving the same	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 900	-	-	£.	s.	d.
For the purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-			
											1,250	-	-
Purchases in Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	714	15	6			
Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, Cotton, &c. to preserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	1	3			
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	-			
											1,121	16	9
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.			128	3	3

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.				£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue	-	-	-	1,160	-	-
Actual Expense for the year 1830	-	-	-	793	6	8
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3				366	13	4
By Surplus (A.)	-	-	£.46 14 -			
By ditto - (C.)	-	-	128 3 3			
By ditto - (D.)	-	-	366 13 4			
				541	10	7
Overpaid (B.)	-	-	-	184	1	5
Difference	-	-	-	£.357	9	2

For the Year ending Christmas 1831.

Balance in hand at Christmas 1830, including the Balance of the 5th Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House	£.	s.	d.
	5,663	4	—
Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	900	—	—
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about	200	—	—
Dividend on 12,992 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater	389	15	8
A small real Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, valued per annum at about	30	—	—
	£.	7,182	19 8

From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment	2,710	—	—
Ditto - for extra Services	1,950	—	—
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,700	—	—
Salaries of the Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	920	—	—
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	—	—
Attendants on Stoves	120	—	—
Rent and Taxes	675	—	—

Appendix, No. 1.

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

	£.	s.	d.
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	800	—	—
Stationery	200	—	—
Coals, Coke and Faggots	550	—	—
Candles, and Gas-light Company	100	—	—
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight of Packages, &c.	250	—	—
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	400	—	—
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the same	950	—	—
Cabinets for Coins	100	—	—
Purchase of Coins and Medals	250	—	—
Purchase of Antiquities	100	—	—
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	120	—	—
Engravings from - - ditto	450	—	—
Printing Description of Athenian Marbles	200	—	—
Purchase of Foreign Books, and of MSS.; and continuing the Works in progress in the King's Library, and that of Sir Joseph Banks	1,500	—	—
Purchase of Prints	100	—	—
Continuation of Classed Catalogue	360	—	—
Law Expenses	300	—	—
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	17,307	2	6
Estimate for the Fifth Quarter	4,326	15	7 ½
GENERAL TOTAL	£. 21,633	18	1 ½
Deduct the Sum before specified under No. 3	7,182	19	8
	14,450	18	5 ½
Add the fraction of 1 l.	—	1	6 ½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1831	£. 14,451	—	—

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1830.

	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.	From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.	From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
JANUARY	9,495	12,825	9,410	6,491	7,273	6,000	3,870
FEBRUARY	7,402	6,477	7,702	8,177	4,603	5,101	3,847
MARCH	9,595	11,605	9,149	9,557	7,460	6,344	7,558
APRIL	9,201	11,520	15,495	6,079	9,484	4,385	5,970
MAY	16,330	15,908	12,227	9,613	9,608	10,218	9,309
JUNE	15,817	21,116	18,662	9,039	12,494	7,770	8,067
JULY	20,995	21,892	20,204	13,280	12,327	12,419	10,537
OCTOBER	10,250	13,148	12,419	9,950	8,834	6,902	10,224
NOVEMBER	8,190	8,908	12,799	4,448	4,687	5,773	7,582
DECEMBER	5,601	4,244	5,235	2,497	4,458	3,189	4,372
	112,876	127,643	123,302	79,131	81,228	68,101	71,336

Number of Persons frequenting the Reading Room, 1,556 in 1827; 1,714 in 1828; 1,758 in 1829; 1,954 in 1830.

Artists and Students frequenting the Townley and Athenian Galleries, 994 in the 12 years since 1818.

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four; excepting the Months of August and September; the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

British Museum, 26 February 1831.

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1830 - - - - -	5,663	4	-
Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	14,451	-	-
One year's Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
One year's Dividends on 12,972 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater for purposes named in his Lordship's Will -	389	15	8
Rent of a small Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater for purposes named in his Lordship's Will - - - - -	28	11	-
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis - - - - -	4	6	10
	£.	21,436	17 6

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment - - - - -	2,759	11	11
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,911	2	6
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	3,555	15	2½
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library - - - - -	932	-	2
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - - - -	500	-	-
Attendants on Stoves, in both the old and new Wings - - - - -	109	4	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	301	1	8
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	794	14	3
Stationery - - - - -	138	11	5
Coals, Coke and Faggots - - - - -	437	6	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	93	1	6
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	169	5	10½
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	419	16	2
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	805	1	-
For Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, &c. to preserve Natural History - - - - -	144	4	-
Cabinets for Coins - - - - -	32	15	-
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities - - - - -	364	7	6
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities -	865	-	6
Printing Tickets, Rules, &c. - - - - -	35	7	6
Purchase of Books - - - - -	1,062	19	9
Purchase of Manuscripts - - - - -	471	4	-
Purchase of Prints - - - - -	113	11	6
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue - - - - -	360	-	-
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c. - - - - -	20	18	-
Law Expenses - - - - -	285	7	10
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	2	2	6
	£.	16,684	9 9

Balance of {	RECEIPTS - - -	£. 21,436	17 6
	EXPENSES - - -	16,684	9 9

Surplus in hand - - - £. 4,752 7 9

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year - - for Drawings - - - £. 120 - -			
for Engravings - - - 450 - -			
for Printing, &c. - - - 200 - -			
	770	-	-
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, Printing, &c. of the Antiquities -	865	-	6
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate - - - £.	95	-	6

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Estimated Produce - - - - -	£. 200	-	-
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis - - - - -	4	6	10

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

Appendix, No. 1.

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books and MSS. - - - -	1,500	-	-
Amount of Books and MSS. purchased, for the year 1831 - - - -	1,534	3	9
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate - - - £.	34	3	9

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

Estimated Expense for purchases in Natural History, and for preserving the same - - - - -	£. 950	-	-	£.	s.	d.
For the purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities, and Cabinets for the same - - - - -	450	-	-			
				1,400	-	-
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	805	1	-			
Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, Cotton, &c. to preserve the same - - - - -	144	4	-			
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities, and Cabinets for the same - - - - -	397	2	6			
				1,346	7	6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 - - - £.				53	12	6

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue - - - - -				£.	s.	d.
Actual Expense for the year 1831 - - - - -				360	-	-
				360	-	-
By Overpaid (A.) - - - £. 95 - 6				£.	720	-
By ditto (B.) - - - 34 3 9						
			129	4	3	
Surplus (C.) - - - - -			53	12	6	
Difference - - - - -	£. 75	11	9			

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1832.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1831, including the Balance of the 5th Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House - - - - -	4,752	7	9
Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about - - - - -	200	-	-
Dividend on 12,992 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater for purposes named in his Lordship's Will - - - - -	389	15	8
A small Real Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater for purposes named in his Lordship's Will, and valued per annum at - - - - -	30	-	-
	£.	6,272	3 5

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment - - - - -	2,710	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,950	-	-
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	3,700	-	-
Salaries of the Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library - - - - -	920	-	-
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - - - -	500	-	-
Attendants on Stoves - - - - -	120	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	550	-	-
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	800	-	-
Stationery - - - - -	200	-	-
Coals, Coke and Faggots - - - - -	550	-	-

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—continued.

	£.	s.	d.
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	100	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight of Packages, &c. - - -	250	-	-
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	400	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the same - - - - -	950	-	-
Cabinets for Coins - - - - -	50	-	-
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles - - - - -	150	-	-
Engravings from - - ditto - - - - -	450	-	-
Printing Description of Athenian Marbles - - - - -	200	-	-
Purchase of Foreign Books and of MSS., and continuing the Works in progress in the King's Library, and that of Sir Joseph Banks - - - - -	1,500	-	-
Purchase of Prints - - - - -	100	-	-
Continuation of Classed Catalogue - - - - -	360	-	-
Law Expenses - - - - -	130	-	-
To make good deficiency in the Value of Duplicates exchanged with the Royal Society for Arundel MSS. - - - - -	900	-	-
To be applied according to the provisions of the Will of the late Earl of Bridgwater - - - - -	192	15	1
Treasury Stamp for Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	2	2	6
Estimate for the 5th Quarter - - - - -	£. 18,734	17	7
	4,458	14	4
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - -	£. 23,193	11	11
Deduct, the Sum before specified under No. 3 - - - - -	6,272	3	5
Add the fraction of 1 l. - - - - -	£. 16,921	8	6
	-	11	6
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1832 - - - - -	£. 16,922	-	-

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW
THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1831.

	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.	From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.	From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.
	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
JANUARY - - -	6,491	7,273	6,000	3,870	7,551
FEBRUARY - - -	8,177	4,603	5,101	3,847	6,542
MARCH - - -	9,557	7,560	6,344	7,558	8,969
APRIL - - -	6,079	9,484	4,385	5,970	8,185
MAY - - -	9,613	9,608	10,218	9,309	10,651
JUNE - - -	9,039	12,494	7,770	8,067	14,882
JULY - - -	13,280	12,327	12,419	10,537	17,511
OCTOBER - - -	9,950	8,834	6,902	10,224	12,004
NOVEMBER - - -	4,448	4,687	5,773	7,582	8,425
DECEMBER - - -	2,497	4,458	3,189	4,372	4,992
	79,131	81,228	68,101	71,336	99,712

Number of Visits made to the Reading Rooms, for the purpose of Study or Research, about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,880 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 38,200 in 1831.

Number of Visits, by Artists and Students, to the Townley and Athenian Galleries, for the purpose of Study, in 1831, 4,398.

Number of Visits made to the Print Room, in 1831, about 4,400.

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four, excepting the months of August and September; the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

British Museum,
16 Feb. 1832. }

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1831	4,752	7	9
Parliamentary Grant	16,922	—	—
One year's Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	900	—	—
One year's Dividends on 12,972 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	389	15	8
Rent of a small Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	23	11	10
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis and other Museum Publications	148	15	4
Cash received for Sundries sold	34	8	6
	£.	23,170	19 1

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment	2,742	5	5
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,950	—	—
Wages, Board Wages and Salaries of Attendants and Servants	3,675	14	4
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	948	—	—
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	—	—
Attendants on Stoves, in both the old and new Wings	109	4	—
Rent and Taxes	439	1	—
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	711	7	—
Stationery	181	1	—
Coals, Coke and Faggots	384	—	—
Candles and Gas-light Company	128	16	4
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	211	4	—
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	361	9	—
Purchases in Natural History	648	3	2
For Insect Cabinets, Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, &c. to preserve Natural History	294	12	10
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	1,018	9	6
Cabinets for Coins	30	—	—
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of The Gallery of Antiquities	459	17	—
Printing, &c. ditto	100	—	—
Drawings of Egyptian Frescos	84	—	—
Repairing and fixing ditto	183	4	—
Printing Tickets, Rules, &c.	14	—	6
Purchase of Books	1,032	8	4
Purchase of Manuscripts	480	12	6
Ditto pursuant to the Will of the late Earl of Bridgewater	373	14	6
Purchase of Prints	102	18	6
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue	360	—	—
Removing and repairing Architectural Casts presented by the Royal Academy	31	14	—
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	19	4	1
Law Expenses	128	4	9
Treasurer of the Royal Society, on account of Arundel MSS.	865	15	5
Treasury and Exchequer Stamps on Parliamentary Grant	3	2	6
	£.	18,572	3 8

Balance of {	RECEIPTS	-	-	£. 23,170	19	1
	EXPENSES	-	-	18,572	3	8
Surplus in hand	-	-	£. 4,598	15	5	

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year - - for Drawings	£. 150	—	—
for Engravings	450	—	—
for Printing, &c.	100	—	—
	700	—	—
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, Printing, &c. of the Antiquities	559	17	—
Surplus not Expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3	£.	140	3 —

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Estimated Produce	£. 200	—	—
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis and Museum Publications	148	15	4

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books and MSS. - - -	1,500	-	-
Amount of Books and Manuscripts purchased, for the year 1832 - - -	1,513	-	10
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate - - - £.	13	-	10

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, and for preserving the same - - - - -	£. 950	-	-	£.	s.	d.
For the purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities; and Cabinets for the same - - - - -	1,050	-	-			
				2,000	-	-
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	£. 648	3	2			
Cabinets, Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, Cotton, &c. to preserve the same - - -	294	12	10			
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities - - -	1,018	9	6			
				1,961	5	6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 - - - £.				38	14	6

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue - - - - -	360	-	-
Actual Expense for the year 1832 - - - - -	360	-	-
By Surplus (A.) - - - £. 140 3 -			
By ditto - (C.) - - - 38 14 6			
	178	17	6
Overpaid (B.) - - - - - 13 - 10			
Difference - - - - - £. 165 16 8			

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1832, including the Balance of the 5th Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House - - - - -	4,598	15	5
Dividend on 30,000 l. Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about - - -	200	-	-
Dividend on 12,992 l. 15 s. 7 d. Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater - - - - -	£. 389	15	8
To be applied to specific purposes named in his Lordship's Will - 192 15 1			
Remains for the general purposes of the Museum - - - - -	197	-	7
A small Real Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater for purposes named in his Lordship's Will, and valued per annum at - - - - -	25	-	-
	£.	5,920	16 -

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1832 to Christmas 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment - - - - -	2,710	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,950	-	-
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	3,700	-	-
Salaries of the Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library - - - - -	948	-	-
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - - - -	500	-	-
Attendants on Stoves - - - - -	120	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	360	-	-
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	800	-	-

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—continued.										£.	s.	d.
Stationery -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Coals, Coke and Faggots -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight of Packages, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the same	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	-	-
Cabinets for Coins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-
Engravings from - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
Printing Description of Athenian Marbles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Purchase of Books and of MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Purchase of Prints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Continuation of Classed Catalogue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	-	-
Printed Catalogue of MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Law Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-
Treasury and Exchequer Stamps for Parliamentary Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6
										£.	18,211	2 6
Estimate for the Fifth Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,552	15	7
GENERAL TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	22,763	18 1
Deduct, the Sum before specified under No. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,920	16	-
										£.	16,843	2 1
Add the fraction of 1 l.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11
										£.	16,844	- -

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1832.

	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.	From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.	From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.	From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
JANUARY -	6,491	7,273	6,000	3,870	7,751	9,179
FEBRUARY -	8,177	4,603	5,101	3,847	6,542	11,547
MARCH -	9,557	7,460	6,344	7,558	8,969	11,909
APRIL -	6,079	9,484	4,385	5,970	8,185	12,498
MAY -	9,613	9,608	10,218	9,309	10,651	18,158
JUNE -	9,039	12,494	7,770	8,067	14,882	17,048
JULY -	13,280	12,327	12,419	10,537	17,511	26,093
OCTOBER -	9,950	8,834	6,902	10,224	12,004	19,878
NOVEMBER -	4,448	4,687	5,773	7,582	8,425	13,626
DECEMBER -	2,497	4,458	3,189	4,372	4,992	7,960
	79,131	81,228	68,101	71,336	99,112	147,896

Number of Visits made to the Reading Rooms, for the purpose of Study or Research, about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,820 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 33,200 in 1831; 46,800 in 1832.

Number of Visits, by Artists and Students, to the Townley and Athenian Galleries, for the purpose of Study, in 1831, 4,398; in 1832, 4,740.

Number of Visits made to the Print Room in 1831, about 4,400; in 1832, about the same Number.

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission to view the Museum are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four, excepting the months of August and September; the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, the 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

British Museum, }
12 Feb. 1833. }

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1832 to Christmas 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1832 - - - - -	4,598	15	5
Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	16,844	-	-
One year's Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
One year's Dividends on 12,972 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Three per Cents., bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will - - - - -	389	15	8
Rent of a small Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will - - - - -	25	15	10
Cash received by the Sale of the Synopsis, and Museum Publications - - - - -	462	1	-
£.	23,220	7	11

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1832 to Christmas 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment - - - - -	2,559	17	4
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,912	10	-
Salaries and Board Wages of Assistants, Attendants and Servants - - - - -	3,918	15	7
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library - - - - -	948	-	-
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - - - -	500	-	-
Attendants on Stoves - - - - -	156	10	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	467	1	5
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	796	10	-
Stationery - - - - -	145	-	1
Coals, Coke and Faggots - - - - -	296	-	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	89	19	1
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - -	169	13	5½
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	367	10	10
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	761	7	-
For Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, &c. and Stuffing Zoological Specimens - - - - -	166	8	-
Cabinets for Insects and Botanical Specimens - - - - -	98	9	6
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities - - - - -	1,839	18	-
Egyptian Papyri, and framing them - - - - -	424	15	6
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of The Gallery of Antiquities - - - - -	333	18	-
Cleaning Pictures, with new Frames, repairing Antiquities, &c. - - - - -	266	13	6
Printing Tickets, Rules, Statutes, List of Additions, &c. - - - - -	63	1	-
Printing Catalogue of MSS, - - - - -	200	-	-
Printing Synopsis, folding, stitching, &c. - - - - -	324	1	3
Purchase of Books - - - - -	1,359	13	6
Purchase of Manuscripts - - - - -	574	10	-
Ditto - - pursuant to the Will of the late Earl of Bridgewater - - - - -	110	-	-
Purchase of Prints - - - - -	112	4	-
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue - - - - -	360	-	-
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c. - - - - -	17	15	7
Law Expenses - - - - -	140	12	2
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	3	12	6
£.	19,484	7	3½

Balance of {	RECEIPTS - - -	£. 23,220	7	11
	EXPENSES - - -	19,484	7	3½
	Surplus in hand - - -	£. 3,736	-	7½

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Year,
so far as relates to

(A).—RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Produce - - - - -	200	-	-
Actual Produce - - - - -	462	1	-
Surplus included in Funds, No. 3 - - -	£.	262	1 -

(B.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE ELGIN AND TOWNLEY MARBLES.

Estimated Expenditure	- - - -	for Drawings	- -	£. 130	- -	£.	s.	d.
		for Engravings	- -	350	- -			
		for Printing	- -	200	- -			
						680	-	-
Actual Expense of the Drawings and Engravings	- - - -					333	18	-
Surplus not expended, and included in Funds, No. 3	- - - -	£.				346	2	-

(C.)—PURCHASES OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

Estimated Expenditure	- - - -					£.	s.	d.
						2,000	-	-
Books and MSS. purchased	- - - -	£. 1,934	3	6				
Egyptian Papyri, and framing them	- - - -	424	15	6				
						2,358	19	-
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate	- - - -	£.				358	19	-

(D.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Estimated Expenditure	- - - -					£.	s.	d.
						950	-	-
Purchases in Natural History	- - - -	£. 761	7	-				
Cabinets, Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, &c.	- - - -							
&c. to preserve the same	- - - -	264	17	6				
						1,026	4	6
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate	- - - -	£.				76	4	6

(E.)—PURCHASES OF ANTIQUITIES, COINS, &c. WITH CABINETS.

Estimated Expenditure	- - - -					£.	s.	d.
						1,050	-	-
Purchase of Coins, Antiquities, &c.	- - - -					1,839	18	-
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate	- - - -	£.				789	18	-

(F.)—EXPENSE OF THE CLASSED CATALOGUE.

Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue	- - - -					£.	s.	d.
						360	-	-
Actual Expense	- - - -					360	-	-
By Surplus (A.)	- - - -	£. 262	1	-				
By ditto (B.)	- - - -	346	2	-				
					608	3	-	
By Overpaid (C.)	- - - -	358	19	-				
By - ditto - (D.)	- - - -	76	4	6				
By - ditto - (E.)	- - - -	789	18	-				
					1,225	1	6	
						616	18	6

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS for the Year ending Christmas 1834.

Balance in hand at Christmas, including the Balance of the					£.	s.	d.
5th Quarter, in the last Account laid before The House	-	£. 3,736	-	7 ½			
Belonging to the Bridgewater Fund	- - - -	2	6	7			
					3,733	14	- ½
Dividend on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	- - - -				900	-	-
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce	- - - -				400	-	-
Dividend on 12,992 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Three per cent. Consols, be-	- - - -						
queathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater	- - - -	389	15	8			
A small Real Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of	- - - -						
Bridgewater, valued per annum at	- - - -	25	-	-			
					414	15	8
To be applied to the purchase of MSS.	- - - -	187	15	2			
To be applied towards the Salaries of Keepers of MSS.	- - - -				227	-	6
Estimated Produce of intended Sale of Duplicate Coins	- - - -				500	-	-
					£.	5,760	14 6 ½

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
From Christmas 1833 to Christmas 1834.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment - - - - -	2,560	-	-
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,950	-	-
Salaries and Board Wages of Assistants, Attendants and Servants - - - - -	3,920	-	-
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library - - - - -	948	-	-
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - - - -	500	-	-
Attendants on Stoves - - - - -	160	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	420	-	-
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	900	-	-
Stationery - - - - -	200	-	-
Coals, Coke and Faggots - - - - -	450	-	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	100	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight, &c. - - - - -	250	-	-
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - - - -	400	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the Collections - - - - -	950	-	-
Cabinets for Coins - - - - -	50	-	-
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities - - - - -	200	-	-
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles - - - - -	130	-	-
Engravings from - - ditto - - - - -	270	-	-
Printing Description of ditto - - - - -	200	-	-
Purchase of Books and MSS. - - - - -	2,500	-	-
Purchase of Prints - - - - -	200	-	-
Continuation of Classed Catalogue - - - - -	360	-	-
Printing Catalogue of MSS. - - - - -	450	-	-
Law Expenses - - - - -	150	-	-
Treasury and Exchequer Stamps for Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	3	12	6
	£.	18,221	12 6
Estimate for the Fifth Quarter - - - - -	4,555	8	1
	£.	22,777	- 7
Deduct, the Sum before specified under No. 3 - - - - -	5,760	14	6 ½
	£.	17,016	6 - ½
Add, the fraction of 1 l. - - - - -	-	13	11 ½
	£.	17,017	- -

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1833.

	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.	From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.	From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.	From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.	From Christmas 1832 to Christmas 1833.
	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
JANUARY -	7,273	6,000	3,870	7,751	9,179	16,318
FEBRUARY -	4,603	5,101	3,847	6,542	11,547	12,464
MARCH -	7,460	6,344	7,558	8,969	11,909	17,738
APRIL -	9,484	4,385	5,970	8,185	12,498	12,994
MAY -	9,608	10,218	9,309	10,651	18,158	19,485
JUNE -	12,494	7,770	8,067	14,882	17,048	28,821
JULY -	12,327	12,419	10,537	17,511	26,093	36,191
AUGUST -	-	-	-	-	-	28,260
SEPTEMBER -	-	-	-	-	-	207
OCTOBER -	8,834	6,902	10,224	12,004	19,878	19,932
NOVEMBER -	4,687	5,773	7,582	8,425	13,626	11,626
DECEMBER -	4,458	3,189	4,372	4,992	7,960	6,459
	81,228	68,101	71,336	99,912	147,896	210,495

Number of Visits made to the Reading Rooms, for the purpose of Study or Research, about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,820 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 38,200 in 1831; 46,800 in 1832; 58,800 in 1833.

Number of Visits, by Artists and Students, to the Galleries of Sculpture, for the purpose of Study, 4,398 in 1831; 4,740 in 1832; 4,490 in 1833.

Number of Visits made to the Print Room, about 4,400 in 1832; about 2,900 in 1833.

Mem.—The Public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four, except during the month of September.

Persons applying for the purpose of Study or Research are admitted to the Reading Rooms every day, between the Hours of Ten and Four, on bringing proper Recommendations.

Artists are admitted to Study in the Galleries of Sculpture every day, between the Hours of Nine and Four, except Saturday.

The Museum is closed during the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; on the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, the 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority.

British Museum, 8 February 1834.

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1833 to Christmas 1834.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1833 - - - - -	3,736	-	7 ½
Parliamentary Grant - - - - - £. 17,017 - -			
Fourth Instalment not received - - - - - 4,254 5 -			
	12,762	15	-
One year's Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	-	-
One year's Dividends on 12,972 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> Three per Cents., bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will - - -	389	15	8
Rent of a small Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will - - - - -	25	14	-
Cash received by the Sale of the Synopsis and Museum Publications - -	354	17	-
Cash received by the Sale of Duplicate Coins - - - - -	656	2	6
	£. 18,825	4	9 ½

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1833 to Christmas 1834.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the Old Establishment - - - - -	2,523	3	7
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - -	1,875	-	-
Salaries and Board Wages of Assistants, Attendants and Servants - - -	4,185	15	8
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library - - -	961	13	2
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections - - -	500	-	-
Attendants on Stoves - - - - -	198	5	-
Rent, Rates and Taxes - - - - -	258	12	3
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - -	767	12	4
Unrolling and framing Papyri, repairing Charters, &c. - - - - -	228	19	6
Stationery - - - - -	188	14	5
Coals, Coke and Faggots - - - - -	311	10	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - -	79	17	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, &c. - - - - -	191	5	9
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - -	327	4	11
Purchases in Natural History - - - - -	702	9	-
For Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, &c., and Stuffing Zoological Specimens - - - - -	221	2	-
Cabinets for Insects and Botanical Specimens - - - - -	41	7	-
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities - - - - -	229	13	6
Cabinets for Coins and Gems - - - - -	33	10	-
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of The Gallery of Antiquities -	402	3	-
Drawings, &c. from Egyptian Frescos - - - - -	10	10	-
Printing Tickets, Rules, Statutes, List of Additions, &c. - - - - -	72	9	-
Printing Catalogue of MSS., with Engraving, colouring of Plates, &c. - -	375	7	4
Printing Synopsis, folding, stitching, &c. - - - - -	216	12	10
Purchase of Books - - - - -	1,974	9	11
Purchase of Manuscripts - - - - -	528	7	6
Ditto - - pursuant to the Will of the late Earl of Bridgewater, and Binding -	331	9	6
Purchase of Prints - - - - -	225	6	-
Expenditure on account of new Catalogue of Printed Books - - - - -	382	11	4
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c. - - - - -	79	8	8
Law Expenses - - - - -	149	8	10
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	3	2	6
	£. 18,577	1	6

Balance of	{ RECEIPTS - - - - -	£. 18,825	4	9 ½
	{ EXPENSES - - - - -	18,577	1	6
	Surplus in hand - - -	£. 248	3	3 ½

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments,
and Admissions,
1812—1835.

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Year,
as far as relates to

(A.)—RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Produce - - - - -	400	-	-
Actual Produce - - - - -	354	17	-
Excess of Estimate above actual Produce - - - £.	45	3	-

(B.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE ELGIN AND TOWNLEY MARBLES.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expenditure - - - - - for Drawings - - £. 130 - -	600	-	-
for Engravings - - 270 - -	402	3	-
for Printing - - 200 - -	197	17	-
Actual Expense - - - - -			
Surplus not Expended - - - £.			

(C.)—PURCHASES OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expenditure - - - - -	2,500	-	-
Books and MSS. purchased - - - - - £. 2,502 7 5			
Egyptian Papyri, and framing them - - - - - 228 19 6	2,731	16	11
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate - - - £.	231	16	-

(D.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expenditure - - - - -	950	-	-
Purchases in Natural History - - - - - £. 702 9 -			
Cabinets, Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, &c. to preserve the same - - - - - 221 2 -	923	11	-
Surplus not Expended - - - £.	26	9	-

(E.)—PURCHASES OF ANTIQUITIES, COINS, &c. WITH CABINETS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expenditure - - - - -	250	-	-
Purchase of Antiquities, Coins, &c. - - - - - 263 3 6			
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate - - - £.	13	3	6

(F.)—EXPENSE OF THE NEW CATALOGUE OF PRINTED BOOKS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expenditure - - - - -	360	-	-
Actual Expense - - - - -	382	11	4
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate - - - £.	22	11	4
By Deficiency (A.) - - - - - £. 45 3 -	£. 312	14	9
By Overpaid (C.) - - - - - 231 16 11			
By ditto - (E.) - - - - - 13 3 6			
By ditto - (F.) - - - - - 22 11 4			
By Surplus - (B.) - - - - - 197 17 -	224	6	-
By ditto - (D.) - - - - - 26 9 -			
	88	8	9

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,
For the Year ending Christmas 1835.

Balance in hand at Christmas	-	-	-	-	-	£. 248	3	3½	£.	s.	d.
Remainder of last Parliamentary Grant, received in February	-	-	-	-	-	4,254	5	-			
Balance due from the Bridgewater Fund	-	-	-	-	-	140	13	9			
									4,643	2	-½
Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
Dividends on 12,992 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater	-	-	-	-	-	389	15	8			
A small Real Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, taken for the year at	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-			
						409	15	8			
To be applied to the purchase of MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	187	15	2			
To be applied towards the Salaries of Keepers of MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	6
									£.	6,115	2 6½

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1834 to Christmas 1835.

Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Ditto - for extra Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,560	-	-
Salaries and Board Wages of Assistants, Attendants and Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,250	-	-
Officers' Salaries, for the Banksian Library and Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	965	-	-
Attendants on Stoves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Rent, Rates and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios, and framing Papyri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	-	-
Coals, Coke and Faggots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Candles, and Gas-light Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
Purchases to continue Sir Joseph Banks's Botanical Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	-	-
Cabinets for Coins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Engravings from - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-
Printing Description of ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-
Drawings and Engravings of Egyptian Inscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Purchase of Books and Manuscripts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Purchase of Prints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-
Continuation of new Catalogue of printed Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Transcribing Catalogue, with a view to the removing of the Library to the new Wing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
Printing Catalogue of Manuscripts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Law Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	6
Treasury and Exchequer Stamps for Parliamentary Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
									£.	19,128	12 6
Estimate for the Fifth Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,782	3	1½
GENERAL TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	23,910	15 7½
Deduct, the Sum before specified under No. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,115	2	6½
Add the fraction of 1 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	17,795	13 1
									£.	17,796	- -

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1834.

	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.	From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.	From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.	From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.	From Christmas 1832 to Christmas 1833.	From Christmas 1833 to Christmas 1834.
	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o	N ^o
JANUARY -	6,000	3,870	7,751	9,179	16,318	16,977
FEBRUARY -	5,101	3,847	6,542	11,547	12,464	16,639
MARCH -	6,344	7,558	8,969	11,909	17,738	16,181
APRIL -	4,385	5,970	8,185	12,498	12,994	16,252
MAY -	10,218	9,309	10,651	18,158	19,485	19,057
JUNE -	7,770	8,067	14,882	17,048	28,821	36,652
JULY -	12,419	10,537	17,511	26,093	36,191	36,485
AUGUST -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28,260	26,144
SEPTEMBER -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	207	485
OCTOBER -	6,902	10,224	12,004	19,878	19,932	29,160
NOVEMBER -	5,773	7,582	8,425	13,626	11,626	12,246
DECEMBER -	3,189	4,372	4,992	7,960	6,459	11,088
	68,101	71,336	99,912	147,896	210,495	237,366

Number of Visits made to the Reading Rooms, for the purpose of Study or Research, about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,820 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 38,200 in 1831; 46,800 in 1832; 58,800 in 1833; 70,266 in 1834.

Number of Visits, by Artists and Students, to the Galleries of Sculpture, for the purpose of Study, 4,938 in 1831; 4,740 in 1832; 4,490 in 1833; 5,645 in 1834.

Number of Visits made to the Print Room, about 4,400 in 1832; 2,900 in 1833; 2,204 in 1834.

Mem.—The Public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four, except during the month of September.

Persons applying for the purpose of Study or Research are admitted to the Reading Rooms every day, between the Hours of Ten and Four, on bringing proper Recommendations.

Artists are admitted to Study in the Galleries of Sculpture every day, between the Hours of Nine and Four, except Saturday.

The Museum is closed during the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; on the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, the 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority.

British Museum, 17 Feb. 1835.

Mawer Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 2.

Appendix, No. 2.

Parliamentary Grants
for Purchases.
1811—1835.SPECIAL GRANTS Voted by Parliament between the 1st January 1811 and the 1st January 1835,
for the Purchase of Collections to be deposited in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

		£.	s.	d.
1813: 7 July	A Collection of Works and MSS. chiefly on Jurisprudence, belonging to Francis Hargrave, Esq. - - - - -	8,000	-	-
1814: 4 July	A numerous Collection of Ancient Bronzes, of Greek and Roman Coins, of Gems, Drawings, &c. formerly belonging to Charles Townley, Esq. - - - - -	8,200	-	-
1816: 10 June	The Collection of Greek Antiquities formed by the Earl of Elgin, consisting of Sculptures from the Parthenon, a number of Coins, Vases, and Architectural Drawings, &c. - - - - -	35,000	-	-
1818: 5 May	A Collection of Biblical and Classical MSS., an extensive series of Editions of Classical Authors, many enriched with MS. Notes by eminent scholars, and a Library of Books in Theology, Criticism, and general Literature, with a rare Collection of Newspapers from the year 1603 - - - - -	13,500	-	-
1825: 25 Apr.	A very extensive Collection of MSS. in the Syriac, Arabic, Persian and Turkish Languages; a numerous series of Cufic and other Oriental Coins, and several Gems and Antiquities, belonging to the late Claudius James Rich, Esq. - - - - -	7,500	-	-
1834: 5 Aug.	A Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, particularly illustrative of the domestic manners of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, belonging to Mr. Joseph Sams - - - - -	2,500	-	-
— —	A Collection of Fossil Saurian Remains, formed by Mr. Thomas Hawkins - - - - -	1,310	5	-

British Museum,
20 Oct. 1835.J. Forshall,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 1 April 1833;—for,

- (1.)—A GENERAL ACCOUNT of all Sums of Money Received and Expended on account of the British Museum, from whatever source the same may have been derived, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833 inclusive, each year respectively, under the following heads:—of Receipts, viz. Parliamentary Grant, Dividends on Stock, Rents, Sale of Books, Prints, Synopsis, Museum Publications, Sundries, additional Receipts: Payments, viz. 1. Gross Amount of Salaries of all the Officers, and of extra Service Money paid to ditto; 2. Ditto ditto to Attendants; 3. Wages and Board Wages to Servants; 4. Lighting and Warming the Museum; 5. Amount expended on objects of Literature, Science, Fine Arts, Natural History, &c. to be deposited in the Museum; 6. Book-binding; 7. Printing; 8. Stationery; 9. Law Expenses; additional Payments.
- (2.)—A GENERAL ACCOUNT of all Bequests, Donations and Contributions above the value of £. 100, made to the British Museum, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833: and distinguishing such Bequests as have any special Conditions annexed to them, and stating how far such Conditions have been complied with.
- (3.)—A GENERAL ACCOUNT of all Sums paid on account of the Printing of the Museum Catalogues and other Museum Publications, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833 inclusive; stating the Cost of each Publication, and the Sums paid to the Editor and Engraver, or for otherwise illustrating such Work, and to the Printer and Bookbinder, and to whom paid; with an Account of the Number of Copies printed, and the disposal of the same; distinguishing the Copies printed on Vellum, and their appropriation.
- (4.)—A GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Number of Volumes of Printed Books contained in the Library of the British Museum, in the years 1821 and 1832 respectively, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, and of the Additions in each year since 1821; with an Account of the Number of Volumes sold or otherwise disposed of, stating whether such Sale was by Private Auction, or otherwise; also, a similar Account with respect to the Manuscripts.
- (5.)—AN ANNUAL ACCOUNT, from 16th February 1821 to the 25th March 1833, of the Number of Librarians, Officers and other Persons employed in the British Museum, with the Amount of their respective Salaries, Extra Service Money, Gratuities and Perquisites, and any other Sum or Sums of Money received by them beyond their stated Salaries, or of any Emolument derived from other Public Sources, Civil or Ecclesiastical; with an Account, stating the nature and extent of the Service and Attendance of each Officer, and also the nature and extent of the Services for which Extra Service Money may have been paid; and the nature and extent of the accommodation afforded to each Officer in the way of Lodging, &c.
- (6.)—A COPY of all Statutes, Rules and Bye-Laws of the Trustees of the British Museum now in force.
- (7.)—AN ACCOUNT of all Sums paid by the Board of Works on account of the British Museum, specifying the purposes for which paid; together with an Estimate of any Building or Buildings proposed to be erected by the Board of Works for the purposes of the British Museum, according to the Plan of Sir Robert Smirke.

(1).—ACCOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED AND EXPENDED FOR

SUMS of MONEY RECEIVED,

YEARS ending {	25 March 1821.	25 March 1822.	25 March 1823.	(9 Months.) Christmas 1823.	Christmas 1824.	Christmas 1825.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
PARLIAMENTARY Grant -	10,007 14 4	8,479 - -	9,425 13 -	8,766 - -	4,847 - -	15,416 - -
Ditto - - Special -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,500 - -
Dividends on Stock -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -
Rents - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sale of Books - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sale of Prints - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sale of Synopsis, and other } Museum Publications - }	329 1 1	337 16 10	557 16 1	148 7 1	112 6 6	160 14 6
Additional Receipts; viz.						
Decayed Trees - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Profit on Exchequer Bills -	76 4 2	67 13 4	63 13 4	43 15 -	190 5 10	- - -
Old Furniture sold - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

SUMS of MONEY EXPENDED,

SALARIES and Extra Service } Money to the Officers - }	3,771 5 -	3,570 - -	3,712 6 -	2,452 10 -	3,793 19 4	4,622 6 9
Salaries and Extra Service } Money to Attendants and } Servants - - - - }	1,626 14 6	1,747 10 6	1,732 8 5	1,300 7 11	2,019 - 10	2,661 14 10
Lighting and Warming the } Museum - - - - }	421 9 -	421 12 9	382 9 6	335 15 -	396 2 6	447 2 -
On objects of Literature, } Science, Fine Arts, &c. - }	1,508 12 9	721 14 -	511 6 6	3,125 19 3	995 12 10	8,755 4 7
Book-binding - - -	547 2 6	453 7 6	385 5 -	183 9 -	460 14 3	657 16 6
Printing (exclusive of Fac- } Simile of Alexandr. MS.) - }	50 12 -	- - -	14 1 -	11 4 6	- - -	109 5 -
Stationery - - - -	183 12 -	144 10 6	145 4 -	77 14 6	150 4 6	297 3 6
Additional Payments; viz.						
Rent and Taxes, Repairs } and Fittings, Freight, } Expense of Alexandrian } Fac-Simile, Drawings and } Engravings for Gallery of } Antiquities, Classed Ca- } talogue, Law Expenses, } &c. - - - - }	2,590 - 9	2,699 10 5	2,302 6 4	1,304 11 - $\frac{1}{2}$	2,022 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,578 13 10

- - - - THE BRITISH MUSEUM, from 25 March 1820 to 25 March 1833.

- - - - - from 25 March 1820 to 25 March 1833.

Christmas 1826.	Christmas 1827.	Christmas 1828.	Christmas 1829.	Christmas 1830.	Christmas 1831.	Christmas 1832.	3 Months to 25 March 1833.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
13,992 - -	12,877 - -	16,649 - -	19,899 - -	16,143 - -	14,451 - -	16,922 - -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	1,289 15 8	1,289 15 8	194 17 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 11 -	23 11 10	- -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*956 - 3	*1,087 17 -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
307 15 -	98 10 -	217 6 7	29 7 4	70 12 -	4 6 10	148 15 4	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
58 13 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 8 6	- -

* Transferred to the Royal Society, in part payment for the Arundel Collection of MSS.

- - - - - from 25 March 1820 to 25 March 1833.

4,546 7 1	4,304 11 4	5,266 3 8	5,845 17 6	5,789 1 10	5,910 14 5	5,932 5 5	2,055 - -
2,883 1 6	3,340 17 7	3,647 10 -	3,673 15 7	3,822 3 8	3,856 19 4½	3,992 18 4	1,059 3 4
448 3 6	557 18 6	720 13 6	578 - -	594 3 6	530 7 6	512 16 4	37 12 9
1,911 9 4	1,295 14 10	1,012 - 11	2,254 3 2	2,783 3 11	2,817 3 9†	4,522 1 11†	430 6 7
847 9 6	839 9 -	619 10 -	717 19 6	933 14 7	794 14 3	711 7 -	149 4 -
- - -	136 10 -	13 2 -	132 - -	154 1 6	35 7 6	14 - 6	- -
197 19 -	197 13 6	243 7 6	188 - 6	169 2 5	138 11 5	181 1 -	36 6 6
3,606 6 9	3,931 14 5½	4,743 2 1½	6,845 1 7	3,210 12 10	2,600 11 6½	2,705 13 2	428 14 8

† Exclusive of the Sums received for the Sale of Duplicate Books transferred to the Royal Society.

Appendix, No. 3.

(2.)—BEQUESTS, DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

2. Account of Bequests,
Donations and Contributions.

AN ACCOUNT of all BEQUESTS, DONATIONS and CONTRIBUTIONS above the value of £.100, so far as the same can be estimated, made to The BRITISH MUSEUM, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833; distinguishing such Bequests as have any Special Conditions annexed to them, and stating how far such Conditions have been complied with.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT.	DONOR.	REMARKS.
1821	A painted Sarcophagus of Stone, discovered in a Tomb at Thebes.	The Earl of Belmore.	No conditions.
	A variety of Specimens of Rocks and other objects of Natural History, collected in the Expedition to the Polar Regions.	The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.	No conditions.
1822	A miniature Portrait of John, first Lord Henniker, set with diamonds.	The late John, second Lord Henniker.	No conditions.
1823	The valuable Library formed by His Majesty King George the Third, to the number of more than Seventy thousand Volumes, comprising a judicious selection of the best Authors in all departments of Literature and Science, particularly in History; and including a rich collection of the earliest and rarest productions of the press; together with an extensive series of Maps, Plans and Drawings, chiefly illustrative of the Topography of the British Dominions.	His Majesty King George IV.	No conditions.
	A Statue of Shakespear, by Roubillac - - -	The late David Garrick, Esq.	No conditions.
	A very valuable Collection of Pictures; sixteen in number.	The late Sir John Beaumont, Bart.	No conditions.
	Numerous Specimens of Rocks, collected by Capt. Parry during his last voyage to the Polar Seas.	The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.	No conditions.
1824	An extraordinary rich and well selected Cabinet of Greek Coins, consisting of Five thousand two hundred and five Pieces, embracing some of the rarest and choicest specimens of ancient medallie art; a collection of One hundred and eleven ancient Gems; a valuable and extensive series of ancient Bronzes, Seven hundred and ninety-eight in number; Eight ancient Busts, in Marble; and Nine Volumes containing Eleven hundred and twenty Drawings by early Masters; and an alto relievo Carving in yellow Stone, by Albert Dürer.	The late Richard Payne Knight, Esq.	No conditions.
1825	A Collection of Works on Italian History and Topography, consisting of nearly Two thousand Volumes.	Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Baronet.	No conditions.
	The Persepolitan Marbles, collected by Sir Gore Ouseley during his embassy to the Court of Persia.	Sir Gore Ouseley	No conditions.
	A very valuable Cabinet of Coins and Medals both ancient and modern, exceeding Fifteen thousand five hundred in number.	His Majesty King George IV.	No conditions.
1826	A gilt Colossal Figure of Gaudma, a Burmese Deity, from Rangoon; with a large Impression of the Foot of the same deity.	Captain Marryat, R. N.	No conditions.
	A Picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, known as "The Captive Lord."	The Rev. William Long, Canon of Windsor.	No conditions.
	A mass of Meteoric Iron from Otumpa in South America, weighing nearly thirteen hundred weight.	Woodbine Parish, Esq.	No conditions.
	A large Collection of Foreign and English Insects -	Dr. Leach - -	No conditions.
1827	The Watering Place; a Landscape by Gainsborough.	The Lord Farnborough.	No conditions.
	The Banishment of Cleombrotus by Leonidas; a Picture by West.	William Wilkins, Esq.	No conditions.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT.	DONOR.	REMARKS.	Appendix, No. 3.
1827	A very beautiful illuminated Manuscript of Ecclesiastical Services and Prayers, made by order of the Widow of the Duke de Croy and D'Arschott, in 1601.	Adam Askew, Esq.	No conditions.	2. Account of Bequests, Donations and Contributions.
	A considerable Collection of Books and Manuscripts in the Arabic, Persian and other Oriental Languages.	The late Joseph Fowler Hull, Esq.	No conditions.	
1828	Collections for a General History of Derbyshire, with numerous Charters and other Documents relating to the same county.	The late Adam Wolley, Esq.	No conditions.	
	A considerable addition to the Collection of Italian History and Topography formerly given by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.	Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Baronet.	No conditions.	
	A Collection of Manuscripts and Drawings by the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Mr. Essex, chiefly illustrative of Gothic Architecture in England.	The late Rev. Thos. Kerrich.	No conditions.	
	A Gold Snuff Box set with Diamonds, and ornamented with a miniature Portrait of the Emperor Napoleon.	The late Hon. Mrs. Damer.	No conditions. Directions of the Will complied with.	
1829	Twenty-two Volumes in folio and quarto, containing the Correspondence of English Ministers, either at home or abroad, with George Stepney, Esq. Envoy to several of the European States, between the years 1690 and 1707.—A Volume of original Letters from Andrew Newport, Esq. and others, 1689–1692.—The original Autograph of Lord Herbert of Cherbury's celebrated Treatise "De Veritate;" and other Manuscripts.	W. R. Stokes, Esq.	No conditions.	
	A Collection of original Letters and Papers, consisting of the Correspondence of the Count Joseph de Puisaye, relative to the affairs of the French Royalists, between 1793 and 1825; in One hundred and seventeen Volumes.	The late Count Joseph de Puisaye.	No conditions.	
	Sixty-seven Volumes of Manuscripts, and ninety-six Charters.—£.7,000 to be invested in the Three per cent. Consols, and £.5,000 sterling; and also Real Estates in Great Britain, producing about £.25 a year.	The late Francis Henry, Earl of Bridgewater.	No conditions. Directions of the Will complied with.	
	A splendid Collection of Minerals from the Hartz Mountains.	His Majesty King George IV.	No conditions.	
1830	Manuscript Collections for a General History of Suffolk, in Forty-one folio Volumes.	Hudson Gurney, Esq. M. P.	No conditions.	
	Antiquities of Mexico, comprising Fac-similes of ancient Mexican Paintings and Hieroglyphics; together with the Monuments of New Spain, by M. Dupaix: The whole illustrated by many valuable inedited Manuscripts, by Augustine Aglio. Seven Volumes, folio; London 1830: a magnificent Copy, printed on Vellum, with coloured Plates, superbly bound in red morocco.	Viscount Kingsborough.	No conditions.	
1831	Fac-simile Drawings of ancient Mexican Paintings or Hieroglyphics preserved in the Library of the Institute at Bologna, in the Vatican Library, in the Royal Library of Dresden, in the Borgia Museum at Rome, in the Imperial Library of Vienna, and in the Royal Library of Berlin; copied by M. Augustin Aglio, for the Engravings in Viscount Kingsborough's "Mexican Antiquities;" in Six quarto Portfolios.	Viscount Kingsborough.	No conditions.	
	The Papers of the late Archdeacon Coxe, being chiefly materials for his Literary Works; in Two hundred and six Volumes.	The Rev. George Coxe.	No conditions.	
	The large Collection of Architectural and other Casts in Plaster, the property of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence.	The Royal Academy.	No conditions.	
	A very valuable Collection of Thirty-five Pictures, chiefly by early Masters.	The late Rev. William Holwell Carr.	No conditions. Directions of the Will complied with.	

(3.)—SUMS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF - - - - -

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of The GALLERY of ANTIQUITIES, - - - - -

						£.	s.	d.
Years ending	-	-	-	25 March 1821	-	-	-	Nil.-
Ditto	-	-	-	„ 1822	-	-	331	5 -
Ditto	-	-	-	„ 1823	-	-	309	9 -
(Nine Months) ending	-	-	-	Christmas 1823	-	-	215	5 -
Years ending	-	-	-	„ 1824	-	-	362	5 -
Ditto	-	-	-	„ 1825	-	-	511	16 6
Ditto	-	-	-	„ 1826	-	-	1,528	14 6
Ditto	-	-	-	„ 1827	-	-	1,303	7 5

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several SUMS paid on Account of
between 16 February 1821 and

YEARS ending	25 March 1821.	25 March 1822.	25 March 1823.
Artists, for Drawing, Engraving, and Colouring	nil.	-- Messrs. W. Bromley, F. Engleheart, — Port- bury, C. Heath, J. T. Wedgewood, J. Mitchell, H. Moses, Geo. Corbould, £. 328. 13.	-- Messrs. G. Cooke, C. Heath, H. Moses, W. Fin- den, — Havell, £. 231. 5.
Writing Engravers	nil.	nil.	— Davies, £. 6. 16. 6.
Paper for Engravings	nil.	{ Messrs. Tipper } £. 2. 12.	- - £. 23. 9.
Copper-plate Printers	nil.	nil.	- - £. 47. 18. 6.
Paper for Printing	nil.	nil.	{ Messrs. Tipper } £. 23. 9.
Printers	nil.	nil.	- - nil.
Bookbinder	nil.	nil.	- - nil.
Editor	nil.	nil.	- - nil.

Christmas 1827.	Christmas 1828.	Christmas 1829.	Christmas 1830.
- - H. Corbould, C. Heath, R. Newton, W. Bromley, W. Finden, J. H. Watt, — Le Keux, W. Great- batch, C. Rolls, B. P. Gib- bon, F. Ransom, £. 1,017. 2.	- - J. H. Watt, H. Corbould, F. Ransom, A. Freebairn, W. Bromley, R. Newton, W. Greatbatch, H. Moses, £. 592. 18.	- - W. Greatbatch, H. Cor- bould, J. H. Watt, E. Tur- rell, C. Heath, H. Moses, £. 460. 19.	- - H. Corbould, — Hors- burgh, H. Moses, W. D. Taylor, W. Chevalier, F. Engleheart, £. 421. 1.
* — Davies, £. 5. 8.	- - nil.	— Davies, £. 7. 2. 6.	— Davies, £. 2. 5.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.
— Dixon, £. 198. 9.	- - nil.	— Dixon, £. 249.	— Dixon, £. 103. 17.
Smith & Co. £. 49. 13. 9.	- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.
W. Nicol, £. 33. 14. 8.	- - nil.	- - nil.	W. Nicol, £. 50. 12.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	C. Tuckett, £. 74. 4. 3.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.

MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS, from 16 Feb. 1820 to 25 March 1833.

Vols. V. VI. VII. VIII. and IX. from 16 Feb. 1821 to 25 March 1833.

Years ending					£.	s.	d.
Christmas 1828	-	-	-	-	592	18	-
Ditto	-	-	-	-	717	1	6
Ditto	-	-	-	-	651	19	3
Ditto	-	-	-	-	815	-	6
Ditto	-	-	-	-	559	17	-
(Three Months) ending	-	-	-	-	126	-	-
TOTAL					£.	8,024	18 8

the Publication of The GALLERY of ANTIQUITIES, Vols. V. VI. VII. VIII. and IX.
25 March 1833, were distributed.

(9 Months) Christmas 1823.	Christmas 1824.	Christmas 1825.	Christmas 1826.
- - H. Corbould, — Romney, W. Finden. £.215. 5.	- - H. Corbould, H. Freebairn, J. H. Watt. £.362. 5.	- - G. Corbould, H. Corbould, R. Newton, W. Bromley, £.511. 16. 6.	- - H. Corbould, — Portbury, H. Moses, W. Bromley, C. Heath, A. Duncan, J. H. Watt, G. Cooke, G. Corbould, G. Romney, F. Engleheart, F. Ransom, G. T. Doo, E. F. Finden. £.1,454. 17.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	C. Tuckett, £.73. 17. 6.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.
Christmas 1831.	Christmas 1832.	(3 Months) 25 March 1833.	Artists, for Drawing, Engraving, and Colouring.
- - H. Corbould, G. Corbould, J. H. Watt, H. Moses, G. T. Doo, W. Bromley, A. Freebairn, E. Finden, W. Taylor, £.761. 2.	- - E. Finden, G. Corbould, — Le Keux, H. Moses, R. Newton, H. Corbould, A. Warren, W. Bromley, £.459. 17.	- - H. Corbould, F. Bacon, H. Moses, S. Davenport, £.126.	
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	Writing Engravers.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	Paper for Engravings.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	Copper-plate Printers.
Lepard & Smith, £.53. 18. 6.	- - nil.	- - nil.	Paper for Printing.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	Printers.
- - nil.	- - nil.	- - nil.	Bookbinder.
- - nil.	C. R. Cockerell, £.100.	- - nil.	Editor.

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the FAC-SIMILE of The ALEXANDRIAN MS. which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

TOM. I.—PARS I.	
Printed - - - - -	250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - - - -	107
Sold - - - - -	9
	<u>116</u>
Remain in Stock - - - - -	134

TOM. I.—PARS II.	
Printed - - - - -	250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - - - -	94
Sold - - - - -	7
	<u>101</u>
Remain in Stock - - - - -	134

TOM. II.—PARS I.	
Printed - - - - -	250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - - - -	74
Sold - - - - -	3
	<u>77</u>
Remain in Stock - - - - -	173

TOM. II.—PARS II.	
Printed - - - - -	250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - - - -	74
Sold - - - - -	3
	<u>77</u>
Remain in Stock - - - - -	173

TOM. III.	
Printed - - - - -	250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - - - -	43
Sold - - - - -	4
	<u>47</u>
Remain in Stock - - - - -	203

NOTÆ.—PARS I.	
Printed - - - - -	250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - - - -	107
Sold - - - - -	9
	<u>116</u>
Remain in Stock - - - - -	134

NOTÆ.—PARS II.	
Printed - - - - -	250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - - - -	94
Sold - - - - -	7
	<u>101</u>
Remain in Stock - - - - -	149

NOTÆ.—PARS III.	
Printed - - - - -	250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - - - -	74
Sold - - - - -	3
	<u>77</u>
Remain in Stock - - - - -	173

NOTÆ.—PARS IV.	
Printed - - - - -	250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - - - -	43
Sold - - - - -	4
	<u>47</u>
Remain in Stock - - - - -	203

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the OUTLINES of CLASSIFICATION of a LIBRARY,
[Not printed for Sale,]
between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

Year ending Christmas 1825 - - - - - £.63. 14. 6.

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the OUTLINES of CLASSIFICATION of a LIBRARY, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

		£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1825.	Printer - - - - -	George Woodfall -	50	12 -
	Bookbinder - - - - -	B. Pipping - - - - -	13	2 6

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the OUTLINES of CLASSIFICATION of a LIBRARY which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - -	105 Copies.
Distributed as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - - - -	65
	<u>40</u>
Remain - - - - -	

Appendix, No. 3.
3. Expense of Printing
Catalogues and other
Publications.

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of MAPS and TOPOGRAPHICAL PRINTS and DRAWINGS in the LIBRARY of H. M. King George IV. between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

					£.	s.	d.
Years ending Christmas 1829	-	-	-	-	782	10	3
Ditto - 1830	-	-	-	-	25	9	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	£.	807	19	3

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of MAPS and TOPOGRAPHICAL PRINTS and DRAWINGS in the LIBRARY of H. M. King George IV., between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.]

		Years ending	Christmas 1829.	Christmas 1830.	TOTAL.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Paper - - - -	George Woodfall	- -	367 17 6	- nil. -	367 17 6
Printing - - - -	- - - -	- -	385 17 9	- nil. -	385 17 9
Bookbinder - - -	C. Tuckett	- -	28 15 -	25 9 -	54 4 -

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of MAPS and TOPOGRAPHICAL PRINTS and DRAWINGS in the LIBRARY of H. M. King George IV., which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - -	763
Distributed according to the Provisions of the Copyright Act, and as	} 308
Presents, and retained for the use of the Library and the Museum -	
Sold - - - - -	11
	319
Remain in Stock - - - - -	344

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of ANGLO-GALLIC COINS, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

					£.	s.	d.
Years ending Christmas 1826	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
Ditto - 1827	-	-	-	-	169	16	10
TOTAL	-	-	-	£.	176	2	10

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of ANGLO-GALLIC COINS, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

		Years ending	Christmas 1826.	- - -	Christmas 1827.	TOTAL.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Artists, for Drawing and Engraving -	{ H. Corbould, } -		6 6 -	- - -	- nil. -	6 6 -
	{ H. Moses }					
Paper - - - -	- - - -	-	nil. -	Smith & Co.	49 18 9	49 18 9
Printer - - - -	- - - -	-	nil. -	W. Nicol -	91 13 4	91 13 4
Bookbinder - - -	- - - -	-	nil. -	C. Tuckett -	28 4 9	28 4 9

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of ANGLO-GALLIC COINS, which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - -	250
Distributed according to the Provisions of the Copyright Act, and as	} 91
Presents, and retained for the use of the Library and the Museum -	
Sold - - - - -	37
	128
Remain in Stock - - - - -	122

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of Mr. R. P. Knight's CATALOGUE of his COLLECTION of GREEK COINS, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

Appendix, No. 3.

3. Expense of Printing Catalogues and other Publications.

					£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1829	-	-	-	-	126	8	-
Ditto	-	1830	-	-	156	2	9
TOTAL					282	10	9

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of Mr. R. P. Knight's CATALOGUE of his COLLECTION of GREEK COINS, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

		Years ending	Christmas 1829.	-	-	-	Christmas 1830.	TOTALS.	
			£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Paper	-	Lepard & Co.	26	8	-	Lepard & Co.	75	12	-
Printer	-	W. Nicol	100	-	-	W. Nicol	52	1	6
Bookbinder	-	-	-	nil.	-	C. Tuckett	28	9	3

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of Mr. R. P. Knight's COLLECTION of GREEK COINS, which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Distributed according to the Provisions of the Copyright Act, and as										82
Presents, and retained for the use of the Library and the Museum										
Sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
										84
Remain in Stock										166

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1828, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

					£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1830	-	-	-	-	31	17	-
Ditto	-	1831	-	-	4	2	-
TOTAL					35	19	-

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1828, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

		Years ending	Christmas 1830.	Christmas 1831.	TOTALS.
			£.	s.	d.
Printer	-	George Woodfall	23	8	-
Bookbinder	-	C. Tuckett	8	9	-

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1828, which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251 Copies.
Distributed as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Remain								143

Appendix, No. 3.

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1829,
between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

Year ending Christmas 1831 - - - - - £. 26 7 -

3. Expense of Printing
Catalogues and other
Publications.

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1829, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

				£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1831.	{	Printer - - -	George Woodfall -	13	12	-
		Bookbinder - -	C. Tuckett - -	12	15	-

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1829, which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - -	255 Copies.
Distributed as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - -	155
Remain - - - - -	100

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1830,
between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

Year ending Christmas 1831 - - - - - £. 30 7 6

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1830, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

				£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1831.	{	Printer - - -	George Woodfall -	17	17	6
		Bookbinder - -	C. Tuckett - -	12	10	-

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1830, which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - -	250 Copies.
Distributed as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - -	106
Remain - - - - -	144

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the SYNOPSIS of the BRITISH MUSEUM, which have been printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833.

Thirteen Editions or Impressions of the Synopsis have been printed, comprising 39,290 copies ;
of which, almost the entire number have been sold.

The total Cost of Printing, &c. appears to be about - - -	£. 2,539.
The total Receipts, about - - - - -	£. 3,898.

No COPIES of any MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS have been printed on Vellum at the Public Expense.

(4.)—MANUSCRIPTS AND CHARTERS AND PRINTED BOOKS.

Appendix, No. 3.

4. Printed Books and MSS. in the Museum, and Number of Volumes sold.

ACCOUNT showing the Number of VOLS. of MSS. contained in the LIBRARY of the BRITISH MUSEUM in the Years 1821 and 1832 respectively, and of the Additions in each Year since 1821.

	MSS.	CHARTERS, &c.		MSS.	CHARTERS, &c.
Total in - - 1821	17,937	16,423	Added in - - 1822	4	none.
			Ditto - - 1823	19	none.
Ditto - - 1832	21,604	19,093	Ditto - - 1824	8	none.
			Ditto - - 1825	817	none.
			Ditto - - 1826	149	none.
			Ditto - - 1827	5	none.
			Ditto - - 1828	482	1,007
			Ditto - - 1829	413	937
			Ditto - - 1830	86	82
			Ditto - - 1831	1,418	594
			Ditto - - 1832	266	50

ACCOUNT showing the Number of VOLS. of PRINTED BOOKS, so nearly as the same can be ascertained, contained in the LIBRARY of the BRITISH MUSEUM in the Years 1821 and 1832 respectively, and of the Additions in each Year since 1821.

			PRINTED BOOKS.					PRINTED BOOKS.	
Total in	-	-	1821	115,925	Added in	-	-	1822	1,208
					Ditto	-	-	1823	1,163
Ditto	-	-	1832	218,957	Ditto	-	-	1824	1,895
					Ditto	-	-	1825	4,829
					Ditto	-	-	1826	2,764
					Ditto	-	-	1827	16,310
					Ditto	-	-	1828	73,979
					Ditto	-	-	1829	2,981
					Ditto	-	-	1830	3,941
					Ditto	-	-	1831	4,276
					Ditto	-	-	1832	4,096

ACCOUNT showing the Number of VOLS. of PRINTED BOOKS* sold, or otherwise disposed of, from the LIBRARY of the BRITISH MUSEUM, between the Years 1820 and 1833, stating whether such Sale was by Private Auction or otherwise.

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES.			REMARKS.
1830	-	-	2,072 Duplicates	Transferred to the Library of the Royal Society of London, in exchange for the Arundel Collection of MSS.
1831	-	-	5,639 Ditto	Sold by Public Auction by Messrs. Sotheby & Son.
1832	-	-	6,699 Ditto	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.

* No MSS. received into the Collections of the British Museum have at any time been sold, or otherwise disposed of.

(5.)—OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN - - - - -

ANNUAL ACCOUNT of the Number of OFFICERS EMPLOYED in the BRITISH MUSEUM,

OFFICE.	NAME Of the present Officer.	RECEIPTS IN THE YEARS ENDING - - -				
		25 March 1821.	25 March 1822.	25 March 1823.	(9 Months) Christmas 1823.	Christmas 1824.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Principal Librarian - -	Sir Henry Ellis -	500 - -	500 - -	500 - -	375 - -	500 - -
Keeper of MSS. - - -	Rev. J. Forshall -	350 - -	350 - -	350 - -	225 - -	350 - -
Assistant Keeper of MSS. -	Sir Frederic Madden	120 - -	120 - -	120 - -	90 - -	115 1 -
Keeper of Printed Books -	Rev. H. H. Baber -	350 - -	350 - -	350 - -	225 - -	350 - -
Assistant Keeper - - -	Rev. H. F. Cary -	270 - -	270 - -	270 - -	165 - -	270 - -
Additional Assistant Keeper -	Antonio Panizzi, Esq.	243 15 -	275 - -	173 9 -	150 - -	280 15 -
Keeper of Printed Books -	N. Carlisle, Esq. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Attached to the Royal Li- brary for eighteen years, previously to its removal to the Museum.						
Assistant Keeper - - -	W. Armstrong, Esq. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Attached to the Royal Li- brary for forty-five years, previously to its removal to the Museum.						
Assistant Keeper - - -	J. H. Glover, Esq. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Attached to the Royal Li- brary for eighteen years, previously to its removal to the Museum.						

REMARKS.

- (¹) *Principal Librarian.*—Joseph Planta, Esq. was Principal Librarian until December 1827: since that time, Sir Henry Ellis. Has the general custody of the Museum, and is to take care that the duties assigned to the other Officers and Servants are properly performed. Is to grant all admissions to the Reading Room, and to conduct the correspondence relating to it. Has apartments in the Museum, consisting of eleven rooms, in which he is bound to reside; and an allowance of Stationery to the amount of about £.5 a year. During the period specified in the Order of The House, Sir Henry Ellis has derived no emolument from any other public source. Is also Expenditor, for which Office he receives no remuneration.
- (²) *Keeper of MSS.*—Henry Ellis, Esq. until December 1827: since that time, the Rev. J. Forshall. Mr. Forshall has the custody and arrangement of the MSS. and Charters; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum: has apartments, consisting of nine rooms, in which he is bound to reside; has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year; is entitled, as Keeper of the MSS., to certain Fees when he produces any document as evidence in a Court of Justice: these Fees, on an average of the last five years, do not exceed £.5 a year. He is also entitled, under the will of the late Dr. Birch, to a yearly stipend of £.5. 4. 7. Has at no time derived any other emolument from public sources. Is also Secretary.
- (³) *Assistant Keeper of MSS.*—The Rev. J. Forshall until December 1827: since January 1828, Sir Frederic Madden. Sir F. Madden assists in the care and arrangement of the MSS. and Charters; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum; has an allowance of Stationery to the amount of about £.5 a year. Being the Junior Assistant Librarian, is not entitled to apartments, but occupies those belonging to the next Senior Librarian, which consist of five rooms. Since his appointment to the Museum, has derived no emolument from other public sources.
- (⁴) *Keeper of Printed Books.*—Has the custody and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum; has apartments, consisting of nine rooms, in which he is bound to reside; has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Is entitled to certain Fees, when he produces any Book in a Court of Justice: these Fees, on an average of the last twelve years, do not exceed £.5 a year. Is also entitled, under the will of the late Dr. Birch, to a yearly stipend of £.5. 4. 7. During the period included in this account, has derived no emolument from other public sources, except the sums specified in the Return made

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

with the Amount of their respective Salaries, &c.; from 25 March 1820 to 25 March 1833.

RECEIPTS IN THE YEARS ENDING

Christmas 1825.	Christmas 1826.	Christmas 1827.	Christmas 1828.	Christmas 1829.	Christmas 1830.	Christmas 1831.	Christmas 1832.	(3 Months) 25 March 1833.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
500 - -	500 - -	464 - 10	494 10 1	500 - -	500 - -	500 - -	500 - -	125 - - ⁽¹⁾
350 - -	350 - -	350 - -	520 14 8	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	162 10 - ⁽²⁾
249 16 -	420 - -	420 - -	105 6 5	236 1 5	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	142 10 - ⁽³⁾
425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	162 10 - ⁽⁴⁾
270 - -	226 4 6	158 18 6	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	142 10 - ⁽⁵⁾
290 17 3	275 - -	300 19 -	292 6 2	295 3 10	293 15 -	267 19 10	275 - -	87 10 - ⁽⁶⁾
- - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	200 - -	200 - -	200 - -	200 - -	50 - - ⁽⁷⁾
- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	186 6 11	195 - -	195 - -	195 - -	67 10 - ⁽⁸⁾
- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	319 - 9	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	142 10 - ⁽⁹⁾
(continued)								

REMARKS.

made to The House of the expenses of publishing the Fac-Simile of the Alexandrian MSS. Holds the Living of Streatham-cum-Thetford, County Cambridge, conferred upon him by the Crown for the services rendered to Biblical Literature by the editing of the Alexandrian MSS. The gross value of the Living is about £.900 per annum, but Mr. Baber states that he does not clear more than one-third of this sum.

- ⁽⁵⁾ *Assistant Keeper*.—The Rev. J. Bean until May 1826; since June 1826, the Rev. H. F. Cary. Mr. Cary assists in the care and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum; has apartments, consisting of five rooms; and an allowance of Stationery to the amount of about £.5 a year. Derives no emolument from other public sources. Has a small Living, which does not produce to Mr. Cary more than £.100 a year.
- ⁽⁶⁾ *Additional Assistant Keeper*.—Dr. Noehden until 1833; in that year, Dr. Bliss; subsequently F. A. Walter, Esq.; and in 1831 Antonio Panizzi, Esq. Mr. Panizzi assists in the care and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives six days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has no apartments. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Has no other emolument or perquisite whatever.
- ⁽⁷⁾ *Keeper of Printed Books*.—Assists in the care and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives two days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Has no apartments, or other emolument or perquisite whatever from the Museum. Was Secretary to the Commissioners of Charities, at a salary of £.500 a year, when appointed to the Museum in 1828. This appointment terminated in 1831. Has since been appointed one of the Commissioners, at a salary of £.800 a year. The Commission was to continue for two years, and thence to the then next Session of Parliament.
- ⁽⁸⁾ *Assistant Keeper*.—Assists in the care and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives three days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Has no apartments, nor any other emolument or perquisite whatever.
- ⁽⁹⁾ *Assistant Keeper*.—Assists in the care and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Has no apartments, nor any other emolument or perquisite whatever.

OFFICE.	NAME Of the present Officer.	RECEIPTS IN THE YEARS ENDING - - -				
		25 March 1821.	25 March 1822.	25 March 1823.	(9 Months) Christmas 1823.	Christmas 1824.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Keeper of Natural History -	Charles König, Esq. -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	262 10 -	425 - -
Assistant Keeper - - -	J. G. Children, Esq. -	302 10 -	120 - -	345 - -	202 10 -	345 - -
Keeper of Sir Joseph Banks's Botanical Collection, and having the charge of them for many years previously to their removal to the Museum - - - -	Robert Brown, Esq. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Assistant - - - -	Mr. J. J. Bennett -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Keeper of Antiquities - -	Edward Hawkins, Esq.	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	262 10 -	425 - -
Assistant Keeper - - -	C. F. Barnwell, Esq. -	345 - -	345 - -	327 13 -	202 10 -	345 - -
Keeper of the Prints - -	W. Y. Ottley, Esq. -	200 - -	200 - -	200 - -	150 - -	237 10 -
Secretary - - - -	Rev. J. Forshall -	60 - -	60 - -	60 - -	45 - -	60 - -
Expenditor - - - -	Sir Henry Ellis -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Assistant to Expenditor until December 1828 - - -	- - - -	10 - -	20 - -	20 - -	20 - -	20 - -
Accountant - - - -	Mr. F. Scotney -	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	22 10 -	28 13 4

REMARKS.

- (¹⁰) *Keeper of Natural History.*—Has the custody and arrangement of the Minerals, Fossils, Zoological and other objects of Natural History; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Is also entitled, under the will of the late Dr. Birch, to a yearly Stipend of £.5. 4. 7. Has apartments, consisting of seven rooms, in which he is bound to reside. Has derived no emolument from other public sources.
- (¹¹) *Assistant Keeper.*—Dr. Leach until 1822; since that period, J. G. Children, Esq. Mr. Children assists in the care and arrangement of the Minerals, Fossils, Zoological and other objects of Natural History; give five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Has apartments, consisting of seven rooms, in which he is bound to reside. Has derived no emolument from other public sources.
- (¹²) *Keeper of Sir Joseph Banks's Botanical Collections.*—Has the custody and arrangement of the Botanical Collections; gives four days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Has no apartments, nor any other emolument or perquisite whatever.
- (¹³) *Assistant.*—Assists in the arrangement of the Botanical Collections; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has no emolument or perquisite beyond his Salary.
- (¹⁴) *Keeper of Antiquities.*—Taylor Combe, Esq. until 1826; since that time Edward Hawkins, Esq. Mr. Hawkins has the custody and arrangement of the Antiquities, Coins and Medals, and the chief custody of the Prints and Drawings; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Has apartments, consisting of nine rooms, in which he is bound to reside. Has derived no emolument from other public sources.

RECEIPTS IN THE YEARS ENDING

Christmas 1825.	Christmas 1826.	Christmas 1827.	Christmas 1828.	Christmas 1829.	Christmas 1830.	Christmas 1831.	Christmas 1832.	(3 Months) 25 March 1833.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	162 10 - ⁽¹⁰⁾
345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	142 10 - ⁽¹¹⁾
- - -	- - -	55 15 -	334 2 8	350 - -	350 - -	350 - -	350 - -	125 - - ⁽¹²⁾
- - -	- - -	29 3 7	150 - -	150 - -	150 - -	150 - -	150 - -	37 10 - ⁽¹³⁾
425 - -	313 7 8	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	162 10 - ⁽¹⁴⁾
*458 13 6	*405 9 4	120 - -	262 15 9	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	345 - -	142 10 - ⁽¹⁵⁾
275 - -	256 5 -	275 - -	275 - -	275 - -	275 - -	275 - -	275 - -	87 10 - ⁽¹⁶⁾
100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	25 - - ⁽¹⁷⁾
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ⁽¹⁸⁾
20 - -	20 - -	20 - -	19 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ⁽¹⁹⁾
30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	7 10 - ⁽²⁰⁾

REMARKS.

⁽¹⁵⁾ *Assistant Keeper*.—J. G. Children, Esq.* until 1823; then Dr. Noehden until 1826; then Edward Hawkins, Esq. From 1827, C. F. Barnwell, Esq. Mr. Barnwell assists in the care and arrangement of the Antiquities, Coins, Medals, and Prints and Drawings; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Is entitled to apartments, consisting of five rooms, but gives them up to the next Junior Librarian. Has derived no emolument from other public sources.

* Part of the sums marked with an asterisk were paid to Mr. Hawkins, who gave his assistance to Mr. Combe and Dr. Noehden during these years.

⁽¹⁶⁾ *Keeper of the Prints*.—Mr. J. T. Smith until 1833; now W. Y. Ottley, Esq. Mr. Ottley has the particular charge and arrangement of the Prints and Drawings; gives six days in the week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £.5 a year. Has no apartments or other perquisites whatever.

⁽¹⁷⁾ *Secretary*.—Henry Ellis, Esq. until 1828; since that time the Rev. J. Forshall. Mr. Forshall issues all summonses to the Trustees, makes the minutes of their proceedings, and conducts their correspondence; prepares all money drafts for their signature, and keeps an account of the same; notifies all vacancies in the Establishment to the Principal Trustees. There is no perquisite attached to this Office beyond the salary.

⁽¹⁸⁾ *Expenditor*.—Joseph Planta, Esq. until Dec. 1827; since that time Sir Henry Ellis. The Expenditor certifies the correctness of the Tradesmen's Bills; makes all payments, takes the proper receipts, and keeps a general cash account. There is no salary, emolument or perquisite attached to this Office. Its duties have been usually performed by the Principal Librarian.

⁽¹⁹⁾ *Assistant to Expenditor*.—Joseph Planta, Esq. who died in 1828, having been fifty-five years in the service of the Trustees, was assisted in the duties of the Office of Expenditor by Henry Ellis, Esq.

⁽²⁰⁾ *Accountant*.—Mr. T. Keith until 1824; since that time Mr. F. Scotney keeps the accounts of the Trust.

ATTENDANTS, SERVANTS AND OTHER PERSONS.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of ATTENDANTS, SERVANTS and other PERSONS (not Officers, and not included in the preceding Account,) employed in the BRITISH MUSEUM, for the Years ending 25th March 1820 and 25th December 1832; with the Amount of their respective Salaries, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF MSS.:

NATURE of EMPLOYMENT.	YEAR ending 25th March 1820.		YEAR ending 25 December 1832.		REMARKS.
	N A M E.	SALARY.	N A M E.	SALARY.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Clerk and Assistant -	- - - -	- -	Mr. John Holmes -	130 4 -	-- 12 s. a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - - ditto -	- - - -	- -	Mr. Joseph Stevenson	146 - -	-- 12 s. a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - - ditto -	- - - -	- -	Dr. G. Schier -	44 - -	-- 10 s. a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - - ditto, to assist in describing Oriental MSS.	- - - -	- -	Mr. James Mitchell	33 10 -	-- 10 s. a day for every day actually employed.
Attendant - -	Simon Hehl -	75 - -	Benjamin Bromley -	95 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £.5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831. Twenty-three years' service.*
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	Robert Chambers -	75 - -	-- Yearly Salary; no increase. Attendance five days in the week, from 10 to 4. Seven years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	K. E. Mackenzie -	65 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £.5 a year after every five of the first 20 years from Midsummer 1831.
Employed on General Index to the MS. Collections.	- - - -	- -	Mr. John Millard -	300 - -	-- For five days' service in every week.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTED BOOKS:

Clerk and Assistant	- - - -	- -	Mr. Thomas Yeates	109 4 -	Nine years' service.
Ditto - - ditto -	- - - -	- -	Mr. Charles Coke	109 4 -	Nine years' service.
Attendant - -	John Bygrave -	75 - -	John Bygrave	75 - -	-- Yearly Salary. Attendance five days in the week from 10 to 4. Twenty-three years' service.
Ditto - -	William Turner -	104 11 8	William Turner -	105 - -	-- Yearly Salary; no increase. 23 years' service.
Ditto - -	Benjamin Bromley	78 5 -	John Birche 1 1 -	65 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £.5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831. Nine years' service.

* Attendance is given by the Attendants, except where it is otherwise specified, every day in the week, from 9 o'clock to 5 in the Summer, and from 10 to 4 in the Winter.

NATURE of EMPLOYMENT.	YEAR ending 25 March 1820.		YEAR ending 25 December 1832.		REMARKS.
	NAME.	SALARY.	NAME.	SALARY.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Attendant - -	William Philipps -	78 12 6	Joseph Philipps -	90 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first fifteen years from Midsummer 1831. Eight years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- - -	Daniel Buckland -	90 - -	-- Yearly Salary; no increase. Eight years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- - -	St. John Bygrave -	70 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first fifteen years from Midsummer 1831. Seven years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- - -	John Turner -	75 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831. Seven years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- - -	Hugh Caston -	51 4 -	-- £. 52 yearly, with an increase of £. 2. 12. a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- - -	C. W. Kellet -	43 10 -	-- £. 52 yearly, with an increase of £. 2. 12. a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831.
Employed in making Classed Catalogue.	- - - -	- - -	Rev. T. H. Horne -	360 - -	-- For six days' service in every week; has no perquisites; derives no emolument from other public sources; was appointed to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1831, from which, in 1832, he received £. 6. 12. 10., and it will require the receipts of six years to reimburse the sums paid for Stamp Duty, &c. on institution.

KING'S LIBRARY:

Attendant - -	- - - -	- - -	John Williams -	100 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 after five years from Midsummer 1831. Thirty-six years' service in the King's Library.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- - -	William Leach -	60 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- - -	John Griffiths -	51 4 -	-- £. 52 yearly; with an increase of £. 2. 12. a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY:

NATURE of EMPLOYMENT.	YEAR ending 25 March 1820.		YEAR ending 25 December 1832.		REMARKS.
	NAME.	SALARY.	NAME.	SALARY.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Clerk and Assistant	- - - -	- -	Mr. G. Samouelle -	195 - -	-- For five days' service in the week; employed in the Museum 12 years.
Ditto	- - - -	- -	Mr. J. E. Gray -	195 - -	-- For five days' service in the week; employed in the Museum nine years.
Attendant	- - William Church -	99 10 -	William Sanders -	105 - -	-- Yearly Salary; no increase. 23 years' service.
Ditto	- - William Sanders -	88 6 2	Edward Holman -	85 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831.
Ditto	- - - -	- -	Frederic Sanders -	60 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831.
Ditto	- - - -	- -	Thomas Priestley -	51 4 -	-- £. 52 yearly; with an increase of £. 2. 12. a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831.
Employed in writing Labels for Specimens of Natural History	- - - -	- -	Mr. G. R. Gray -	54 12 -	No increase.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES:

Attendant	- - John Conrath -	75 - -	John Conrath -	75 - -	-- Yearly Salary; no increase. Attendance five days in the week, from ten to four. 17 years' service.
Ditto	- - John Hare -	92 - -	John Hare -	89 - -	-- £. 75 yearly; no increase. Additional payments for extra time given to the service of the Museum. 22 years' service.
Ditto	- - Joseph Garrett -	56 18 -	Joseph Garrett -	78 - -	-- £. 54. 12. yearly; no increase. Additional payments for extra time given to the service of the Museum.
Ditto	- - - -	- -	John Dutz -	55 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831.
Attendant in the Print Room	- - - -	- -	George Reid -	52 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 2. 12. a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831.

READING ROOM:

Principal Attendant	Mr. James Cates -	115 5 -	Mr. James Cates -	140 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 10 a year after five years from Midsummer 1831. Has a very confidential and responsible situation. 23 years' service.
Attendant	- - - -	- -	John Harris -	95 - -	-- Yearly Salary; no increase. 13 years' service.
Ditto	- - - -	- -	John Scott -	85 - -	-- Yearly Salary; no increase. Seven years' service.
Ditto	- - - -	- -	William Osman -	85 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831. Six years' service.

EXTRA ATTENDANTS to keep Order on the DAYS of PUBLIC ADMISSION :

NATURE of EMPLOYMENT.	YEAR ending 25th March 1820.		YEAR ending 25th December 1832.		REMARKS.
	N A M E.	SALARY.	N A M E.	SALARY.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Extra Attendant -	J. J. Brown -	45 5 -	George Spencer -	30 - -	-- 5 s. a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - -	John Game -	43 15 -	Thomas Finch -	30 - -	-- 5 s. a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - -	D. Masters -	30 10 -	Henry Adams -	30 - -	-- 5 s. a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - -	Joseph Towlerton -	30 10 -	George Byard -	30 - -	-- 5 s. a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - -	M. Meyer -	34 12 -	- - - -	- -	-- 5 s. a day for every day actually employed.

HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS, &c.

Messenger - -	James Alloway -	52 4 -	George Noble -	60 - -	-- Yearly Salary, with five guineas a year additional for his trouble in selling the Synopsis; lodgings, coals and candles.
Assistant Messenger	Charles Stuart -	44 - -	Charles Monticelli	46 12 -	-- Yearly Salary, lodging, coals and candles.
Porter - - -	James Thurston -	52 4 -	James Thurston -	54 16 -	-- Yearly Salary, a perquisite of one guinea a year, lodging, coals and candles.
Watchman & Evening Porter.	W. Robins -	51 5 -	H. Marshall -	55 - -	
Watchman & Evening Porter.	R. Robins -	51 5 -	William Bates -	55 - -	
Labourer and Stove-keeper.	John Young -	54 12 -	John Young -	54 12 -	-- Care of stoves in West Wing, and common duties of a labourer.
Ditto - - ditto	- - - -	- -	Christopher Clinch	50 1 -	-- Common duties of a labourer.
Ditto - - ditto	- - - -	- -	James Thurston -	54 12 -	-- Care of stoves in East Wing, and common duties of a labourer.
Ditto - - ditto	- - - -	- -	Cornelius Sullivan -	38 7 -	-- Care of stoves in Old House, and common duties of a labourer, 18 s. per week.
Gardener - -	James Dickson -	70 - -			
Chief Housemaid	Mary Bygrave -	44 7 -	Mary Bygrave -	49 11 -	-- Has the charge of the linen, and superintendence of the other female servants; lodging, coals and candles. 31 years' service.
Housemaid - -	F. Stuart -	36 10 -	Mary Alloway -	41 14 -	-- The Housemaids are employed in sweeping and dusting several parts of the Museum; in lighting, supplying and extinguishing the fires; in opening and shutting the windows, and in the washing and repairing of the linen reserved for the use of the Museum. Lodging, coals and candles.
Ditto - - -	M. Alloway -	36 10 -	Elizabeth Alloway -	41 14 -	
Ditto - - -	R. Thurston -	36 10 -	Ann Firth -	41 14 -	
Ditto - - -	E. Alloway -	36 10 -	Sarah Griffin -	41 14 -	
Ditto - - -	- - - -	- -	Lucy Simmons -	41 14 -	
Ditto - - -	- - - -	- -	Georgiana Dixon -	41 14 -	

Appendix, No. 3.

6. Statutes, Rules and
Bye Laws.

(6.)—STATUTES and RULES for the BRITISH MUSEUM, as altered in consequence of the Report of a Committee of the Trustees appointed 9th February 1833.

STATUTES AND RULES.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Meetings, Functions and Privileges of the Trustees.

General Meetings.

1. THERE shall be Four General Meetings of the Trustees, at the Museum, in every year, namely, upon the Second Saturday in February, May, July and December.*

2. Special General Meetings may be summoned by the Secretary, upon receiving a notice to that effect signed by three at least of the Trustees.

Standing Committee.

3. The ordinary business of the Museum shall be managed by a Standing Committee, consisting of fifteen Trustees to be appointed at a General Meeting, and of such other Trustees as may from time to time signify to the Secretary their willingness to attend; which Committee shall meet at the Museum on such stated day in every month as they shall appoint, and as much oftener as they shall judge to be necessary or expedient for the service of the Museum, and at such other times as they shall be summoned by order of any three Trustees, signified in like manner as is expressed in the preceding Article; and all the Trustees who shall at any time come to the Committee, shall have voices in the said Committee: Provided that no business shall be transacted at any Committee unless three Trustees at least be present.

4. The said Committee shall have power to make temporary orders in such cases as may seem of too little importance to require the immediate calling of a General Meeting, or on pressing emergencies which require immediate attention; in all which cases they shall report such orders to the next General Meeting.

5. They shall also have power to affix the Seal of the Corporation to any application to Parliament for money, and also to the Memorial to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, requesting payment of the same.

6. They are also to inquire, as often as they shall think fit, into the conduct of all the Officers and Servants; to receive any scheme or proposal for the better ordering or managing the Museum, or any part of it; as also any complaint of neglect, or of disobedience to the orders of the General Meeting or Committee; and to give such directions therein as they shall think proper.

7. They are also to give to the Officers such leave of absence as they shall think proper, provided that such absence do not extend beyond the space of thirty days in the year, to be taken between the 1st of August and the 31st of October inclusive, in addition to the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks, during which the Museum is closed; unless for special reasons the Committee should think it necessary to permit a longer absence; and the said leave is not to be granted to more than four of the Resident Officers at the same time, nor to so many, unless in cases of necessity; it being positively enjoined, that either the Keeper of each Department, or his Assistant, shall always remain resident in the house. The Junior Assistant Keeper, to whose office apartments are not attached, is required to have his usual abode within one mile of the Museum, and strictly to reside there during the absence of his colleague from the Museum.†

8. They are also to examine the bills of tradesmen, and all other demands upon the Museum; and if they approve the same, to order payment thereof.

9. All monies belonging to or at the disposal of the Trustees, shall be kept at the Bank of England; and all drafts for payments out of the same, shall be signed by three of the Trustees.

Visitation.

10. There shall be a general Visitation of the Museum by the Trustees on the day of the General Meeting appointed to be holden on the second Saturday of May in each year; the Visitation to commence immediately after the conclusion of the business of the General Meeting; but in case there shall not be a sufficient attendance of Trustees to constitute a General Meeting, the said Visitation shall nevertheless be made by such Trustees as shall be then present.

11. Besides the said Annual Visitation, the Trustees, in a General Meeting, may appoint Visitations either of the whole or any part of the Collections, as often and on such days as they shall think fit; five days' notice of the day and hour of every Visitation, whether general or partial, shall be sent by the Secretary to each of the Trustees.

12. Every Trustee shall have free access to any part of the Museum, and may take with him any number of persons he shall please to introduce; but only during such hours as the Museum shall be open to view.

* A General Meeting must consist of Seven Trustees at the least. *Vide* 27 Geo. 2.

† By Stat. 26 Geo. 2, no Officer's place can be supplied by Deputy, unless for occasional sickness, or other cause of absence approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, or any two of them.

CHAPTER II.

The Officers and Servants of the Museum.

THE Establishment of the Museum consists at present of the following Officers and Attendants:

1. A Principal Librarian, who is now likewise Expenditor.
2. Four Keepers of Departments, having severally the custody and arrangement of their respective departments; namely, those of Printed Books; Manuscripts; Natural History; Arts and Antiquities.
3. Four Assistant Keepers of Departments; namely, one to each of the above-mentioned departments, with the like duties as the Keepers, but subject to their direction respectively.
4. Two additional Assistant Keepers; one attached to the department of Printed Books; the other to that of Arts and Antiquities, who is entrusted with the care and arrangement of the Prints and Drawings.
5. An Under Librarian, and two Assistant Librarians, who were attached to the King's Library previous to its removal to the Museum; and a Keeper of Sir Joseph Banks's Botanical Collections, in like manner having the custody of those Collections previous to their removal. It is intended that these four Offices should be placed upon a different footing as they may severally become vacant, and that the whole care of the King's Library and Sir J. Banks's Botanical Collections should be ultimately transferred to the regular Officers of the Museum.
6. Seven Clerks, who, under the direction of the Keepers of the several Departments, are engaged *pro tempore*, to assist in the arrangement and description of the Collections.
7. A Secretary, who attends all Meetings of the Trustees, conducts their correspondence, prepares all drafts for payments made by them, makes the minutes of their proceedings, and issues all summonses. He also notifies to the Principal Trustees all vacancies in the Establishment.
8. A Principal Attendant and three inferior Attendants of the Reading Room, who receive the requests of the persons frequenting the room, and supply them with Books and Manuscripts.
9. Twenty-five Attendants, who, under the direction of the Librarians, are to perform all menial services in the different Departments; and some of whom are stationed, on open days, in different parts of the house, to prevent any trespass or irregularity. Also four extra Attendants, who are employed solely in this last-mentioned duty.
10. A Messenger and Assistant Messenger, a Porter, seven Housemaids, two Watchmen, who are also Evening Porters, and four Labourers and Stove-keepers.

Appendix, No. 3.

6. Statutes, Rules and Bye Laws.

Establishment of Officers, &c.

CHAPTER III.

Rules relative to the Officers and Servants.

1. THE Principal Librarian, the four Keepers of Departments, and three of the Assistant Keepers, who have apartments allotted to them respectively *, are strictly enjoined to reside in them, unless when leave of absence is granted by the Trustees. Every Officer shall continue to occupy the apartments first assigned to him, so long as he shall remain in the same situation.

Apartments and Residence.

2. The Principal Librarian being chiefly entrusted with the care and custody of the Museum, is expected to exercise a constant superintendence over every department, and to take care that all orders made by the Trustees, relative to the internal management of the Museum, are duly carried into effect. He is also to report to the Trustees any instance of neglect or irregularity.

Principal Librarian.

3. Upon extraordinary occasions, such as when persons of eminence, either for rank or learning, especially Foreigners, are desirous of inspecting the whole or any part of the Museum, and shall make it appear that they cannot conveniently avail themselves of the usual mode of admission, the Principal Librarian shall be allowed to grant admission to such persons; and he shall either attend them himself, or appoint some other Officer to accompany them.

4. The Principal Librarian, and in his absence the Secretary, shall grant admission to the Reading Room, according to the regulations laid down in Chapter IV.

5. In case of sickness, death, or allowed absence of the Principal Librarian, the Secretary, if that office be holden by one of the Keepers of Departments, or, if not, the senior Officer in residence, shall be considered as his representative, and be empowered to exercise all the functions prescribed in the foregoing Articles.

The Principal Librarian, if he shall absent himself from the Museum, either by reason of the leave given to him by the Committee, or from urgent necessity, shall give notice in writing of his absence to the Secretary or senior Officer in residence. And no Officer shall in any case absent himself from the Museum, without giving notice in writing to the Principal Librarian, and to the senior Officer of his own Department; and the Principal Librarian shall report the said absence to the Trustees at their next meeting, unless leave of absence shall have been given by the Trustees themselves.

6. The subordinate Officers are to aid and assist the Principal Librarian in all matters relating to his duty, in respect to the care and custody of the Museum; and they are strictly enjoined to give immediate

* The Junior Assistant Keeper has, for want of room, no apartments allotted to him in the house.

Appendix, No. 3.

6. Statutes, Rules and
Bye Laws.Keepers of Depart-
ments, and their
Assistants.Duty of the Officers
of the several Depart-
ments.Principal Librarian to
make remarks upon ?
Monthly and Annual
Reports.
Reading Room.

General Instructions.

immediate notice to the Principal Librarian, if any article in the Museum shall be lost or damaged, in order that he may report the same to the Trustees at their next meeting.

7. The Keepers of Departments and their Assistants are to be particularly careful that every thing within their respective Departments be at all times preserved in good and exact order; that full and accurate catalogues and lists be made and kept, comprising every article in their respective custodies; and that the apartments containing that part of the Collection which is under their care, be kept as neat and clean as is consistent with the admission of persons to view and make use of the same.

8. One of the Keepers, or Assistant Keepers, according to a rota to be agreed upon among themselves, and confirmed by the Principal Librarian, shall be always in waiting in the Museum, and be considered the Directing Officer of the day. He shall regulate the admission of visitors, according to the directions laid down in Chap. IV. sect. 3, and shall likewise see that due order and decency be observed by all persons in the Museum, whether visitors or domestics. The Secretary shall be exempt from this duty.

9. The Officers of the several Departments shall give the whole of their time, for which they are respectively engaged by the Trustees, to the service of the Museum, and shall employ themselves in arranging scientifically, and in making catalogues of all additions that may be made from time to time to the Collections entrusted to their care; and also in re-arranging the old Collections, and correcting the old catalogues, whenever either may stand in need of it. In performing this duty, they shall be particularly careful to enter in the catalogues, references to the places where the respective articles are deposited, and also to note and affix to the said articles the references made in the catalogues; and they shall severally report their progress in these works to the Monthly Committees of the Trustees, specifying the point from which, as well as the point to which, their Reports extend; besides which, they shall state annually to the Trustees, at their General Meeting on the second Saturday in May, being the Visitation Day, the whole of the work by them severally executed in the year then ended; laying before the Trustees at that time the several Works upon which they have been employed in the preceding year, and in which they are then respectively engaged.

On the day of Annual Visitation, the Catalogues and Inventories of the several Collections in the Museum shall be laid before the Trustees, and the Secretary shall particularly bring to their notice the Inventory of the Pictures presented through them to the National Gallery, in order that the Trustees may appoint a day for the visitation of those Pictures.

The Keepers of the several Departments, and the Officer charged with the care of the Prints and Drawings, shall on the Visitation Day lay before the Trustees a Manuscript List of all Additions made to the Collections in their charge in the preceding year, distinguishing such Additions as have been presented or bequeathed to the Museum, with the names of the respective donors; and the List, having been approved by the Trustees, shall be printed, and a copy transmitted by the Secretary to each Person whose present is recorded therein, or, in case of the decease of such person, to his Representative.

The Keepers of the several Departments, and the Officer charged with the care of the Prints and Drawings, are also to be particularly careful to mark every article bequeathed or presented to the Museum, with the name of the person making such bequest or donation, and with the date of its presentation; and they shall pay especial attention to the preservation of these objects, which the Trustees do not allow to be sold as duplicates, or otherwise disposed of.

10. The Principal Librarian shall make such remarks on the Monthly Reports of the Officers as he may think necessary for the information of the Trustees; and at the foot of their Annual Reports he shall state his opinion as to the efficiency of the services performed by them respectively.

11. As the proper management of the Reading Room is essentially important to the usefulness of the Museum, it is expressly enjoined, that the Principal Attendant do regularly attend in the said room; and that he do on no account whatever leave it, unless the next senior Attendant shall be there, or some other competent person appointed by the Principal Librarian.

12. The Principal Attendant shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names of all those who have duly obtained admission into the Reading Room; and it shall be his duty to take care that no person enter the room without being authorized; to see that the readers are provided with such books or manuscripts as they may require, and to assist them, so far as may be in his power, in the objects of their research: he shall also see that they do not damage the books or manuscripts, nor annoy any of the other readers.

13. The Expenditor shall keep an exact Account of all the Imprests and Expenditures, which Account shall be audited, at a General Meeting or Committee, at least once a year. He shall likewise examine and check all bills sent in by tradespeople, and certify that the respective articles have been ordered by the proper authority, that the charges are duly made, and that the computations are accurate. He shall likewise take care to obtain proper receipts for the monies which pass through his hands. In the accounts of workmen, the correctness of their charges shall be certified by the Clerk of the Works, or other person supplying his place.

14. The Principal Librarian and one Officer, at least, of each Department, shall give due attendance at all ordinary Meetings of the Trustees; and all the Officers shall be within the precincts of the Museum during the time of any Visitation.

15. In framing these Regulations, the Trustees are aware that it is impossible for them to define the duty of each Officer with a sufficient degree of precision for all possible emergencies; in addition, therefore, to the above Rules, it is to be considered as a general instruction to the several Officers, that they conduct themselves as becomes men of honour, integrity and liberality, in the conscientious discharge of the duties of their respective stations, and as men who have the credit and utility of the Institution truly at heart.

CHAPTER IV.

Concerning Admission into the British Museum.

Appendix, No. 3.

6. Statutes, Rules and Bye Laws.

Days and Hours of Admission.

Mode of Admission upon open Days.

Reading Room.

Regulations and Cautions.

1. THE Museum shall be kept open for public Inspection every Monday, Wednesday and Friday in every week, except in the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday; on Thanksgiving and Fast Days ordered by Authority; and during the month of September. The Tuesdays and Thursdays in every week are reserved by the Trustees for the purpose of exhibiting the several Collections to Persons eminent for learning or rank, or to those who may be desirous of examining more particularly into any of the departments of Art or Science with less interruption than they would be liable to on the days of general admission. The Museum Hours are from Ten till Four, as well for viewing the Collections, as for admission to the Reading Room.

2. Persons who wish to see the Museum, are to apply on any of the above-mentioned Open Days, in the Anti-Room of the House, where each individual will be required to inscribe his or her Name and Place of Abode, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

3. The Principal Librarian, or the senior Officer in residence, shall be authorized to grant Admission, particularly to Foreigners, during the month of Vacation; one of the Attendants being always in waiting to accompany them through the House.

4. It is expected that Persons who visit the Museum be decent and orderly in their appearance and behaviour; the Officers being instructed to refuse admission to, or cause to withdraw, any Person who shall disregard this caution. No Children apparently under 10 years of age will be admitted.

5. The Reading Room of the Museum shall be kept open from Ten till Four every day in the week, except Sundays, Good Friday, the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks, and any Thanksgiving and Fast Days ordered by Authority.

6. Persons desirous of admission into the said Room, are to send their Applications in writing to the Principal Librarian, or in his absence to the Secretary or other senior Officer; these Officers, if they see no objection, will grant admission for a term not exceeding half a year. In cases where there may be any doubt as to the propriety of admission, the applications shall be referred to the next meeting of the Trustees. Every reader may, at the expiration of his term, apply for a prolongation of the same, without a fresh recommendation.

7. Persons who apply for admission to the Reading Room, are to specify their descriptions and places of abode; and as some risk would be incurred by the indiscriminate admission of all applicants, it is expected that every one who applies should produce a recommendation satisfactory to a Trustee, or an Officer of the House.*

8. Readers are allowed to take extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no entire manuscript is to be transcribed without leave from the Trustees. Transcribers are not to lay the paper, on which they write, on any part of the book or manuscript they are using.

9. No person is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or manuscript belonging to the Museum; but if any one should observe a defect in such book or manuscript, he is requested to signify the same to the Officer in waiting.

10. Persons engaged in Works of learning, or in the prosecution of any useful design, and having occasion to examine any part of the Collection with more attention than can be done in the ordinary way of viewing the Museum, or using the Reading Room, or having occasion to make a drawing of anything contained in the Museum, are to apply to the Trustees for particular leave for that purpose.

11. The respective Officers whom it may concern, viz. the Keeper of the Manuscripts and the Principal Attendant in the Reading Room, are charged to be particularly attentive in observing persons who may have occasion to inspect manuscripts, charters, deeds or other instruments, which are liable to be called for as evidence.

12. No part of the Collections belonging to the Museum shall be at any time carried out of the precincts thereof; except such books, charters, deeds or other manuscripts as are wanted to be produced in evidence; in this case, application shall be made for leave to a Meeting of the Trustees; or, in case of urgency in point of time, to the Principal Librarian; which leave being obtained, one of the Under or Assistant Librarians shall be allowed to carry out the article required; but he shall keep it constantly in his custody, and allow it to be inspected only in his presence.

13. The Members of the Royal Academy, and Artists, may have admission for the purpose of copying the Sculptures in the Gallery of Antiquities, from nine o'clock to four, during every day in the week, Saturday and Sunday excepted, application being made to the Trustees, or to the Principal Librarian, or the senior Officer in residence; but it is expected that Artists or Students, who are not Members of the Royal Academy, produce satisfactory recommendations.

14. One of the Attendants shall be always present in the Gallery during the time when persons are employed in taking copies.

15. The Collections of Coins and Medals shall not be shown to any one without due precaution; no person shall be admitted into the room, except in the presence of the Keeper or Assistant Keeper of the Collection; and in no case whatever shall more than four persons, exclusive of the Officers of the Museum, be admitted at the same time.

The Collection of Prints and Drawings shall not be shown to more than eight persons at the same time.

It

* See Minutes of General Meeting, May 11, 1822.

Appendix, No. 3.

6. Statutes, Rules and Bye Laws.

It is expected that persons wishing to see the Medals or Prints, give one day's notice of their intention; and all applications from persons desiring to copy Pictures, Prints or Drawings, shall be made in writing, and shall be laid before the Trustees at their next Meeting subsequent to the application.

16. No Officer, Attendant or Servant shall take any fee, reward or gratuity from persons visiting the Museum.

Precautions against Fire and other Accidents.

CHAPTER V.

Concerning the Security of the Museum.

1. THE Museum shall at no time whatsoever be left without one at least of the resident Officers within the same, or the precincts thereof, that proper orders may be given, and due care taken for its preservation in case of fire, or any other accident which may endanger the Building or its contents. And in order to provide more effectually for the observance of this regulation, each resident Officer of the Establishment, in weekly rotation, shall consider himself responsible for the care of the Museum Buildings, and shall not leave the Museum between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and eight o'clock in the morning, without having first procured some other of the resident Officers to supply his place. In case of any accident, the Principal Librarian, or in his absence the Secretary, or the next Officer in rank who shall be in the Museum, shall give such orders as in his judgment will best conduce to the safety and preservation of the same.

2. Each of the Officers shall pay particular attention to the security of his Department; and for this purpose he shall take care that, after the companies leave the House, the windows and doors be properly secured, and that the fires in the stoves be left in such a state that no danger may arise therefrom. The Messenger and his Assistant shall likewise, under the direction of the Principal Librarian, frequently visit the Hall, passages, especially those on the basement story, and other places where danger may be apprehended; they shall examine whether every part of them is secure; and see that no person is lurking therein; and in the performance of this duty they shall, if requisite, be assisted by the Porter and the two Watchmen, or any of them.

3. And since for this service, and for lighting the fires, or in case of accidents happening in the night, it may be necessary that lighted candles should be brought into the Museum, or body of the House, such lighted candles, for those uses, shall be carried in lanterns to be provided for that purpose: but lighted candles are never to be brought into the Museum on any other occasion, nor in any other manner.

4. But if, notwithstanding all these precautions, a fire should unfortunately break out in the Museum itself, or in any of the buildings thereto belonging, or even in the neighbourhood thereof, or if any other accident should happen whereby the Museum or Collection should be in danger, every Officer or Servant discovering it, or being apprised thereof, shall immediately give notice of it to all the other Officers and Servants, who are forthwith to give their attendance and utmost assistance for the preservation of the Museum and its appurtenances; and also give immediate notice to such of the Trustees as live within a reasonable distance.

5. The Principal Librarian shall take care that the Engines for extinguishing fire, and the pipes belonging to them, be continually kept in good order; and that the Reservoir over the engine-house be always full or nearly full of water. He shall also take care that the keys of the cases of the stop-cocks, which, by the contract with the New River Company, are to be left in his custody, be always deposited in a proper place, where they may be come at in case any accident by fire should happen during his absence.

6. The Military Guard stationed at the Museum by Command of His Majesty are expected to preserve due order at and about the great Entrance, and in the Courts and the Garden; and also to use their utmost exertions for the security of the premises, in case of fire, riot, or other occurrences which may endanger their safety.

(7.)—SUMS PAID BY BOARD OF WORKS, &c.

7. Sums paid by Board of Works, &c.

THE TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM have not the means of making an accurate Return to this Order.

Application, it is presumed, must be made to the Board of Works.

British Museum,
June 4th, 1833.

J. Forshall,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix, No. 4.

Sums paid for Build-
ings by the Board of
Works.

AN ACCOUNT, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833 inclusive, of all SUMS of MONEY paid by the BOARD OF WORKS on Account of the BRITISH MUSEUM; specifying the Purposes for which they have been paid, together with an ESTIMATE of any Building or Buildings proposed to be erected by the BOARD OF WORKS for the Purposes of the BRITISH MUSEUM, according to the PLAN of Sir Robert Smirke.

THE following Account includes the Expense from 5th January 1821 to 31st March 1833, instead of from the 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833, as required by the Order. The Accounts being made up quarterly, the portions for the broken periods cannot be accurately separated.

ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.
PAID for Ordinary Works and Repairs, and necessary Fittings in the old Buildings	14,566	13	7
These Expenses have arisen from the almost constant necessary annual Repairs to the old Buildings of the British Museum, including those of several Official Houses attached to that Institution.			
They include also considerable Expenses for the removal of portions of the valuable collection of Marbles to different parts of the Building, and in supplying large glass tables and cases for the collection of Minerals, &c.			
PAID on account of the new Buildings of the East and West Wings	213,098	17	2
TOTAL of Sums paid upon the old and new Buildings, } from 5th January 1821 to 31st March 1833 - }	£. 227,665	10	9

ESTIMATE.

THE probable Expense of the North Wing, now proposed to be carried into execution, } according to the Plan of Sir Robert Smirke - - - - - }	£. 70,000	-	-
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Ex^d, Henry Hake Seward,
Surveyor of Works and Buildings.

Office of Woods, &c.
1 August 1833.

Duncannon.
W. D. Adams.
B. C. Stephenson.

Appendix, No. 5.

Appendix, No. 5.

Report from Select
Committee of the
House of Commons on
the Royal Library.

REPORT from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Papers relating to the ROYAL LIBRARY, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to present to the British Nation. Ordered to be printed, 18 April 1823.

THE COMMITTEE, to whom the Papers relating to the LIBRARY, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to present to the British Nation, were referred to consider the Matter thereof, and to report their Observations thereupon to The House,

FEEL themselves called upon, in the first place, to give some account to The House of the nature and extent of this valuable Collection, and of the circumstances under which it was formed.

The general plan of its formation appears to have been determined upon by his late Majesty King George the Third, soon after his accession to the Throne; and the first extensive purchase which he made was that of the library of Mr. Joseph Smith, the British Consul at Venice, in 1762.

In 1768, Mr. Barnard, the librarian, was sent to the Continent by his Majesty; and in France, Italy, and Germany, he bought numerous books of great variety and value. Previous to his departure, he received a letter from Dr. Johnson, who frequently visited the Library, pointing out the best means of completing it. The rules laid down in that letter have been followed with unremitting attention.

Under Mr. Barnard's judicious directions the entire Collection has been made and arranged; and manuscript catalogues of the whole, both classed and alphabetical, have been prepared and completed with the greatest care and judgment.

The classed catalogue consists of 13 volumes in large folio; and is arranged under the heads of the different classes of Theology, Law, Arts and Sciences, Belles Lettres and History.

Appendix (A.)

Appendix, No. 5.

Report from Select
Committee of the
House of Commons on
the Royal Library.

Of the Alphabetical Catalogue, the letters A and B are already printed, and form a volume of 422 pages in folio. The printing of the second volume is also commenced. It comprehends a portion of the letter C, which with the remaining letters of the alphabet will probably constitute six more volumes.

The number of Books in the Library are about 65,250*, exclusive of a very numerous assortment of Pamphlets, principally contained in 868 cases, and requiring about 140 more cases to contain the whole.

There is likewise a very extensive collection of Geography and Topography, a great part of which is also kept in cases; but a considerable number of Maps, too large to be thus disposed of, are rolled, and arranged upon the shelves of large tables; correct catalogues have been made of this division of the collection, under the following titles; viz. Geography and Topography, five volumes (folio); Charts, one volume (folio).

This Library has been considered as very complete, for its extent, in all branches of science and literature; besides the geographical and topographical works above-mentioned, to the acquisition of which his late Majesty paid the most particular attention, it is very rich in Classics, in English History, in Italian, French and Spanish literature, and in the scarce early printed books of the 15th century.

His Majesty has accompanied his munificent donation of this Library to the public, with the gift of a valuable selection of Coins and Medals, the description of which was carefully revised by the late Dr. Coombe.

During his late Majesty's long and lamented indisposition, an annual allowance, equal to the sum usually expended, was appropriated to the purpose of carrying his known intentions respecting the Library into effect, and the trustees of his private property submitted to the present King the propriety of granting an increase of that allowance to defray the expense of printing the catalogue. This proposal was sanctioned by his Majesty's entire approbation.

The sum expended in the purchase of Mr. Smith's library was about 10,000 *l.*, and the sum applied for the purchase of books, for a period of 60 years, has been about 2,000 *l.* annually; in the course of that time, many opportunities occurred, and which were not neglected, of making most valuable acquisitions upon very advantageous terms.

It is also to be observed, that additions have been made to the collection by persons anxious to show their respect to his late Majesty, and to promote his views. Among these the late Mr. Jacob Bryant deserves particularly to be mentioned, as having enriched the Library with some of the rarest specimens of the art of printing, at its commencement in this country.

On the demise of his late Majesty, all the expenses of the Library were paid up to the 28th February 1820, inclusive.

The following payments have since been made by his present Majesty, for periodical publications and works in progress:

	£.	s.	d.
In 1820	-	-	767 19 3
In 1821	-	-	1,056 4 3
In 1822	-	-	1,051 9 8

The gentlemen employed in the Library, with the time of their service, and their annual salaries, are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
F. A. Barnard	-	-	400 - -
N. Carlisle	-	-	200 - -
W. Armstrong	-	-	182 10 -
J. H. Glover	-	-	140 - -
Extra:			
A. Macpherson	-	-	140 - -
G. Harding	-	-	109 4 -
Amounting in the whole to	-	-	£. 1,171 14 -

It is no more than justice to these gentlemen to state, that the general arrangements of the Library are considered by all those who have resorted to it, as very complete, and that the readiest access is easily obtained to any book to which the reader may have occasion to refer.

Your Committee having satisfied themselves as to the general description and value of this Collection, proceeded to consider the mode of disposing of it, so as to render it most available to the public, and best to fulfil his Majesty's most gracious intentions.

It is obvious that for the purpose of affording to students as enlarged and as general a reference as possible, it might be desirable to connect it with some other extensive public library; and the documents which have been referred to Your Committee, containing the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the British Museum, led them to consider the propriety of placing it under the care of the Trustees of the latter establishment. They were further induced to entertain this proposition from knowing

* The books were counted for the first time very lately; they had been previously estimated at a much higher number; but probably that estimate had been formed by considering every tract in the Library as a separate volume.

knowing that King George the 2d, in the year 1757, had transferred the valuable Royal Library, consisting of about 9,000 volumes, which had been collected by his Royal predecessors, beginning with Henry VII., to the custody of these Trustees, for the use of the public.

His late Majesty also evinced the interest he took in this Institution. In 1762, he purchased a most valuable collection of pamphlets and periodical papers published between the years 1640 and 1660, and presented it to the Museum. This collection is contained in about 2,000 volumes, consists of about 32,000 articles, and includes almost all the tracts published during that interesting period.

The examination, however, of the contents of the Royal Library furnishes the strongest reason for placing it in the same building as the Museum Library, the former being very rich in many of those classes in which the latter is very deficient, particularly in works illustrative of the history of printing, in geography, in heraldry, and antiquity, in theology, in various branches of belles lettres, in grammars and dictionaries, in Italian and Spanish literature, and in general history. In these and other branches the Royal Library would supply great deficiencies which exist in that of the Museum.

The Library of the British Museum contains about 125,000 volumes, and the Royal Library, as before stated, about 65,000. It was however suggested, that there might probably be so large a number of duplicates in these Libraries when united, as to form an objection to bringing them together, and placing them in the same building.

In consequence of this suggestion, Your Committee directed an examination to be made of the number of duplicates contained under the letter A of the catalogues of both Libraries, and with a view of checking the estimate which had been formed from this examination, they desired that a similar inquiry might be made as to the duplicates under the letter S. The comparison of the letter S in each catalogue furnished nearly the same result as that of the letter A; from whence it is presumed that the number of duplicate volumes in the two collections does not exceed 21,000.

It will be observed, that as this estimate is formed from a comparison of the titles only, it is probable that upon comparing the books themselves several of them would not be found to be strictly duplicates; and it is obvious that in a Library intended for general use, it will be desirable to keep duplicates of several of those books to which the most frequent reference is likely to be made. Of 21,000 duplicates, it would not be advisable therefore to part with more than 12,000, so that in relation to the duplicates, no reasonable objection occurs to placing these two Libraries in the same building, and affording the public the facility of referring to both at the same time.

Before Your Committee, however, felt themselves justified in recommending that this Library should be connected with that of the Museum, they thought it necessary to examine the regulations under which students are admitted to the Reading Room in that establishment. A copy of these Regulations will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix (B.)

The most liberal construction is given to these rules in practice; and they do not appear to Your Committee more restrictive than is necessary, with a view to the care and preservation of the Library itself. It has been stated in evidence to them, that the want of similar regulations has exposed some of the public libraries on the Continent to great deprivations.

Your Committee are of opinion, under all the circumstances of the case, that the public will derive the greatest benefit from placing this noble donation under the care of the Trustees of the Museum; and they are sure the House will concur with them in opinion, that from respect to his late Majesty it should be kept distinct and entire; that a separate room should be appropriated for its reception, and that whatever disposable duplicates there may be in the two Libraries, should be taken from the books now in the Museum.

Whether these disposable duplicates, calculated at about 12,000 volumes, should be sold, and the produce applied in diminution of the annual grant of Parliament, for the general purposes of the Museum; or whether it would be more advisable to make them the foundation of a separate public library, may be for the House to decide at some future period.

It appears by the papers referred to Your Committee, as well as from an examination and actual inspection of the buildings belonging to the British Museum, that if the Royal Collection should be transferred thither, the books could not be there arranged, unless a new building were constructed and appropriated for that purpose. Such a building should evidently form part of an entire plan, for the present edifice of the Museum, in which treasures of very high value are deposited, is in a decaying state; is not fire-proof; and is not besides, in other respects, well calculated for the purposes to which it is applied; so that many years will not elapse before an entirely new building must be constructed for these purposes.

Under these circumstances, Your Committee had to consider whether any spot of ground could be obtained upon which a large edifice might be erected, adequate to all the purposes of this National Repository, more eligible than the site of the present Museum. The space belonging to it is very nearly eight acres. Other situations were brought under the consideration of Your Committee, but none have been suggested sufficiently extensive for the purpose, and possessing the same local convenience. They therefore recommend that the new building should be erected on this ground, and also that the part of it which shall be first begun should be appropriated for this Library, and for a safe depository of the very valuable manuscripts now in the Museum, and that care should be taken, in its construction, to render it fire-proof.

Appendix, No. 5.

Report from Select
Committee of the
House of Commons on
the Royal Library.

It did not appear to Your Committee that they were called upon to enter into any minute consideration of the plans which might be offered for carrying this general design into effect; but they have satisfied themselves that the existing building would not interfere with the execution of such general design; it would remain appropriated to its present uses until the various objects contained in it were gradually removed into the new edifice as it became fit for their reception.

Since the foundation of the National Museum in 1755, the sums which have been granted by Parliament, for works of art, of science, and of literature, have been very considerable: the principal of which have been applied to the following purchases, viz.

		£.
1753.	For the Sloanian collection - - - - -	20,000
1753.	„ the Harleian collection - - - - -	10,000
1772.	„ the Hamilton collection of vases - - - - -	8,410
1805.	„ the Townley collection of statues - - - - -	20,000
1807.	„ the Lansdowne manuscripts - - - - -	4,925
1810.	„ the Greville minerals - - - - -	13,727
1813.	„ the Hargrave library - - - - -	8,000
1814.	„ the remainder of the Townley collection - - - - -	8,200
1815.	„ the Phigalian marbles - - - - -	15,000
1816.	„ the Elgin marbles - - - - -	35,000
1818.	„ the Burney library - - - - -	13,500

The donations also of individuals have been most liberal and extensive. Your Committee are sure that the House will feel both the policy and the justice of providing a fit place for their reception, and of enabling the persons to whom the care of these treasures are confided, to secure them from danger.

Amongst these donations, should be particularly noticed the library of the late Sir Joseph Banks, so highly valuable in the branch of natural history; which, at no distant period, according to his bequest, must be transferred to the British Museum; where, however, from want of space and accommodation, there is at present a total inability to receive it.

It is surely most desirable also, to give to those who may be disposed hereafter to present similar gifts to this establishment, for the use of the public, the fullest confidence that the best means will be taken for their preservation.

There is great reason to believe that some valuable collections of works of art have already been lost to the public from the want of a fit receptacle for them. In forming the plan of the proposed new building, this deficiency might be provided for without any considerable addition to the expense, by connecting the Repository for such donations with the Royal Library.

Your Committee therefore trust that the House will in its liberality be disposed to make such grants, from time to time, as may be sufficient to effect these purposes, and may ultimately be the means of raising a structure worthy of the taste and dignity of the Nation.

They recommend that the first of these grants should be made in the present session, comprehending such a sum as may be necessary for the commencement and conducting of the work they have proposed, and comprising also what may be sufficient for providing for the salaries of the officers, and the incidental expenses of the Royal Library, until the new building shall be fit for its reception.

Your Committee would not do justice to the sentiments with which they are affected, if in concluding their Report they failed to express in the strongest terms, the gratitude they feel, in common with the Nation, for the act of munificent liberality which has brought this subject under their consideration; and for the disposition which is so strongly evinced by that act, on the part of his Majesty, of promoting by the best means, the Science and Literature of the Country.

18 April 1823.

Appendix (A.)

Sir,

It is natural for a Scholar to interest himself in an expedition, undertaken, like yours, for the importation of literature; and therefore, though having never travelled myself, I am very little qualified to give advice to a traveller, yet, that I may not seem inattentive to a design so worthy of regard, I will try whether the present state of my health will suffer me to lay before you what observation or report have suggested to me, that may direct your inquiries, or facilitate your success. Things of which the mere rarity makes the value, and which are prized at a high rate by a wantonness rather than by use, are always passing from poorer to richer countries, and therefore, though Germany and Italy were principally productive of Typographical curiosities, I do not much imagine, that they are now to be found there in great abundance. An eagerness for scarce books and early editions, which prevailed among the English about half a century ago, filled our shops with all the splendour and nicety of literature, and when the Harleian Catalogue was published, many of the books were bought for the Library of the King of France.

I believe, however, that by the diligence with which you have enlarged the Library under your care, the present stock is so nearly exhausted, that till new purchases supply the booksellers with new stores, you will not be able to do much more than glean up single books, as accident shall produce them; this, therefore, is the time for visiting the Continent.

What addition you can hope to make by ransacking other countries, we will now consider. English Literature you will not seek in any place but in England. Classical Learning is diffused everywhere,

everywhere, and is not, except by accident, more copious in one part of the polite world than in another. But every country has literature of its own, which may be best gathered in its native soil. The studies of the learned are influenced by forms of Government and modes of Religion; and, therefore, those books are necessary and common in some places, which, where different opinions or different manners prevail, are of little use, and for that reason rarely to be found.

Thus in Italy you may expect to meet with Canonists and Scholastic Divines, in Germany with Writers on the Feudal Laws, and in Holland with Civilians. The Schoolmen and Canonists must not be neglected, for they are useful to many purposes; nor too anxiously sought, for their influence among us is much lessened by the Reformation. Of the Canonists, at least, a few eminent Writers may be sufficient. The Schoolmen are of more general value. But the Feudal and Civil Law I cannot but wish to see complete. The Feudal Constitution is the original of the law of property, over all the civilized part of Europe; and the Civil Law, as it is generally understood to include the Law of Nations, may be called with great propriety a Regal study. Of these books, which have been often published, and diversified by various modes of impression, a Royal Library should have at least the most curious edition, the most splendid, and the most useful. The most curious edition is commonly the first, and the most useful may be expected among the last. Thus of Tully's Offices, the edition of Fust is the most curious, and that of Grævius the most useful. The most splendid, the eye will discern. With the old Printers you are now become well acquainted; if you can find any collection of their productions to be sold, you will undoubtedly buy it; but this can scarcely be hoped, and you must catch up single volumes where you can find them. In every place things often occur where they are least expected. I was shown a Welsh Grammar, written in Welsh, and printed at Milan, I believe, before any Grammar of that language had been printed here. Of purchasing entire Libraries, I know not whether the inconvenience may not overbalance the advantage. Of Libraries collected with general views, one will have many books in common with another. When you have bought two collections, you will find that you have bought many books twice over, and many in each which you have left at home, and therefore did not want; and when you have selected a small number, you will have the rest to sell at a great loss, or to transport hither at perhaps a greater. It will generally be more commodious to buy the few that you want, at a price somewhat advanced, than to encumber yourself with useless books. But Libraries collected for particular studies will be very valuable acquisitions. The Collection of an eminent Civilian, Feudist or Mathematician, will perhaps have very few superfluities. Topography or Local History prevail much in many parts of the Continent. I have been told that scarcely a village of Italy wants its historian. These books may be generally neglected, but some will deserve attention by the celebrity of the place, the eminence of the authors, or the beauty of the sculptures. Sculpture has always been more cultivated among other nations than among us. The old art of cutting on wood, which decorated the books of ancient impression, was never carried here to any excellence; and the practice of engraving on copper, which succeeded, has never been much employed among us in adorning books. The old books with wooden cuts are to be diligently sought; the designs were often made by great Masters, and the prints are such as cannot be made by any Artist now living. It will be of great use to collect in every place Maps of the adjacent country, and Plans of towns, buildings and gardens. By this care you will form a more valuable body of Geography than can otherwise be had. Many Countries have been very exactly surveyed, but it must not be expected that the exactness of actual mensuration will be preserved, when the Maps are reduced by a contracted scale, and incorporated into a general system.

The King of Sardinia's Italian dominions are not large, yet the Maps made of them in the reign of Victor, fill two Atlantic folios. This part of your design will deserve particular regard, because, in this, your success will always be proportionate to your diligence. You are too well acquainted with Literary History not to know, that many books derive their value from the reputation of the Printers. Of the celebrated Printers you do not need to be informed, and if you did, might consult Baillet Jugemens des Sçavans. The productions of Aldus are enumerated in the Bibliotheca Græca, so that you may know when you have them all; which is always of use, as it prevents needless search. The great ornaments of a Library, furnished for magnificence as well as use, are the First editions, of which, therefore, I would not willingly neglect the mention. You know, Sir, that the Annals of Typography begin with the Codex, 1457, but there is great reason to believe, that there are latent in obscure corners, books printed before it. The Secular Feast, in memory of the invention of Printing, is celebrated in the 40th year of the century; if this tradition, therefore, is right, the Art had in 1457 been already exercised 19 years.

There prevails among Typographical Antiquaries a vague opinion, that the Bible had been printed three times before the edition of 1462, which Calmet calls "*La premiere Edition bien averée.*" One of these editions has been lately discovered in a Convent, and transplanted into the French King's Library. Another copy has likewise been found, but I know not whether of the same impression, or another. These discoveries are sufficient to raise hope and instigate inquiry. In the purchase of old books, let me recommend to you to inquire with great caution whether they are perfect. In the first edition the loss of a leaf is not easily observed. You remember how near we both were to purchasing a mutilated Missal at a high price.

All this perhaps you know already, and therefore my letter may be of no use. I am, however, desirous to show you, that I wish prosperity to your undertaking. One advice more I will give, of more importance than all the rest, of which I, therefore, hope you will have still less need. You are going into a part of the world divided, as it is said, between Bigotry and Atheism: such representations are always hyperbolical, but there is certainly enough of both to alarm any mind solicitous for Piety and Truth; let not the contempt of Superstition precipitate you into Infidelity, or the horror of Infidelity ensnare you in Superstition. I sincerely wish you successful and happy, for

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate humble Servant,

Sam. Johnson.

May 28, 1768.
To F. A. Barnard, Esq.

Appendix, No. 5.

Report from Select
Committee of the
House of Commons on
the Royal Library.

Appendix, No. 5.

Report from Select
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the Royal Library.

Appendix (B.)

DIRECTIONS respecting the READING ROOM of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Reading Room of the Museum is open from ten till four, every day; except on Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide; except also on 30th January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, 5th November, and any occasional Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

Persons desirous of admission are to send in their applications in writing (specifying their christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode,) to the Principal Librarian, or in his absence, to the senior Under Librarian, who will either immediately admit such persons, or lay their applications before the next General Meeting, or Committee of the Trustees. But as it might be dangerous, in so populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every person who applies, should produce a recommendation satisfactory to a Trustee or an Officer of the house. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to.

Permission will in general be granted for six months; and at the expiration of this term, fresh application is to be made for a renewal.

The Librarians are strictly enjoined to use all possible dispatch in supplying the readers with the printed books or manuscripts they may apply for; but in so extensive a Library it may not always be possible to find every article immediately.

Readers will be allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no whole, or very considerable part, of a manuscript is to be transcribed, without a particular leave from the Trustees. The transcribers are not to lay the paper on which they write, on any part of the book or manuscript they are using: nor are any tracings allowed without particular permission of the Trustees.

No person is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or manuscript belonging to the Museum; but if any one should observe a defect in such book or manuscript, he is requested to signify the same to the Officer in waiting, who will make proper use of the information.

It may be sufficient merely to suggest, that silence is absolutely requisite in a place dedicated to the purposes of study.

N. B.—The admission tickets are by no means transferable; nor may readers introduce friends or amanuenses without respective tickets. Readers are not allowed to take books out of the Reading Room.

Appendix, No. 6.

List of Officers, &c.
of the British Museum,
1835.

Appendix, No. 6.

LIST of the OFFICERS, ASSISTANTS, ATTENDANTS, &c. of the BRITISH MUSEUM, 21 May 1835.

OFFICERS.

Principal Librarian :
Sir Henry Ellis.*

Department of Manuscripts :
Rev. J. Forshall.*
Sir F. Madden.*

Department of Printed Books :
Rev. H. H. Baber.*
Rev. H. F. Cary.*
Antonio Panizzi, Esq.
N. Carlisle, Esq.
W. Armstrong, Esq.
J. H. Glover, Esq.

Department of Natural History :
Charles König, Esq.*
J. G. Children, Esq.*
Robert Brown, Esq.
Mr. J. J. Bennett.

Department of Antiquities :
Edward Hawkins, Esq.*
C. F. Barnwell, Esq.
W. Y. Ottley, Esq.

TOTAL - - - 16

The eight Officers to whose name an Asterisk is affixed have apartments within the walls of the Museum.

Other Persons of a higher sort employed in the Museum as ASSISTANTS are:

MS. Department:

Mr. John Holmes.
Mr. James Mitchell.
Mr. W. U. Richards.
Mr. H. O. Coxe.
Dr. Rosen - - - 5.

Department of Printed Books:

Rev. T. H. Horne.
Dr. C. Schier.
Mr. J. Grabham.
Mr. T. Yeates - 4.

Department of Natural History:

Mr. J. E. Gray.
Mr. G. Samouelle.
Mr. G. R. Gray - 3

TOTAL - - - 12

ATTENDANTS in the several Departments.

Appendix, No. 6.

List of Officers, &c. of the British Museum, 1835.

MS. Department :	Reading Room :
Benjamin Bromley.	Mr. James Cates, Chief Attendant.
K. E. Mackenzie.	John Harris.
H. Marshall - - - - - 3	John Scott.
	William Osman - - - - - 4
Printed Books :	Warders on Public Days :
J. Bygrave.	George Spencer.
W. Turner.	J. Dingle.
John Burchell.	John West.
Joseph Phillipps.	George Byard - - - - - 4
Daniel Buckland.	
St. John Bygrave.	Household Servants :
J. Turner.	George Noble, Messenger.
Hugh Caston.	Charles Monticelli, Assistant ditto.
C. W. Kellet.	James Thurston, Porter.
H. Adams - - - - - 10	Mary Bygrave, Head Housemaid.
King's Library :	Mary Alloway,
John Williams.	Elizabeth Alloway,
William Leach.	Ann Firth,
John Griffiths - - - - - 3	Sarah Griffin,
	Lucy Simmons,
Natural History :	Georgiana Dixon - - - - - 10
William Sanders.	
Edward Holman.	Accountant :
Frederick Sanders.	Mr. Mawer Cowtan - - - - - 1
Thomas Priestley - - - - - 4	
Department of Antiquities :	Watchmen :
John Conrath.	H. Marshall.
John Hare.	William Bates - - - - - 2
Joseph Garrett.	
John Dutts.	Labourers :
Thomas Finch.	John Young.
George Reid - - - - - 6	Christopher Clinch.
	James Thurston, jun.
	Cornelius Sullivan - - - - - 4
	TOTAL - 79

Three persons have lately been temporarily employed to transcribe Titles, and it is intended to appoint another Attendant in the Natural History Department.

The Clerk of the Works, who is resident in the Museum, is the servant of the Office of Woods and Works.

Henry Ellis, Prin^l Libⁿ.

Appendix, No. 7.

Appendix, No. 7.

TITLES of COMMITTEES of the BOARD of TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, and NAMES of the TRUSTEES belonging severally to such Committees.

Titles of Committees, and Names of Trustees.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Archbishop of Canterbury.	T. Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
Lord Chancellor.	Earl of Elgin.
Speaker of the House of Commons.	Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq
Bishop of London.	Lord St. Helens.
Lord Chief Justice of King's Bench.	Lord Farnborough.
Master of the Rolls.	Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas.	Duke of Rutland.
Attorney General.	Marquess Camden.
Solicitor General.	Earl of Harrowby.
President of the Royal Society.	Earl of Eldon.
President of the College of Physicians.	Marquess of Lansdowne.
President of the Society of Antiquaries.	Right. Hon. Thomas Grenville.
President of the Royal Academy.	Lord Ashburton.
Duke of Northumberland.	Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Earl Cadogan.	Duke of Hamilton.
Rev. Arthur Annesley.	Earl of Derby.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.	Lord Fitzgerald.
Lord Henry W. Bentinck.	Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.
Earl Cawdor.	

Since the date of this Return, Lord Stanley has been appointed a Trustee, and has become a Member of the Standing Committee.

Appendix, No. 7.

Sub-Committee on Departments of MSS. and of PRINTED BOOKS.

Titles of Committees,
and Names of Trustees.Lord Bishop of London.
The Duke of Hamilton.

Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.

Sub-Committee on Department of NATURAL HISTORY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, Chairman.
Duke of Northumberland.
Marquess of Lansdowne.
Earl of Derby.Earl Cawdor.
T. Andrew Knight, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Department of ANTIQUITIES and ART.

Lord Farnborough, Chairman.
Earl of Aberdeen.Earl of Harrowby.
Sir M. A. Shee.

Sub-Committee of FINANCE.

Lord Bishop of London.
Lord Farnborough.
Lord Ashburton.Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

Sub-Committee on BUILDINGS.

Marquess of Lansdowne.
Earl of Aberdeen.
Earl Cawdor.
Lord Farnborough.Lord Ashburton.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.British Museum,
21 May 1835.*J. Forshall,*
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 8.

Appendix, No. 8.

Days of Meetings of
Trustees.

A RETURN of the Days on which the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM have met during each of the Years 1832, 1833, 1834; the Hours of Meeting, and the Trustees who attended each of the aforesaid Meetings.

1832: January 14. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.

1832: February 11. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: February 16. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: February 16. Two o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: March 10. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: April 14. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.

1832 : May 12. Twelve o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
The Lord Dover in the Chair.
The Marquis Camden.
The Lord Bishop of London.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Henry Banks, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832 : May 12. One o'clock.
General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
The Marquess Camden.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Henry Banks, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832 : June 9. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
Henry Banks, Esq., in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Presi-
dent of the Royal Society.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832 : July 14. Twelve o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex Presi-
dent of the Royal Society, in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal
Academy.

1832 : July 14. One o'clock.
General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Presi-
dent of the Royal Society.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal
Academy.

1832 : August 11. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Presi-
dent of the Royal Society, in the Chair.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.

1832 : October 13. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.

1832 : November 10. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal
Academy.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832 : December 8. Twelve o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
The Lord Farnborough.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833 : January 12. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833 : February 9. Twelve o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833 : February 9. One o'clock.
General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833 : February 16. Twelve o'clock.
Special Committee.

Sub-Committee on the Department of Antiquities.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl of Aberdeen.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833 : March 9. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in the
Chair.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

Appendix, No. 8.

Days of Meetings of
Trustees.

1833: March 18. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: March 20. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Henry Banks, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: March 26. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Earl of Aberdeen.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Henry Banks, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: April 3. One o'clock.

Special Committee.

Sub-Committee on the Department of Antiquities.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
Henry Banks, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: April 20. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Lord Farnborough.
Henry Banks, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: May 11. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Presi-
dent of the Royal Society.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain.
The Earl Cadogan.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.

Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice Tindal, C. P.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Henry Banks, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: May 11. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Presi-
dent of the Royal Society.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Earl Cadogan.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice Tindal.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Henry Banks, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: May 15.

Sub-Committee on the Department of Antiquities.

The Lord Farnborough.
Henry Banks, Esq.

1833: May 23. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess Camden.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Henry Banks, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal
Academy.

1833: June 8. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
The Earl of Cadogan.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal
Academy.
Henry Banks, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: July 13. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Presi-
dent of the Royal Society.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Earl of Cadogan.
The Earl of Harrowby.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart. President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal
Academy.

1833: July 13. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
 The Earl of Harrowby in the Chair.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
 The Duke of Rutland.
 The Earl Cadogan.
 The Lord Bishop of London.
 Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
 Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
 Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general.
 Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1833: August 6. Three o'clock.

Meeting of the Electing Trustees.

Present,
 His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
 The Lord Chancellor (Lord Brougham & Vaux).
 The Right Hon. the Speaker.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
 The Earl Cadogan.
 The Lord Bishop of London.
 Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general.
 Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: August 10. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
 His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
 The Marquess of Lansdowne.
 The Earl of Harrowby.
 The Lord Bishop of London.
 The Lord Farnborough.
 Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: October 12. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
 The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
 The Lord St. Helens.
 The Lord Chief Justice Tindal.
 Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1833: November 9. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
 The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
 The Lord Bishop of London.
 The Lord St. Helens.
 Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.

1833: December 14. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
 The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
 His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
 The Lord Bishop of London.
 The Right Hon. the Speaker.
 Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
 Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
 Henry Bankes, Esq.
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: December 14. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
 His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
 The Right Hon. the Speaker.
 The Lord Bishop of London.
 The Lord Farnborough.
 Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
 Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
 Henry Bankes, Esq.
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: January 11. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
 The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
 The Lord Farnborough.
 Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: February 8. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
 His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
 The Marquess of Lansdowne.
 The Marquess Camden.
 The Earl of Harrowby.
 The Lord Bishop of London.
 The Lord Farnborough.
 Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
 Lord Chief Justice Tindal.
 Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
 Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
 Alexander Baring, Esq.
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: February 8. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
 His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
 The Marquess of Lansdowne.
 The Marquess Camden.
 The Earl of Harrowby.
 The Lord Bishop of London.
 The Lord Farnborough.
 The Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Leach.
 Lord Chief Justice Tindal.
 Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
 Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
 Alexander Baring, Esq.
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: February 9. Twelve o'clock.

Sub-Committee of Finance.

Present,
 The Lord Farnborough.
 Alexander Baring, Esq.
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: February 11. Three o'clock.

Meeting of Electing Trustees.

Present,
 His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
 The Lord Chancellor (Lord Brougham & Vaux).
 The Speaker.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
 The Earl Grey, First Lord of the Treasury.
 The Lord Bishop of London.
 * * * * *
 Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

Appendix, No. 8.

Days of Meetings of Trustees.

Appendix, No. 8.

Days of Meetings of
Trustees.

1834: March 5. Twelve o'clock.

Sub-Committee of Finance.

Present,

The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: March 8. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Presi-
dent of the Royal Society.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Duke of Hamilton.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: March 12. Twelve o'clock.

Special Committee.

(Sub-Committee of Finance with other Trustees.)

Present,

The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Presi-
dent of the Royal Society.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: April 12. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,

The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Bishop of London.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Henry Banks, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.

1834: April 26. Twelve o'clock.

Special Committee.

(Sub-Committee of Printed Books, with other
Trustees.)

Present,

The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Alexander Baring, Esq.

1834: April 30. Twelve o'clock.

Special Committee.

(Sub-Committee of Printed Books, with other
Trustees.)

Present,

Henry Banks, Esq., in the Chair.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: May 6. Twelve o'clock.

Special Committee.

(Sub-Committee of Printed Books, with other
Trustees.)

Present,

The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Lord Bishop of London.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Henry Banks, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: May 10. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general.
Henry Banks, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: May 10. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Chief Justice Tindal.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general.
Henry Banks, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: May 14. Half-past Three o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in
the Chair.
The Duke of Hamilton.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Earl of Ripon.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal
Academy.
Henry Banks, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: June 14. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,

The Earl of Harrowby in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Duke of Hamilton.
The Earl Cadogan.
The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the Col-
lege of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal
Academy.
Henry Banks, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: July 12. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the
Chair.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Duke of Hamilton.
The Earl of Harrowby.

The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.

1834: July 12. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Duke of Hamilton.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.

1834: August 1. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
The proceedings were reported to the Lord Bishop of London, and received his Lordship's approbation.

1834: September 20. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
The Lord St. Helens.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1834: October 11. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Lord St. Helens.
The Lord Farnborough.

Exclusive of four or five Meetings of the Trustees in Committees on special business.

21 May 1835.

1834: November 8. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Marquess Camden.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1834: December 13. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Duke of Northumberland.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: December 13. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Duke of Northumberland.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: December 26,

Meeting of Electing Trustees.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Speaker.
The Lord Privy Seal (Lord Wharncliffe).
The Lord Chamberlain (Earl of Jersey).
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Chief Justice, K. B., Lord Denman.
The Lord Chief Justice, C. P., Sir N. Tindal.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Frederick Pollock (Attorney-general).

J. Forshall, Secy.

Appendix, No. 8.

Days of Meetings of Trustees.

Appendix, No. 9.

RETURN of the NAMES of the FAMILY TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM,
and the Mode in which each Family nominates such Trustees.

Appendix, No. 9.

Names of Family Trustees.

Trustees representing the Sloane Family,

Two, { 1. Earl Cadogan.
2. Vacant.—[Filled up since the date of the Return, by the appointment of Lord Stanley.]

Nomination vested by Act 26 Geo. 2, c. 22, in the heirs male of Charles, second Lord Cadogan and Hans Stanley, Esq., and, upon failure of the heirs male of either, in the heirs male of the other, being of full age, or their respective guardian or guardians during their minority.

Appendix, No. 9.

Names of Family
Trustees.

Trustees representing the Cotton Family,

Two, { 1. Rev. Arthur Annesley.
2. George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

Nomination vested by Act 22 Geo. 2, c. 22, in Frances Hanbury, relict of Francis Hanbury, Esq., and after her decease, in the heirs male of her body, being of full age; and in default of such heirs male, in her daughters successively, as they should be in priority of birth; and the several respective heirs male of such daughters, being of full age, or the respective guardians of the heirs male of the said Frances and her daughters during their minority.

Trustees representing the Harley Family,

Two. { 1. Lord Henry William Bentinck.
2. The Earl Cawdor.

Nomination vested by Act 26 Geo. 2, c. 22, in Henrietta Cavendish Holles, relict of Edward, second Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and her daughter, Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Portland, or the survivor; and after their decease, in the heirs male of the said Duchess, being of full age, or their guardian or guardians during their minority; and upon failure of such heirs male, in the heirs male of Edward, third Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, being of full age, or their guardian or guardians during their minority.

Trustee representing the Townley Family,

One—Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.

Nomination vested by Act 45 Geo. 3, c. 127, in the sons of Edward Townley Standish, Esq., successively in priority of birth, and the heirs of them respectively, being of full age, or their guardians during their respective minorities; and in default of such issue, in John Townley, Esq., and his heirs, being of full age, or their guardians during their respective minorities.

Trustee representing the Elgin Family,

One—The Earl of Elgin.

Trusteeship vested by Act 56 Geo. 3, c. 99, in Thomas, Earl of Elgin, and after his decease in every person who shall successively attain to the rank and dignity of Earl of Elgin, being of full age.

Trustee representing the Knight Family,

One—Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq.

Hereditary, by Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 60, in the descendants of Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. in the direct male line, and in case of their failure, in the next descendants in the male line of Richard Knight, Esq., grandfather of Richard Payne Knight, Esq., and in case of failure, in the next descendants in the female line of the said Richard Knight, Esq.

Trustee appointed by His Majesty,

One—The Duke of Northumberland.

Nomination vested by 2 Will. 4, c. 46, in His Majesty, his heirs and successors, under the sign-manual.

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 21 May 1835.

Appendix, No. 10.

(1.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of APPLICATIONS made to the Trustees of the BRITISH MUSEUM (at Meetings authorized, according to the Rules, to grant Admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to inspect that part of the collection of Minerals not generally shown, or any particular part thereof, and of the number of similar Applications for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collection of Medals and Coins, or any parts thereof; and of the number of similar Applications for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collection of Prints and Drawings, or any parts thereof; and of the number of similar Applications for the purpose of being admitted to the Reading Room; such Accounts to extend to the last five years past, and to contain the number of Admissions in consequence of such Applications; and the number of Applications and Admissions in each of the five years to be stated.

It is most respectfully stated, that of the applications alluded to in the first Order of the House of Commons, for admissions to that part of the collection of Minerals not generally shown, or any particular part thereof, no register has been ever kept. The applications being either for the private view of a party of visitors; or, as in far more numerous instances, for the inspection of a single class of minerals, or even an individual specimen by some geologist. The Officer of the department, in compliance with the liberal intentions of the Trustees, has never, in any instance, referred such applicants to the Monthly Meetings of the Committee, but either complied with the request immediately, or by some appointment with the party applying.

In the case of the Medal Room the accommodation has been the same. Tuesday, from twelve till four in every week, was, in 1814, allotted by order of the Trustees to the exhibition of Coins and Medals to persons making particular application to see them. But, in all cases, where inquiry was made by collectors, or by persons for literary or other useful purposes, the Keeper of the Antiquities and Medals never failed to give immediate assistance; or, if his time or official duties would not then allow it, made the earliest appointment possible with the person making inquiry; referring those parties only to the Principal Librarian's permission, who were desirous of seeing the collection without any particular object, excepting that of general information or curiosity.

In like manner no register has been kept of any admission to see the Prints and Drawings. After the extensive thefts committed in 1806, access to the collection of Prints was for a time entirely closed, till they could be arranged and fastened down in portfolios. After that arrangement was completed, one day in each week was set apart for viewing the collection. In 1816, an extra assistant of the department, to which the prints belong, was appointed solely to the duties of that room; since which time it has been nominally opened two, but really, by the direction of the Trustees, five days in each week.

In respect of applications for admission to the Reading Room, they have been, as nearly as possible, commensurate with the admissions. No refusal having been ever given even to persons unknown or unrecommended; but the application postponed till the person applying could furnish the required reference.

The admissions to the Reading Room have been of three descriptions: The first, consisting of persons admitted as students for the full term, by the Standing Committee. The second, of persons who have for special purposes received admission for a shorter term, above the space of a day and not exceeding a fortnight; these permissions have been granted by the Principal Librarian. The third description consisting of persons who have made casual and momentary searches only, such as inquiring after a single book or manuscript, a fact or a date, or who have had permission to consult particular articles for a morning. Of this last description no record or register whatever has been preserved.

The number of tickets of admission and renewal to the Reading Room, for the full term allowed by the Standing Committee, for the last five years, has been as follows:

A. D. 1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	292
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	477
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	515
Making a Total of								2,224

Admissions not exceeding a fortnight in duration, as far as they can be recollected:

A. D. 1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Making a Total of								251

Total of admissions in the last five years recorded - - - 2,475.

The Statute for the admission of students to the Gallery of Sculptures being among those required by the Order of the House of Commons, it may not be irrelevant to add, that the number of students who were admitted to make drawings in the Townley Gallery, from the year 1809 to the year 1817, amounted to an average of something more than 20.

Appendix, No. 10.

1. Applications for
inspecting Minerals,
Medals, Coins, &c.

In 1818, immediately subsequent to the opening of the Elgin Room, 223 students were admitted; in 1819, 69 more were admitted; and in 1820, 63. In 1821, from 1 January to 20 February, 25. Making a total, since the opening of the room, of 380.

Every student sent by the Keeper of the Royal Academy, upon the production of his academy ticket, is admitted without further reference to make his drawings; and other persons are occasionally admitted, on simply exhibiting the proofs of their qualifications.

According to the present practice, each student has leave to exhibit his finished drawing, from any article in the Gallery, for one week after its completion.

2. Payments for extra
Services.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of the Annual SALARIES, and of the Monies paid to each of the present Under and Assistant Librarians, Officers and Attendants, employed in the care and arrangement of the Manuscripts, Printed Books, Minerals, Medals, Coins, Prints and Drawings, for extra Service Money, or any other Sums or Gratuities paid to them beyond their stated Salaries, and stating the nature and extent of the service and attendance of each Officer; and also, the nature and extent of the services for which extra service-money may have been paid; such Account to extend to all Services and Payments within the last ten years, and such Account to state the nature and extent of the accommodation afforded to each Officer in the way of Lodging, Perquisites, &c.; and also, all Statutes and Rules of the Trustees of the British Museum now in force, with respect to the admission to the Reading Room, and the different other Collections, and generally for the management of the Museum and Collections.

Principal Librarian:

JOSEPH PLANTA, Esq. Salary, 500 *l.* per annum. No extra remuneration of any kind.

Under and Assistant Librarians:

Each bound by the Statutes to give two days' attendance in the week to the duties of their respective offices.

Under Librarians:

1. Henry Ellis, Esq., Keeper of the Manuscripts. Salary, 200 *l.* per annum for two days' attendance. Extra allowance for two additional days in the week (at the rate of 75 *l.* per annum for each day*) 150 *l.* He is also Secretary.

2. The Rev. H. H. Baber, Keeper of the Printed Books. Salary, 200 *l.* per annum, for two days. Extra allowance for two other days, 150 *l.*

3. Charles König, Esq., Keeper of the Natural History. Salary, 200 *l.* per annum, for two days. Extra allowance for three other days, 225 *l.*

4. Taylor Combe, Esq., Keeper of the Antiquities, including Coins and Medals. Salary, 200 *l.* per annum for two days. Extra allowance for three other days, 225 *l.*

Assistant Librarians:

1. The Rev. Thomas Maurice, Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts. Salary, 120 *l.* per annum. No extra allowance.

2. The Rev. James Bean, Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books. Salary, 120 *l.* per annum. Extra allowance for two additional days of duty, 150 *l.*

3. Dr. Leach, Assistant Keeper of the Natural History. Salary, 120 *l.* No extra allowance at present, being absent upon account of illness.

4. John George Children, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities. Salary, 120 *l.* Extra allowance for three additional days, 225 *l.*

Extra Assistant Officers:

Each bound to five days' attendance in the week.

Dr. G. H. Noehden, in the department of Printed Books. Salary, 200 *l.* Extra allowance for an additional day, 75 *l.*

Mr. J. T. Smith, in the department of Antiquities. Salary, 200 *l.* No extra allowance.

Secretary:—Henry Ellis, Esq. Salary, 60 *l.* No extra allowance.

Accomptant:—Mr T. Keith. Salary, 30 *l.* Extra allowance for assisting the Expenditor, 10 *l.*

Attendant of Reading Room:—Mr. James Cates. Salary, 100 *l.* Extra allowance on Saturdays, when employed, 5 *s.* per day.

There are also five Attendants, who, under the direction of the librarians, perform all menial services in the different departments; their duty extending to five days in the week. These have each 75 *l.* per annum. There are likewise eight extra Attendants, who are stationed on the three open days in every week in different parts of the house, to prevent any trespass or irregularity on the part of the companies; they are paid at the rate of 5 *s.* per day each.

Of the nature and extent of the service and attendance of the respective officers in their departments, it may be observed, that

The Principal Librarian is the person to whom the care and custody of the whole Museum is chiefly intrusted. He takes care that all orders of the Trustees are obeyed; prevents every kind of irregularity; grants temporary admissions to all parts of the Museum in the intervals of the Committees; and has also the office of Expenditor.

The Under and Assistant Librarians are charged each with the care of their respective departments. Exclusive of the attentions which they render to persons of eminence for rank or learning, it is their duty to employ themselves in arranging and writing catalogues of all additions which are from time to time made to the collections entrusted to their care; and to superintend the publication of the same, when any such are ordered by the Trustees to be printed. The nature of their engagements is such, that no distinct line can be drawn to discriminate ordinary from extra duty; the latter being in fact a continuance only of the former. They report their progress in the chief works in which

* The extra allowance of the officers was first made in 1811. It was increased from 50 *l.* to 75 *l.* a year for each extra day, Feb. 12, 1814.

which they are engaged, once a month, to the Standing Committee; and, at the General Visitation in the month of May, recapitulate the sum of their reports, and exhibit the produce of their labours for the preceding year. One of the Assistant Librarians, the Rev. Mr. Maurice, performs his two days of ordinary duty in attendance in the Reading Room.

2. Payments for extra Services.

The extra Assistant Officer, in the department of Printed Books, is engaged in the performance of similar labours with the other officers of his department.

The extra Assistant Officer in the department of Antiquities, has the particular charge of the Prints; it is his business to arrange and make catalogues of them, and he attends to the students and other visitors who frequent that room.

The Secretary's duty is to attend all meetings of the Trustees; to make the minutes of their proceedings, and to issue summonses. He has also occasional employ in the way of correspondence and in the preparation of papers.

The Accomptant, besides keeping the accounts of the Trust, prepares all such as are required to be laid before Parliament.

The Attendant of the Reading Room performs his duty there for three days in each week; his services, on the other two days, being made available in the Library.

In regard of services and payments for the last ten years, it may be proper again to notice that the result of the ordinary cannot be separated from the extra duty of each officer.

In 1810, the year to which the Return ordered is directed to extend, Mr. Ellis, the present Keeper of the Manuscripts, had the charge of the department of Printed Books. Four volumes out of eight of the last catalogue of Printed Books, were made and edited by him. He has also made and printed, by order of the Trustees, a catalogue of the Hargrave Collection of Manuscripts, and made the greater part of the second volume of the catalogue of the Lansdowne Manuscripts. Of other catalogues prepared by him in his department, a quarto volume of Dr. Burney's Classical Manuscripts, with an alphabetical index; another, containing a catalogue of about a thousand original Charters, presented to the Museum by the late Lord Frederick Campbell, and four volumes in folio of a catalogue of the additional collection of Manuscripts, remain unprinted. The great catalogue of Charters has also been continued by him. Other labours and arrangements have been constantly performed, but it is hardly possible to state them upon paper in exact detail.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Keeper of the Manuscripts, from 1st January 1810 to 31st December 1820, has been 1,350 *l*.

The Rev. Mr. Baber, the present Keeper of the Printed Books, has, within the last ten years, compiled and edited four other of the volumes of the catalogue of Printed Books. The purchase of several distinguished libraries, the continual additions of new publications under the Copyright Act, incidental purchases and donations, have increased the library during that time, from about 120,000 to near 200,000 volumes. The general regulation of the department, the continuation of the printed catalogue, the claims for books entered at Stationers' Hall, the distribution of books in their respective classes, the setting aside of duplicates, and numerous other services, form the miscellaneous total of his labours. Interleaved copies of the catalogue of Printed Books, specifying the titles of all additions (as far as they could be entered) have been also prepared for the use of the Library and the Reading Room, each set in 21 volumes in folio.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Keeper of the Printed Books, from 1st January 1810 to 31st December 1820, has been 1,437 *l*. 10 *s*.

Mr. König, the Keeper of the Natural History, exclusive of general superintendence, as the head of his department, has chiefly devoted himself to the care and arrangement of that branch of it which contains the Minerals. The revolution which has taken place of late years in mineralogical science, rendered it necessary to make new arrangements throughout the collection. To Sir Hans Sloane's were added Mr. Cracherode's and Mr. Hatchett's collections, Mr. Greville's, subsequently the collections of the Barons Moll and Beroldingen, and a collection of Peruvian minerals presented by Lord Grenville. The consolidation of the whole of these into one collection (the largest now known in the world), according to the combined systems of Werner and Hany, and the determination, arrangement and labelling of the different specimens, will account for a large portion, both of the ordinary and the extra duty performed by Mr. König for the last ten years. To this is to be added the formation of a separate collection, consisting of British minerals only; the arrangement, determination and description of a most extensive assemblage of secondary fossils; the preparation and continual alteration requisite in his portion of the hand-guide for visitors; with other labours and engagements, the enumeration of which in a Return is scarcely practicable.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Keeper of the Natural History, from 1st January 1810 to 31st December 1820, has been 1,875 *l*.

Mr. Combe, the Keeper of the Antiquities and Medals, exclusive of arrangements in the whole of his department, directing the positions of statues and marbles, the selection of duplicate coins, the preparation of his portion of the hand-guide for visitors, with its successive changes, and other various but nameless duties, has, during the last ten years, published, by order and at the expense of the Trustees, a description of the Terra Cottas in the Museum, in a quarto volume; four volumes of a description of the ancient marbles; and a catalogue of the Greek coins of kings and cities. Separate catalogues also of the Anglo-Saxon coins, the English silver, English gold, Anglo-Gallic, English pattern pieces in gold, and English pattern pieces in silver, in six volumes quarto, have been prepared: these, with a catalogue of Roman contorniates, and a supplemental description of Greek coins (the latter still in progress), remain unprinted.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Keeper of the Antiquities, from 1st January 1810 to 31st December 1820, has been 1,725 *l*.

The Rev. Thomas Maurice, the present Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, during the required period, has had his duties confined to attendance in the Reading Room. No extra allowance has been at any time paid to him.

The Rev. James Bean, the Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books, having been appointed in 1812 only, the return of his services can be made but from that period. They have been exerted in the continuation of the general catalogue, in supplying the bookbinder with constant employ, in press-marking books, in receiving and entering the contents of the parcels from Stationers' Hall, demanding books from authors and publishers, and in all the lengthened details of a large library.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books, since February 1814 (when it commenced) to 31st December 1820, has been 1,050 *l*.

Appendix, No. 10.

2. Payments for extra Services.

Dr. Leach, the Assistant Keeper of the Natural History, was appointed in 1813. His duties have been principally directed to the zoological part of the collection, including the classification and arrangement of a long suite of cabinets of entomology. Among his more prominent labours, he has described and superintended the setting up of a large collection of British animals of all descriptions, including fish, reptiles, &c.; arranged the whole of the shells in the Museum; and been constantly engaged in every useful occupation which his branch of the department required.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Assistant Keeper of the Natural History, from the time of his appointment to 31st December 1820, has been 1,475*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Children, the Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities and Medals, appointed in 1816, exclusive of general services and the very frequent exhibition of the Museum to persons of distinction, has compiled, within the period of his duties, a catalogue of the British medals, in two volumes; another of the French medals; and three volumes (the third still in progress) of a catalogue of Roman silver.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities, since the time of his appointment to 31st December 1820, has been 542*l.* 9*s.*

Dr. Noehden's extra duty has but recently commenced. He was appointed to his present office in 1819.

The aggregate of extra allowances to the officers of the British Museum, from 1811, when they commenced, to 31st December 1820, amounts to 11,136*l.*, of which 1,600*l.*, were paid to an officer now dead; and 80*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* to a gentleman who is no longer attached to the establishment.

During the same period 1,503*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* have been paid in small sums for the extra services of attendants in the different departments. The pay being calculated at 5*s.* per day each when employed.

The only perquisite (if stationery be excepted) allowed to any of the officers, falls to the lot of the Keeper of the Manuscripts, who, upon being called to attend a court of law with any manuscript, charter or other document from his department, is entitled to a recompense under the statutes. The thing occurs so seldom, that no account has been ever kept by him of the proceeds; but six guineas in a year is, to the best of his belief, too large a sum for an average.

The stationery allowed to the different officers appears to amount to an average of from 5*l.* to 8*l.* a year each, according to the demands of the officers. The Principal Librarian and the Secretary using the largest proportions.

Of Gratuities:

The sum of 100*l.* was paid in 1812 to Mr. König, for his extraordinary exertions in arranging the Greville Minerals.

In the same year the sum of 180*l.* was paid to the Rev. Mr. Bean, for assistance in the Museum before he became an officer.

And two sums of 150*l.* each to the Rev. Mr. Baber and Mr. König, as a remuneration for the journey made by them to Munich in 1815, for the purchase of Baron Moll's library and minerals.

Two or three gratuities of a smaller kind, amounting to little more than 30*l.*, have also been granted to attendants.

Eight officers of the Museum are lodged within its walls; viz. Mr. Planta, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Combe, Mr. Baber, Mr. König, Mr. Maurice, Mr. Bean, and Dr. Leach.

The apartments of Mr. Planta, the Principal Librarian, occupy a suite of ten rooms in the west wing of the offices of the Museum. Mr. Ellis's apartments, in the east wing, consist of nine rooms; Mr. Combe's of nine rooms; Mr. Baber's of nine; Mr. König's, in the back court, of seven; Mr. Maurice's of four; Mr. Bean's of four; and Dr. Leach's of seven.

Henry Ellis, Secretary.

EXTRACTS from the Statutes and Rules of the British Museum, concerning the Times and Modes of Admission.

Chap. III. § 1. THE Museum shall be kept open for public inspection every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in every week; except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, on Thanksgiving and Fast days, and during the months of August and September. On Tuesdays and Thursdays the Museum shall likewise be kept open for private parties. The Museum hours are from ten till four, as well for viewing the collections, as for admission to the Reading Room.

2. Persons who wish to see the Museum, are to apply on any of those above-mentioned open days, in the Anti-room of the house, between the hours of ten and two, where each individual will be required to inscribe his or her name and place of abode, in a book to be kept for that purpose; upon which they will be shown into the apartments as soon as the first rooms are sufficiently cleared for their admission.

3. The officers of the Museum are authorized to exhibit the Museum during the open hours, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, to such of their friends, or persons of distinction for rank or learning, as may occasionally apply to them for a sight of the whole or any part of it; but in such cases they are required to attend the visitors personally.

4. The Principal Librarian, or the Senior Officer in residence, shall be authorized to grant admission, particularly to foreigners, during the two months of vacation; one of the attendants being always in waiting to accompany them through the house.

5. It is expected that persons who visit the Museum be decent and orderly in their appearance and behaviour; the officers being instructed to refuse admission to, or cause to withdraw, any person who shall disregard this caution. No children apparently under ten years of age will be admitted.

EXTRACTS from the Statutes of the Museum, concerning Admission to the Sculptures, Coins, Medals, Prints, &c.

Chap. III. § 16. THE members of the Royal Academy and artists, as well professional as diletanti, may have access at all admissible times to copy from the sculptures in the Gallery of Antiquities, upon application to the Trustees, or to the Principal Librarian, or the Senior Officer in residence; but it is expected that young artists or students produce recommendations from a professor of the academy.

17. That one of the attendants be always present in the Gallery during the times when persons are employed in taking copies.

18. The collections of Coins, Medals, and Prints shall not be shown but by leave of a meeting of the Trustees, or of the Principal Librarian; no person shall be admitted into the room to see them except in the presence of the keeper of the collection; nor shall more than three persons be admitted at the same time, without the Principal Librarian, or some subordinate officer of his appointment, attending the whole time together with the keeper of the collection; and in no case shall more than four persons be admitted at the same time.

19. No officer, attendant, or servant, shall take any fee, reward or gratuity from persons visiting the Museum, or in any way making use of its contents, except in the above-mentioned case of attending courts with evidence*, or of being extra-officially employed by readers to make searches or transcripts, when a proper compensation may be agreed for, subject to the approbation of the Principal Librarian.

[Access to the Minerals is regulated by no other statute or statutes but those of general admission.]

Appendix, No. 10.

2. Payments for extra Services.

EXTRACTS from the Statutes and Rules of the British Museum, relating to the Reading Room.

Chap. II. § 6. AMONG the duties of the Principal Librarian:

6. He shall also be allowed to grant temporary admission into the Reading Room, to such persons as apply during the intervals between the meetings of the Committee; such leave, however, to become void unless confirmed at the next subsequent meeting.

Chap. II. § 17. As the proper management of the Reading Room is essentially important to the utility and credit of the Museum, it is particularly enjoined that one of the Under or Assistant Librarians do always attend in the said room†. And the Trustees being particularly anxious that this duty be punctually executed, do strictly order that the officer, whose turn it shall be to attend in the said room, do on no account whatever leave it without another officer having agreed and being actually come to supply his place. And, in order the better to enforce this important duty, the Messenger or his Assistant shall keep a book, in which he shall enter daily the name of the officer who has the whole or any part of the day attended the said Reading Room; which book shall be laid before every meeting of the Standing Committee.

18. The Principal Librarian shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names of all those who have duly obtained admission into the Reading Room; and the duty of the officer in waiting shall be to take care that no one enter the room without being duly authorized; to see that the readers are severally accommodated, and provided with such books or manuscripts as they may require; and to assist them, so far as may be in his power, in the objects of their research; he shall also see that they do not damage the books or manuscripts, or annoy any of the other readers.

Chap. III. § 7. The Reading Room of the Museum shall be kept open from ten till four every day in the week, except Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and on Thanksgiving and Fast days; and it shall be constantly attended by one of the Librarians in the manner above directed.

Persons desirous of admission into the said room are to send their applications in writing to the Principal Librarian, or in his absence to the Senior Under Librarian; these officers are to lay the same before the next General Meeting, or Committee of Trustees, who will, if they see no objection, grant admission for a term not exceeding half a year. But in all cases which may require such dispatch, as that time cannot be allowed for an application to the Trustees, the Principal Librarian, or in his absence the Senior Officers in residence, shall be empowered to grant a temporary leave till the next General Meeting or Committee.

9. Persons who apply for admission to the Reading Room are to specify their descriptions and places of abode; and as it might be dangerous in so populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every one who applies should produce a recommendation from a Trustee or an Officer of the house.

10. Every reader may, at the expiration of his term, apply for a prolongation of the same, without a fresh recommendation.

11. Readers are allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no whole or greater part of a manuscript is to be transcribed, without a particular leave from the Trustees.

12. No person is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or manuscript belonging to the Museum; but if any one should observe a defect in such book or manuscript, he is requested to signify the same to the officer in waiting.

13. Persons engaged in works of learning, or in the prosecution of any useful design, and having occasion to examine any part of the collection with more attention than can be done in the ordinary way of viewing the Museum, or using the Reading Room; or having occasion to make a drawing of any thing contained in the Museum, are to apply to the Trustees in a General Meeting, or to the Standing Committee, for particular leave for that purpose, who will give directions according to the circumstances of the case.

14. The respective officers whom it may concern, viz. either the Keeper of the Manuscripts, or the Officer in the Reading Room, are charged to be particularly attentive in observing persons who may have occasion to inspect manuscripts, charters, deeds or other instruments, which are liable to be called for as evidence.

N. B.—In 1814, the rota ordered in the above Statutes, chap. II. § 17, was materially changed.

One of the Assistant Librarians only continued his turn for two days in each week, whilst an inferior person, called the Attendant of the Reading Room, performed the rest of the service. See the Extract from the proceedings of a General Meeting, held November 26, 1814, at the end of the present transcripts.

The preceding Extracts are faithful copies from the Statutes and Rules of the Museum.

Henry Ellis, Secretary.

* Provided for in the Statutes, chap. III. sec. 15. H. E.

† Vide chap. III. sec. 7.

Appendix, No. 10.

2. Payments for extra Services.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of a General Meeting of Trustees of the British Museum, held November 26th, 1814, subsequent to the printing of the last edition of the Museum Statutes, in which the Rota, mentioned in chap. II. § 17, is superseded, and a more extended Admission granted to the Coins, Medals and Prints.

A PROPOSAL was read from the Principal Librarian respecting the Reading Room of the Museum, and an increased facility of admission to the Coins and Engravings: the same having been referred to this Meeting by the Sub-Committee on the Statutes and Rules.

Ordered, That Mr. Planta carry into effect his suggestion respecting the Reading Room, and that he report upon the same to the Trustees, at the next General Visitation, for their decision, how far it may be fit to make the same a permanent rule.

On Mr. Planta's suggestion respecting admission to the Prints:

Ordered, That the Engravings and Drawings be exhibited upon Thursday in every week to persons applying to see them, not exceeding six at one time, and that others be admitted in succession.

Ordered, That the Principal Librarian, or in his absence the Keeper of the Print Room, do grant admission to all who shall apply for a sight of the Prints, if duly recommended by a Trustee or Officer.

Ordered, That no such inspection be allowed but in the presence of the officer of the department, and of an attendant to be appointed.

Resolved, That this admission to the Prints also be a temporary and experimental measure, to be reported on by the Principal Librarian at the next General Visitation.

Ordered, That no tracing be allowed without a previous permission from the Trustees, upon an application, specifying the particular article or articles, for which the permission is desired.

Ordered, That every Tuesday be set aside for admitting persons who are desirous to inspect the collections of Coins and Medals: that these admissions be obtained by recommendation from a Trustee, or from any officer sanctioned by the Principal Librarian. That not more than three persons be admitted at the same time, the supernumeraries, if any, being required to wait for vacancies: and that the hours of exhibition be limited from twelve till four o'clock, the keeper of the department being bound to attend on those occasions, and also the attendant.

Resolved, That this also be a temporary rule, to be reported on at the next General Visitation.

The above is a true copy from the Proceedings of the Trustees.

Henry Ellis, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 11.

Appendix, No. 11.

1. Expense of publishing the Alexandrian MS.

(1.)—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE on the publication of the FAC-SIMILE of the Alexandrian Manuscript, from 1814 to 1828.

			£.	s.	d.
1814: Dec. 13	Messrs. Longman & Co., for paper -	- - - - -	1,351	7	-
1815: April 28	Mr. Baber, for editing -	- - - - -	168	-	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying -	- - - - -	50	-	-
	Messrs. R. & A. Taylor, for printing -	- - - - -	102	6	6
— Dec. 12	Mr. Baber, for editing -	- - - - -	315	-	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying -	- - - - -	75	-	-
	Messrs. Taylor, for printing -	- - - - -	133	13	-
	Mr. Hughes, for wood cuts -	- - - - -	13	7	-
	Type-founder's bill -	- - - - -	13	18	-
	Mr. Baber's expenses to Paris, for collating a portion of the codex A -	- - - - -	48	-	-
	Hot-pressing 45 sheets, No. 215 -	- - - - -	5	12	6
1816: July 9	Mr. Taylor, for printing 20 ½ sheets -	- - - - -	113	11	9
	Mr. Mentor, for copying -	- - - - -	50	-	-
	J. Basire, for engraving five copper plates -	- - - - -	22	16	-
— Dec. -	Mr. Baber, for editing 22 sheets -	- - - - -	231	-	-
	Mr. Taylor, for printing 26 sheets -	- - - - -	105	6	-
	Extra for red-ink lines, in six sheets -	- - - - -	9	-	-
	Alterations -	- - - - -	10	18	-
	Tracing and cutting in wood 25 fac-similes -	- - - - -	7	2	-
	Cutting 10 matrices and casting 21 lbs. type -	- - - - -	33	11	6
	Hot-pressing 26 sheets -	- - - - -	3	5	-
	250 labels for the first part -	- - - - -	-	6	-
	Binding 99 copies, part 1, in extra boards -	- - - - -	24	15	-
	Copper-plate printer -	- - - - -	11	6	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying -	- - - - -	50	-	-
	Mr. Baber, for editing 23 sheets -	- - - - -	241	10	-
1817: June 14	Mr. Taylor, for printing 28 sheets -	- - - - -	140	4	-
	Mr. Baber, for editing 28 sheets -	- - - - -	294	-	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying -	- - - - -	50	-	-
— Dec. 10	Mr. Taylor, for printing 26 sheets -	- - - - -	105	6	-
	Extra for red ink -	- - - - -	4	10	-
	Alterations -	- - - - -	9	4	-
	Tracing and cutting 76 fac-similes -	- - - - -	15	4	-

			£.	s.	d.
1817: Dec. 10	Hot-pressing 26 sheets - - - - -		3	5	-
	Mr. Baber, for editing 26 sheets - - - - -		273	-	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying - - - - -		50	-	-
1818: July 15	Mr. Taylor, for printing eight sheets - - - - -		55	16	-
	Mr. Baber, for editing eight sheets - - - - -		84	-	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying - - - - -		50	-	-
— Nov. 14	For binding, &c., and an illumination of a copy for the Prince Regent - - - - -		16	15	-
	Mr. Baber, for compiling, editing, &c. six printed sheets of notes to accompany the text of the Pentateuch - - - - -		63	-	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying - - - - -		50	-	-
1819: Jan. 9	Mr. Taylor, for printing 12 sheets of notes - - - - -		57	-	-
	Alterations - - - - -		7	16	-
	Hot-pressing 12 sheets - - - - -		1	10	-
	Casting 93 lbs. type for notes - - - - -		25	11	6
	Mr. Baber, for editing six sheets, notes - - - - -		63	-	-
— July 9	Mr. Taylor, for printing, hot-pressing and wood cuts, 16 sheets, three sheets notes, and two sheets of preface - - - - -		120	7	-
	Mr. Baber, for editing 21 sheets - - - - -		220	10	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying - - - - -		50	-	-
— Nov. 13	Mr. Taylor, for printing 23 sheets - - - - -		93	3	-
	Extra for red ink in 18 sheets - - - - -		37	16	-
	Alterations - - - - -		8	6	-
	Hot-pressing 23 sheets - - - - -		2	17	6
	Mr. Baber, for editing 23 sheets - - - - -		241	10	-
	Bookbinder's bill - - - - -		23	15	-
1820: Jan. 17	Mr. Baber, for editing 12 sheets - - - - -		126	-	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying - - - - -		50	-	-
— Mar. 11	Mr. Baber, for editing nine sheets - - - - -		94	10	-
— July 8	Mr. Taylor, for printing, hot-pressing and engravings on wood, 44 sheets - - - - -		279	14	-
	Mr. Baber, for editing 23 sheets - - - - -		241	10	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying - - - - -		50	-	-
— Nov. 11	Mr. Baber, for editing 25 sheets - - - - -		262	10	-
1821: Jan. 13	Mr. Baber, for editing 11 sheets - - - - -		115	10	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying - - - - -		50	-	-
— April 14	Mr. Baber, for editing 13 sheets - - - - -		136	10	-
— June 9	Mr. Taylor, for printing 56 sheets, and titles for vol. 2, part 2, and vol. 3, part 1 - - - - -		226	16	-
	Extra for red ink in 28 sheets - - - - -		64	8	-
	Alterations - - - - -		21	12	-
	Hot-pressing 56 sheets - - - - -		7	-	-
	Tracing and cutting 48 fac-similes - - - - -		12	12	-
	17 matrices for capitals - - - - -		22	2	-
	Cutting 19 ½ lbs. type - - - - -		5	7	3
	Wrappers, cord, packing and cart-hire - - - - -		2	14	-
	Mr. Baber, for editing eight sheets - - - - -		84	-	-
	Mr. Mentor, for copying - - - - -		50	-	-
— July 17	Mr. Baber, for editing five sheets - - - - -		52	10	-
— Nov. 10	Ditto, for editing 19 sheets - - - - -		199	10	-
1822: Feb. 9	Mr. Baber, for editing 11 sheets - - - - -		115	10	-
— Mar. 22	Mr. Taylor, for printing 38 sheets - - - - -		153	18	-
	Extra for red ink in 32 sheets - - - - -		67	4	-
	Alterations - - - - -		12	15	-
	Hot-pressing 38 sheets - - - - -		4	15	-
	Tracing and cutting in wood 130 fac-similes - - - - -		46	16	-
	Type cast - - - - -		-	8	-
	250 labels - - - - -		-	10	-
	Cart-hire, wrappers and packing - - - - -		-	18	-
— Nov. 9	Mr. Baber, for editing 11 sheets - - - - -		115	10	-
1823: July 11	Mr. Taylor, for printing 25 ½ sheets, notes - - - - -		140	8	6
	30 reams of paper - - - - -		150	-	-
	Mr. Baber, for editing notes - - - - -		115	10	-
1824: May 8	Mr. Baber, for 28 sheets, notes - - - - -		298	-	-
— July 13	Mr. Taylor, for printing 17 sheets, notes - - - - -		80	15	-
	Alterations - - - - -		8	17	-
	Labels for parts 1 & 2 - - - - -		1	-	-
	Hot-pressing 17 sheets - - - - -		2	2	6
	Five wood engravings - - - - -		-	8	-
1828: Dec. 13	Mr. Baber, for writing Prolegomena, compiling notes, &c. for titles and plate, comprising 25 sheets - - - - -		262	10	-
	Mr. Taylor, for printing ditto - - - - -		126	5	6
	Mr. Basire, for engraving - - - - -		19	13	-
		£.	9,286	6	-

Appendix, No. 11.

SUMS received for the above purpose.

1. Expense of publishing the Alexandrian MS.

Three special Parliamentary grants of 2,000 l. each, amounting to									
Estimate for ditto in 1820									
Ditto	-	-	1821	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto	-	-	1822	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto	-	-	1823	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto	-	-	1824	-	-	-	-	-	-

£.	s.	d.
5,998	2	6
1,000	-	-
1,000	-	-
1,000	-	-
700	-	-
500	-	-

Sum expended - - - £.

10,198	2	6
9,286	6	-

£.	911	16	6
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19 June 1835.

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

2. Expense for Drawings and Engravings of the Elgin and Townley Marbles.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE for DRAWINGS and ENGRAVINGS of the Elgin and Townley Marbles, for the Year 1834.

DRAWINGS :

		Mr. H. Corbould :	£.	s.	d.
January 11	-	Bas Relief, No. 11, Townley Gallery	12	12	-
	-	An Outline of Bas Relief, No. 4	6	6	-
February 8	-	An Outline in the Townley Gallery, No. 9	8	8	-
March 8	-	An Outline of Bas Relief in the Townley Gallery, No. 12	21	-	-
April 12	-	No. 13, Townley Gallery	8	8	-
	-	An Outline of Bas Relief, No. 14	12	12	-
May 10	-	Head of Jupiter, No. 15, Townley Gallery	10	10	-
	-	An Outline of No. 16, Townley Gallery	4	4	-
	-	Outlines of Nos. 10 and 103, Townley Gallery	8	8	-
June 14	-	Outlines of Nos. 17 and 98, Townley Gallery	4	4	-
	-	No. 17*, Bas Relief, Townley Gallery	8	8	-
July 12	-	A Female Head, No. 18, Townley Gallery	8	8	-
	-	Outline, No. 21, Townley Gallery	4	4	-
October 11	-	Outlines of Nos. 20, 71, 74, Townley Gallery	6	6	-
	-	Ditto, No. 25, ditto	6	6	-
			£.	130	4 -

ENGRAVINGS :

February 8	-	Mr. H. Moses : Plate in Outline—General View, Elgin Room	26	5	-
	-	Mr. S. Davenport : No. 51 of the Frieze of the Elgin Marbles	31	10	-
March 8	-	Mr. A. R. Freebairn : Additions to a plate by the late Mr. Ransom, of the Elgin Frieze, Nos. 19 and 20.	15	15	-
	-	Mr. H. Moses :			
April 12	-	Outline, No. 7, Townley Gallery	6	6	-
	-	Ditto, No. 4	6	6	-
	-	Ditto, No. 9	8	8	-
May 10	-	Ditto, Nos. 10 and 103	8	8	-
June 14	-	Ditto, No. 12	21	-	-
	-	Ditto, No. 14	12	12	-
	-	Ditto, No. 16	4	4	-
July 12	-	Ditto, Nos. 17 and 98	5	5	-
October 11	-	Mr. G. Corbould : Frieze of Elgin Marbles	63	-	-
December 13	-	Mr. Wm. Bromley : An Alto Relievo, being one of the Elgin Marbles.	63	-	-
			£.	271	19 -

Recapitulation - { Drawings
Engravings

£.	s.	d.
130	4	-
271	19	-

£.	402	3	-
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19 June 1835.

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

(3.)—AN ACCOUNT of the SALE of the several MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS, for the Years 1833 and 1834.

Appendix, No. 11.
3. Sale of Museum Publications, 1833 & 1834.

1833: Synopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Museum Marbles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
											435	10	-
											26	11	-
										£.	462	1	-
1834: Synopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	3	-
Catalogue of Printed Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	4	-
Alexandrian Codex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10	-
										£.	354	17	-

19 June 1835.

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 12.

Appendix, No. 12.
1. Baron de Moll's Books and other Articles.

(1.)—AN ACCOUNT of the SUM paid for Baron de Moll's Books, and other Articles.

FOR Baron de Moll's collections; viz. a library of books, comprising 20,000 vols., a small collection of minerals, and an herbarium; including also all expenses incurred by Messrs. Baber and König on their journey to Munich and back, residence there, and remuneration to them; cost of packing cases, of transport of the collections from Munich to Hamburgh, and from Hamburgh to London, brokerage, commission, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
										4,768	-	8

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSES of Messrs. Baber & König's Journey to Munich.

2. Expenses of Journey to Munich.

1815: -	-	Travelling expenses of Messrs. Baber & König to and from Munich, and residence there from February to May	-	-	£.	s.	d.
					187	14	9
1816: Feb. 12.		Remuneration to Messrs. Baber & König, for their journey to Munich	-	-	300	-	-
					£.	487	14 9

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 13.

Appendix, No. 13.
Ordonnance du Roi, et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale.

ORDONNANCE du Roi, et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale, 26 Mars 1833.
ORDONNANCE DU ROI.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE, Roi des Français,
A tous présents et à venir, Salut.
Vu l'article 2 de la loi du 25 Vendémiaire an IV. (17 Octobre 1795), qui confie l'administration de la Bibliothèque Royale à un conseil composé de huit conservateurs de cet établissement, et fixe à quatre le nombre des départements qui forment la bibliothèque;
Vu les arrêtés et décisions qui, depuis l'époque où cette loi a été rendue jusqu'en 1828, en ont modifié les dispositions administratives et réglementaires;
Vu l'article 1^{er} de l'ordonnance du 2 Novembre 1828, qui crée un cinquième département, celui des cartes géographiques et plans, et réduit les conservateurs au nombre de cinq;
Vu le rapport rédigé par M. Prunelle, membre de la Chambre des Députés, au nom d'une commission chargée d'examiner le régime actuel des bibliothèques de Paris, et présidée par feu le Baron Cuvier; rapport dans lequel, en ce qui concerne la Bibliothèque Royale, est exprimé le vœu que le nombre des départements soit réduit à quatre, et que celui des médailles et autres antiques soit confié à deux conservateurs, selon le vœu de la loi; que le

Appendix, No. 13.
Ordonnance du Roi
et Règlement
concernant la Bibliothèque Royale.

département des cartes et plans soit réuni à celui des estampes, et que deux conservateurs en soient chargés; que les conservateurs-adjoints aient une part dans l'administration, et que les droits des employés soient mieux garantis;

Considérant que, depuis l'époque où la bibliothèque a commencé d'être régie par la loi de l'an IV., elle a reçu dans toutes ses parties des accroissements très-considérables; que le département des imprimés, entre autres, a été porté de 120,000, à plus de 600,000 volumes; que le service public en est devenu beaucoup plus difficile, et les travaux intérieurs beaucoup plus étendus et compliqués;

Considérant que, dans les modifications apportées par l'ordonnance du 2 Novembre 1828 à l'organisation de la Bibliothèque Royale, il n'a pas été tenu assez de compte de ces faits, et des besoins nouveaux qui en résultent;

Considérant que l'administration de la bibliothèque, telle que l'a constituée la loi du 25 Vendémiaire an IV., présente des avantages maintenant reconnus, qu'il importe de conserver; mais que cette administration collective, isolée dans ses actes, dépourvue d'unité de direction, disposant de l'avancement des fonctionnaires, des logements qui leur sont accordés, des fonds portés au budget de la bibliothèque, des objets mêmes qui font partie des dépôts, a donné lieu à des abus contre lesquels la responsabilité de notre gouvernement n'est point à couvert, et dont il est nécessaire de prévenir le retour;

Voulant entrer dans les dispositions essentielles de la loi, et conserver à l'administration le caractère fondamental qu'elle lui a donné, en y introduisant d'ailleurs les perfectionnements qu'ont réclamés les hommes les plus éclairés, et qu'exige l'état actuel de ce vaste dépôt; voulant en outre garantir les droits des fonctionnaires de la bibliothèque, et leur fournir le moyen d'arriver au rang de conservateurs;

Voulant enfin imprimer à tous les travaux une activité nouvelle, et, en investissant le président du conservatoire d'attributions plus étendues, et qui le placent dans un rapport plus immédiat avec l'autorité supérieure, assurer à la fois son influence et sa responsabilité, et donner ainsi à l'administration générale l'ensemble et l'unité qui lui ont souvent manqué;

Sur le rapport de notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique,

Nous avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit :

Art. 1. La Bibliothèque Royale est composée de quatre départements :

- 1°. Des livres imprimés;
- 2°. Des manuscrits, chartes et diplômes;
- 3°. Des monnaies, médailles, pierres gravées et autres monuments antiques;
- 4°. Des estampes, cartes géographiques et plans.

La division en sections, restreinte jusqu'ici au deuxième département, est étendue à tous les autres.

Chaque département est confié à autant de conservateurs qu'il renferme de sections, et à un ou plusieurs conservateurs-adjoints, dont le nombre cependant ne peut dépasser celui des sections du département auquel ils appartiennent.

Le nombre des sections est fixé à deux pour le premier, le troisième et le quatrième département, à trois pour le deuxième.

Art. 2. Les conservateurs composent le conseil d'administration, qui garde le titre de Conservatoire de la Bibliothèque Royale.

Les conservateurs-adjoints prennent part aux délibérations du conservatoire avec voix consultative.

En l'absence des conservateurs du département auquel ils appartiennent, ils peuvent avoir voix délibérative; mais il faut qu'ils y soient autorisés par une décision du ministre, rendue sur la proposition du conservatoire.

Art. 3. Le conservatoire a la police générale de l'établissement, la présentation aux places de conservateurs, par une liste de trois candidats, dont l'un au moins doit être pris parmi les conservateurs-adjoints ou employés définitifs, et à celles de conservateurs-adjoints par une liste de deux candidats, dont l'un au moins doit être un employé définitif.

Il a, de plus, la nomination aux emplois inférieurs, d'après les formes indiquées ci-après.

Il dispose en outre des fonds attribués à la bibliothèque, soit par la loi des finances, soit par décisions particulières du ministre.

Art. 4. Le conservatoire est présidé par un directeur, que le ministre choisit sur une liste de trois candidats présentés par le conservatoire, et tirés de son sein.

Les fonctions du directeur durent cinq ans; il peut être toujours réélu.

Art. 5. Le directeur a la surveillance générale de toutes les parties de l'administration et du service des départements. Il convoque le conservatoire quand il le juge convenable. En cas de partage, sa voix est prépondérante. Il correspond avec le ministre, soit en son propre nom, soit au nom du conservatoire, pour tous les besoins du service. Lorsqu'il transmet au ministre les décisions et demandes du conservatoire, il y joint son avis particulier.

Il adresse au ministre tous les six mois, et plus souvent s'il est nécessaire, un rapport sur toutes les parties du service et sur l'état des bâtiments; il y propose les améliorations et les réformes qui lui paraissent utiles. En cas d'urgence, il est autorisé à donner provisoirement les ordres qu'il croit nécessaires, sauf à en rendre compte, soit au ministre, soit au conservatoire.

Toutes les dépenses de chaque département discutées dans le conservatoire sont soumises à son visa.

Art. 6. Le bureau du conservatoire est composé, outre le directeur-président, d'un vice-président et d'un secrétaire.

Le

Le conservatoire les choisit dans son sein chaque année. Le vice-président peut être réélu pour une année seulement ; le secrétaire peut être toujours réélu.

En cas d'empêchement de la part du directeur, le vice-président le remplace dans la présidence du conservatoire ; mais il ne peut le remplacer dans les autres fonctions attachées au titre de directeur, que par une délégation expresse du ministre.

Le secrétaire rédige les procès-verbaux des délibérations du conservatoire, et assure leur transcription sur un registre, après que leur rédaction a été approuvée par le conservatoire. Ces procès-verbaux sont signés par le directeur et le secrétaire.

Un des conservateurs-adjoints est choisi par le ministre pour remplir les fonctions de trésorier : il fait dresser les états de comptes, reçoit les fonds nécessaires, effectue les paiements.

Ses fonctions durent cinq ans : il peut être réélu.

Art. 7. Chaque conservateur présente au conservatoire un certain nombre d'employés admis en qualité de surnuméraires ; après les épreuves convenables, ces surnuméraires sont agréés par le conservatoire en qualité d'auxiliaires : alors ils reçoivent un traitement. Parmi eux sont pris, dans un concours (dont les conditions seront déterminées), les employés, dont la nomination est soumise à l'approbation du ministre ; une fois cette formalité remplie, ils ne peuvent être révoqués que par le ministre, sur le rapport du conservatoire.

Art. 8. Notre Ministre de l'Instruction Publique est chargé de faire tous les règlements nécessaires en ce qui concerne l'administration générale et la police intérieure de l'établissement ; il demeure en outre chargé de l'exécution de la présente ordonnance.

Fait à Paris, le 14 Novembre 1832.

(signé) *Louis-Philippe.*

Par le Roi :

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique.

(signé) *Guizot.*

RÈGLEMENT.

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique,

Vu l'article 8 de l'Ordonnance Royale du 14 Novembre 1832 ;

Vu le projet de règlement présenté par le conservatoire de la Bibliothèque Royale ;

Arrête :

TITRE PREMIER.—ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.—Personnel de l'Administration.

Art. 1. La Bibliothèque Royale est divisée en quatre départements :

- 1°. Des livres imprimés ;
- 2°. Des manuscrits, chartes et diplômes ;
- 3°. Des médailles, pierres gravées et antiques ;
- 4°. Des estampes, cartes géographiques et plans.

Art. 2. Les départements sont divisés en sections, fixées à deux pour les 1^{er}, 3^e et 4^e départements ; à trois, pour le 2^e. Il y a dans chaque département autant de conservateurs que de sections : il peut y avoir un ou plusieurs conservateurs-adjoints ; mais, dans aucun cas, ils ne peuvent excéder le nombre des sections du département auquel ils appartiennent.

Art. 3. Les conservateurs composent le conseil d'administration de la bibliothèque ; ce conseil porte le titre de Conservatoire.

Art. 4. Les conservateurs-adjoints prennent part aux séances de conservatoire avec voix consultative.

Art. 5. En l'absence des conservateurs d'un département, les conservateurs-adjoints peuvent avoir voix délibérative, mais il doivent y être autorisés par une décision du ministre sur la proposition du conservatoire.

Art. 6. Le conservatoire forme dans son sein un bureau composé du directeur-président, d'un vice-président et d'un secrétaire.

Art. 7. Le vice-président et le secrétaire sont élus à la majorité des suffrages dans la première séance de l'année ; le vice-président peut être réélu pour une année seulement ; le secrétaire est toujours rééligible.

Art. 8. Le directeur notifie les décisions du conservatoire à ceux qu'elles concernent, et exerce les autres fonctions que lui confère l'article 5 de l'ordonnance du 14 Novembre 1832. Il est aussi chargé de surveiller la comptabilité, la rentrée des fonds et les paiements.

Art. 9. Le vice-président préside le conservatoire en l'absence du directeur, dans les limites déterminées par le troisième paragraphe de l'article 6 de la dite ordonnance.

Art. 10. Le secrétaire tient un procès-verbal de chaque séance du conservatoire, et le fait transcrire sur un registre à cet usage après qu'il a été approuvé par le conservatoire. Les procès-verbaux sont signés du directeur et du secrétaire.

Art. 11. Les lettres que le président écrit comme organe du conservatoire, soit au ministre, soit à des particuliers, sont transcrites sur un registre de correspondance sous la surveillance du secrétaire.

Art. 12. Le conservateur-adjoint chargé des fonctions de trésorier dresse les états de comptes, reçoit les fonds et effectue les paiements.

Art. 13. Les logements particuliers disponibles dans les bâtiments de la bibliothèque sont répartis entre les conservateurs d'après le rang d'ancienneté, par décision du ministre, sur l'avis du conservatoire.

Art. 14.

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi
et Règlement
concernant la Bib-
liothèque Royale.

Art 14. Les conservateurs-adjoints et les employés peuvent être aussi logés dans les dits bâtiments. L'affectation des logements vacants est déterminée par le ministre sur la proposition du conservatoire, d'après le grade, l'ancienneté, l'utilité et la nature des services.

CHAPITRE II.—*Dispositions Générales.*

Art. 15. Le conservatoire s'assemble une fois par semaine à l'issue de la séance de la bibliothèque. En cas d'urgence, le directeur-président le convoque extraordinairement.

Art. 16. Le conservatoire ne peut délibérer qu'autant que la moitié, plus un, de ses membres sont présents.

Art. 17. En cas d'absence de tous les conservateurs d'un département, le conservatoire ajourne toute décision qui intéresse ce département; et si l'absence se prolongeait, il y serait pourvu conformément à l'article 2 de l'ordonnance du 14 Novembre 1832.

Art. 18. Les conservateurs, dans leur département respectif, ont la police intérieure et la surveillance générale du service; ils prescrivent aux conservateurs-adjoints et aux employés les travaux qu'ils jugent nécessaires.

Art. 19. Dans les départements où le prêt est permis, les conservateurs sont personnellement responsables des objets appartenant à la bibliothèque, qui auraient été prêtés au dehors, et qui viendraient à se perdre parceque les formalités auxquelles ce prêt est soumis n'auraient pas été observées. Cette responsabilité s'exercera après une expertise de la valeur desdits objets faite en conservatoire et approuvée du ministre.

Art. 20. Il est interdit aux conservateurs de faire des collections d'objets rares dans le genre de ceux qui appartiennent au département qui leur est confié.

Art. 21. Aucun des employés ou auxiliaires ne peut être destitué qu'après avoir été invité à fournir ses moyens de défense. Si le conservatoire prononce la destitution, sa décision est soumise à l'approbation du ministre.

Art. 22. Cependant, si l'un des employés se rendait coupable d'une faute grave, les conservateurs dont il dépend peuvent lui interdire provisoirement l'entrée du dépôt; mais ils en rendent compte au conservatoire dans une séance convoquée à cet effet.

Art. 23. Les surnuméraires ne peuvent être révoqués que par le conservatoire, sur l'avis motivé des conservateurs du département auquel ils appartiennent.

Art. 24. Tous les objets qui entrent dans la Bibliothèque Royale, soit à titre de présent, soit à titre d'acquisition, sont inscrits dans chaque département sur un registre uniquement consacré à cet usage, et destiné à servir, en cas de besoin, de pièce justificative.

Art. 25. Tout livre, tout manuscrit, toute pièce de musique, estampe et carte, qui entre dans la Bibliothèque Royale, doit être estampillé dans le plus bref délai.

CHAPITRE III.—*Dépenses, Achats, Échanges, &c.*

Art. 26. Il n'est fait aucune dépense dans un département sans qu'elle ait été discutée et autorisée par le conservatoire, et visée par le directeur.

Art. 27. Les états des dépenses, discutées et autorisées, sont soumis à l'approbation du ministre.

Art. 28. Lorsque les conservateurs croient devoir proposer d'acquérir des objets rares ou utiles, qui manquent à leur département, ils accompagnent leur proposition de tous les détails nécessaires sur la nature, l'importance, le nombre et le prix de ces objets.

Le conservatoire discute la convenance de l'acquisition, et, s'il l'approuve, il autorise les conservateurs à la faire, à des conditions déterminées.

Art. 29. Quant aux livres imprimés, indépendamment des propositions isolées que les conservateurs de ce département peuvent être dans le cas de faire pour l'achat d'un livre rare ou utile, ils présentent au conservatoire, dans la première séance de chaque trimestre, une liste d'ouvrages importants, soit anciens, soit nouveaux, qui manquent à la bibliothèque. Cette liste discutée, et augmentée de tous les ouvrages qui seraient proposés par d'autres membres, est définitivement arrêtée, et les conservateurs font les diligences nécessaires pour se procurer les livres qui y sont portés. La liste de ceux qu'on n'a pu acquérir dans le cours du trimestre est reproduite le trimestre suivant et combinée avec la liste nouvelle.

Art. 30. Aucun échange ne peut avoir lieu avant que les conservateurs du département que cet échange intéresse en aient fait leur rapport au conservatoire, dont l'avis motivé est transmis au ministre. L'échange ne s'effectue que sur l'autorisation préalable du ministre.

Art. 31. Il est dressé un état général du mobilier de la bibliothèque. Cet état est revu tous les ans, et l'on y marque les changements survenus dans le cours de l'année.

Art. 32. Les conservateurs, dans leur département respectif, surveillent l'entretien du mobilier, et font au directeur les demandes de réparations ou d'augmentations nécessaires.

TITRE II.—SERVICE PUBLIC.

CHAPITRE I.—*Dispositions Générales.*

Art. 33. Le service public de la Bibliothèque Royale comprend :

- 1°. La lecture et l'étude à l'intérieur;
- 2°. Le prêt au dehors;
- 3°. La visite dans un but de curiosité.

Art. 34. Tous les jours, excepté les Dimanches et fêtes, la bibliothèque est ouverte pour l'étude, de dix heures à trois heures, en toute saison.

Art. 35.

Art. 35. La conservation et la bonne tenue des objets qui forment les quatre départements de la bibliothèque exigeant de soins particuliers et des travaux intérieurs incompatibles avec le service public, il est pris un temps, à deux époques de l'année, pour faire une revue générale des objets, pour battre, épousseter les livres, intercaler les nouvelles acquisitions, recoller les estampes, &c. En conséquence, la bibliothèque est fermée, 1° pendant la quinzaine de Pâques; 2° depuis le 1^{er} Septembre jusqu'au 15 Octobre inclusivement.

Art. 36. Dans les départements où le public n'est pas admis indistinctement les jours consacrés au travail, les membres des deux Chambres et ceux de l'Institut sont admis en se faisant connaître.

Art. 37. Dans chaque département il sera établi, à mesure que les localités le permettront, une salle d'étude où les travailleurs seuls seront admis.

Art. 38. Les objets dont se compose chaque département ne seront communiqués que dans cette salle.

Art. 39. Les personnes admises les jours de travail ne doivent ni se promener, ni causer, ni rien faire qui puisse distraire les travailleurs.

Art. 40. Il leur est interdit de prendre elles-mêmes dans les armoires, tablettes ou portefeuilles, les objets qu'elles désirent avoir, et d'en faire la recherche dans les catalogues, inventaires ou bulletins.

Art. 41. Il est également interdit de prendre les objets déposés sur les bureaux des conservateurs ou des employés.

Art. 42. Une demi-heure avant la clôture, on ne communique plus rien.

Art. 43. Les travailleurs sont tenus de placer le papier sur lequel ils écrivent ou dessinent, à côté du manuscrit, du livre ou du portefeuille qui leur est communiqué.

Art. 44. Personne ne sort de la bibliothèque avec un livre, un cahier de croquis ou un portefeuille, sans avoir pris un "laissez passer," qu'on délivre après s'être assuré qu'ils ne contiennent rien qui appartienne à l'un des dépôts.

Art. 45. On n'entre point dans les salles avec de la lumière, excepté dans le cas où la sûreté de l'établissement pourrait être compromise.

CHAPITRE II.—*Lecture et Etude à l'Intérieur.*

§ I. *Imprimés.*

Art. 46. La salle de lecture contient un choix d'ouvrages, qui comprend les dictionnaires de toute espèce; les meilleures éditions et traductions des auteurs classiques anciens et modernes; les traités élémentaires et généraux de toutes les sciences; les œuvres complètes des principaux polygraphes dans toutes les langues; les meilleurs ouvrages d'histoire ancienne et moderne, générale et particulière; les principaux voyages dans les diverses parties du monde; les collections académiques, les meilleurs recueils périodiques littéraires et scientifiques, Français et étrangers.

Art. 47. Les romans, les pièces de théâtre détachées, les ouvrages de littérature légère ou frivole, les brochures politiques ou de circonstance ne font point partie de la bibliothèque de la salle de lecture. On ne communique ces ouvrages qu'à ceux qui les demandent pour un travail littéraire ou historique dont ils indiquent l'objet aux conservateurs.

Art. 48. Les enfans au-dessous de 15 ans sont admis dans la salle de lecture en produisant un bulletin portant leur nom et leur adresse, délivré et signé soit par un de leurs parents, soit par un chef d'établissement d'instruction publique, qui garantissent que les livres peuvent être communiqués avec confiance.

Art. 49. Les jeunes gens entre 15 et 20 ans sont admis avec un bulletin du même genre, ou seulement avec leur carte d'admission à quelque école spéciale.

Art. 50. A l'entrée de salle de lecture est un bureau où chacun, après avoir consulté le conservateur s'il le juge nécessaire, est tenu d'écrire sur un feuillet de papier tout préparé, un bulletin portant son nom, son adresse, et le livre qu'il désire.

Art. 51. Ce bulletin numéroté est gardé par le conservateur, et n'est remis au lecteur que quand celui-ci rapporte le livre au bureau, et après vérification faite de l'état dans lequel il le rend.

Art. 52. En sortant de la salle, on remet au gardien de la porte le bulletin qui a été rendu, ce qui garantit que les livres prêtés ont été remis au bureau du conservateur.

Art. 53. En règle générale, on ne communique qu'un ouvrage à la fois; les conservateurs sont juges des cas d'exception.

Art. 54. Des tables particulières sont affectées à la lecture des livres à figures, rares et précieux. Sur cette table l'usage de l'encre est interdit. Les extraits de textes ou les copies de gravures ne peuvent se faire qu'au crayon et sans l'emploi de la mie de pain.

Art. 55. D'autres tables particulières sont affectées à la lecture des recueils périodiques, des journaux littéraires et scientifiques.

Art. 56. Lorsqu'un livre demandé n'est point dans la salle de lecture, les conservateurs font passer le bulletin au conservateur-adjoint ou à l'employé chargé de la partie de la bibliothèque dans laquelle l'ouvrage doit se trouver.

Art. 57. Un quart d'heure avant la clôture, tous les employés répartis entre les diverses sections du département des imprimés, se réunissent dans la salle de lecture autour du bureau des conservateurs, pour les aider dans la remise des bulletins et la vérification de l'état des livres rendus.

§ II. *Manuscrits.*

Art. 58. À moins d'une autorisation expresse accordée par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, de l'avis du conservatoire, nul manuscrit ne pourra être consulté que sur place et, si le cas l'exige, en la présence d'un des conservateurs ou d'un employé désigné par lui.

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi
et Règlement
concernant la Bib-
liothèque Royale.

Art. 59. Les employés n'ouvrent aucune armoire sans l'autorisation des conservateurs.

Art. 60. Le calque et l'emploi des couleurs sont interdits sans exception.

Art. 61. Les manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Royale étant la propriété de l'état, qui s'est réservé les droits assurés par le décret du 1^{er} Germinal an XIII. aux propriétaires d'ouvrages posthumes, nul ne peut copier, publier, ni faire imprimer aucun des manuscrits sans une autorisation expresse du Gouvernement.

Ceux qui voudront obtenir cette autorisation adresseront leur demande au conservatoire, qui la transmettra, avec son avis, au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.

Art. 62. Pour les extraits d'un manuscrit, ou la copie de quelques portions ou passages seulement, il suffira de l'autorisation des conservateurs, qui pourront, s'ils le jugent à propos, en référer au conservatoire.

§ III. *Médailles, &c.*

Art. 63. Les jours de travail, le cabinet est ouvert pour les personnes qui auraient à y faire des recherches ou des études spéciales. Pour y être admises, elles adressent, la veille, à l'un des conservateurs, un bulletin portant leur nom, leur adresse, et l'indication de la classe de monuments qu'elles veulent consulter. Ce bulletin est déposé au cabinet, et le lendemain ces personnes sont admises en présentant un bulletin semblable à celui qu'elles ont adressé la veille.

Art. 64. Les médailles, pierres gravées et autres objets faisant partie du cabinet, ne sont communiqués qu'en présence et sous l'inspection d'un conservateur ou d'un employé.

Art. 65. On ne communique à la fois qu'une seule tablette de médailles, et, autant que possible, qu'un seul des autres objets de la collection.

Art. 66. Aucune des personnes attachées au département ne peut copier ou faire copier, dessiner ou mouler les objets qu'il contient sans l'agrément des conservateurs, qui en référeront, s'ils le jugent à propos, au conservatoire.

§ IV. *Estampes, Cartes et Plans.*

SECTION DES ESTAMPES.

Art. 67. On n'est admis, les jours de travail, qu'au moyen d'une carte délivrée par le conservateur.

Art. 68. Celui qui désire obtenir cette carte en fait la demande par écrit, en indiquant son nom, son adresse, le genre d'étude auquel il se livre, ou l'artiste dont il fréquente l'atelier.

Les noms des personnes qui l'ont obtenue sont inscrits sur un registre particulier.

Les cartes sont personnelles : elles seront retirées à celui qui les prêterait ou qui ferait un mauvais usage des objets communiqués.

Art. 69. Il est expressément interdit de calquer.

L'usage de l'encre et des couleurs est également interdit.

Art. 70. On ne communique aucune collection de gravures avant qu'elle ait été assemblée et reliée.

SECTION DES CARTES GÉOGRAPHIQUES ET PLANS.

Art. 71. Le public est admis librement dans les salles pour consulter les cartes, plans et collections géographiques.

Art. 72. Les travailleurs peuvent être admis à calquer avec l'autorisation du conservateur, à la condition de se servir du crayon et de n'employer que du papier végétal, à la gélatine ou de glace, et non du papier gras ou huilé.

Art. 73. Il est interdit de placer le compas sur les cartes géographiques.

CHAPITRE III.—*Prêt au Dehors.*

Art. 74. On ne prête au dehors aucun des objets appartenant aux départements des médailles, et des estampes, cartes et plans.

Art. 75. Dans le département des manuscrits, on ne prête aucun de ceux qui sont remarquables par leur ancienneté, leur importance ou leur rareté.

Art. 76. Dans le département des imprimés, les ouvrages formant la bibliothèque de la salle de lecture, les livres rares, de luxe ou à figures, les éditions du quinzième siècle, les livres sur vélin ou sur grand papier, ceux dont les reliures sont précieuses ou remarquables, les collections ou parties de collections considérables, ne sont jamais prêtés au dehors.

Art. 77. Les journaux littéraires et scientifiques ne sont prêtés qu'après avoir été réunis par volume ou par année, et reliés.

Art. 78. Aucun livre, journal ou pièce de musique n'est prêté avant d'avoir été estampillé, et, sauf de rares exceptions dont les conservateurs sont juges, avant d'avoir été inscrit au catalogue.

Art. 79. Les objets des départements où le prêt est permis ne sont prêtés qu'à des personnes d'une solvabilité notoire, connues pour se livrer à des travaux utiles, et qui, présentées par les conservateurs et agréées par le conservatoire, ont été inscrites sur un registre particulier, avec indication de leurs nom, profession et demeure.

Art. 80. Tout ouvrage imprimé ou manuscrit prêté est inscrit sur deux registres, disposés par ordre alphabétique, l'un pour les noms des auteurs ou les titres d'ouvrage, l'autre pour les noms des emprunteurs.

Art. 81.

Art. 81. Les conservateurs détermineront le temps pendant lequel les livres ou les manuscrits seront prêtés. Il en est fait mention sur le registre à l'article du prêt.

Art. 82. Les conservateurs ont toujours le droit de les faire rentrer sur-le-champ, quand l'intérêt de la science ou du service l'exige, sauf à les prêter de nouveau. Quiconque ne répondrait pas à leur appel serait privé de l'avantage du prêt pendant un temps plus ou moins long, au jugement du conservatoire.

Art. 83. Les personnes inscrites sur le registre, qui désirent emprunter un livre, remettent la veille, dans une boîte destinée à cet usage, un bulletin portant leur nom, leur adresse, et le titre de l'ouvrage qu'elles demandent. Le lendemain, les livres sont remis, soit à l'emprunteur, qui signe le registre, soit à un tiers, qu'il aura autorisé par écrit à signer le récépissé pour lui; leur bulletin reste déposé comme pièce justificative pour être rendu lorsqu'on rapporte l'ouvrage, et après vérification faite de l'état de conservation de cet ouvrage.

Art. 84. Ceux qui ne peuvent rendre les livres qui leur ont été prêtés, ou qui ne les rendent qu'en mauvais état, sont tenus de les remplacer à leurs frais.

Art. 85. Les savants étrangers, pendant leur séjour à Paris, ne peuvent emprunter ni livres ni manuscrits que sous la caution formelle et par écrit de l'ambassadeur, du ministre ou du consul du pays auquel ils appartiennent, ou d'après une recommandation expresse du ministre des affaires étrangères.

Art. 86. Il n'est prêté à la même personne qu'un seul volume manuscrit à la fois. Les conservateurs du département des manuscrits sont juges des cas d'exception.

Art. 87. Tous les manuscrits, sans exception, prêtés, et depuis quelque époque qu'ils l'aient été, doivent être remis, ou au moins représentés, chaque année, pour l'époque des vacances, c'est-à-dire avant le 1^{er} Septembre.

Art. 88. Toutes les personnes attachées à la Bibliothèque Royale sont également soumises aux dispositions qui règlent le prêt au dehors.

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale.

CHAPITRE IV.—*Visite des Collections dans un But de Curiosité.*

Art. 89. Le public est admis indistinctement à visiter les collections le Mardi et le Vendredi de chaque semaine.

Art. 90. Il n'est point admis dans les salles d'étude, exclusivement destinées aux travailleurs.

Art. 91. Dans les salles où il est admis, on n'ouvre aucune armoire, on ne communique aucun des objets qu'elles contiennent.

Art. 92. On empêche qu'il ne se forme devant les armoires ou les montres vitrées aucun rassemblement qui puisse en interdire la vue au reste du public, ou favoriser de mauvaises intentions.

Art. 93. Dans le département des estampes, jusqu'à ce que le local permette d'y établir une salle où sera exposée une suite des plus belles gravures rangés par ordre chronologique, et formant une histoire de l'art, et en outre, une salle d'étude où les travailleurs seuls seront admis, on continuera de communiquer aux curieux, les jours publics, les portefeuilles et collections que possède le département.

TITRE III.—EMPLOYÉS, AUXILIAIRES, ET SURNUMÉRAIRES.

CHAPITRE I.—*Leurs Fonctions.*

Art. 94. Dans chaque département les employés, auxiliaires, et surnuméraires sont placés sous l'autorité immédiate des conservateurs.

Art. 95. Ils sont tenus de se rendre régulièrement à leur poste tous les jours avant l'ouverture de la séance, et d'y rester jusqu'à la fin.

Art. 96. Ils ne peuvent s'absenter sans la permission d'un des conservateurs de leur département respectif: s'ils sont retenus pour cause de maladie, ou par tout autre empêchement légitime, ils doivent leur en donner avis.

Art. 97. Il est tenu dans chaque département un registre de présence sur lequel les employés, les auxiliaires, et les surnuméraires, à mesure qu'ils arrivent, inscrivent leurs noms.

Art. 98. Ce registre est clos à 10 heures par un des conservateurs. Un relevé nominatif est mis tous les trois mois sous les yeux du conservatoire.

Art. 99. Ils s'occupent exclusivement de ce qui concerne leur service; pendant la durée des séances, ils s'abstiennent de tout travail qui y serait étranger.

Art. 100. Ils sont chargés de faire observer les articles de police intérieure détaillés au titre précédent, et spécialement de surveiller avec la plus grande attention les personnes auxquelles il a été confié quelque livre, recueil, carton, tablette de médailles, &c.

Art. 101. Ils ne communiquent aucun objet que par l'ordre des conservateurs.

Art. 102. Après chaque séance, ils remettent en place les livres et autres objets communiqués aux travailleurs.

Art. 103. Indépendamment du service public, ils sont chargés de surveiller les travaux des garçons de service.

CHAPITRE II.—*Conditions pour arriver aux Places d'Auxiliaires et d'Employés.*

Art. 104. Conformément à l'article 7 de l'ordonnance, portant que les "conservateurs présentent un certain nombre d'employés en qualité de surnuméraires, lesquels, après les épreuves

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi
et Règlement
concernant la Bib-
liothèque Royale.

épreuves convenables, sont nommés auxiliaires ; puis, à la suite d'un concours établi entre eux, appelés au titre d'employés, l'examen des surnuméraires qui doivent passer auxiliaires, est fait par les conservateurs du département auquel ils doivent appartenir. Le résultat de l'examen est mis sous les yeux du conservatoire.

Art. 105. Pour tous les départements, excepté pour celui des estampes, cartes et plans, la connaissance des langues anciennes est la première condition exigée.

Indépendamment de cette condition commune, les surnuméraires, selon le département auquel ils se destinent, auront à satisfaire à d'autres conditions spéciales.

Art. 106. Pour le département des manuscrits, ils doivent être versés dans la lecture des manuscrits qui dépendent de la section à laquelle ils veulent être attachés.

Art. 107. Pour le département des médailles, ils doivent avoir une connaissance suffisante de la disposition du cabinet, et s'être exercés à lire les légendes des médailles ; ils doivent être en état de classer les médailles et les autres monuments selon leur époque et leurs sujets.

Art. 108. Pour le département des imprimés, ils sont examinés sur la bibliographie ; ils doivent bien connaître la distribution matérielle du département. La connaissance des langues modernes est un motif de préférence, ainsi que le zèle et la ponctualité qu'ils ont montrés dans leurs fonctions de surnuméraires.

Art. 109. Pour le département des estampes, cartes et plans,

Dans la section des estampes, ils sont interrogés sur l'histoire de la gravure, et principalement sur la connaissance matérielle des estampes, sur l'art de distinguer les maîtres ;

Dans la section des cartes géographiques et plans, 1° sur la géographie générale, 2° sur le classement auquel sont assujetties les collections de cette section.

Art. 110. Quant au concours entre les auxiliaires pour les places d'employés, il consiste dans un certain nombre de questions choisies par les conservateurs et sur lesquelles les candidats répondent, soit verbalement, soit par écrit. Elles roulent sur les connaissances scientifiques relatives au département auquel les auxiliaires sont attachés. Le concours a lieu devant le conservatoire.

TITRE IV.—DES GARÇONS DE SERVICE ET PORTIERS.

CHAPITRE I.—Des Garçons de Service.

Art. 111. Les garçons de service sont chargés, sous les ordres des conservateurs et sous la surveillance des employés, de tous les soins et travaux relatifs à la propreté dans les divers départements auxquels ils sont attachés.

Art. 112. Néanmoins ils sont tenus de concourir indistinctement, lorsque le cas l'exige, au service général de l'établissement.

Art. 113. Ceux du département des antiques ne vaquent à leurs travaux qu'en présence d'un conservateur ou d'un employé.

Art. 114. Tous les garçons de service se rendent à leur poste tous les jours, et ils y restent pendant toute la durée de la séance.

Art. 115. Après la clôture, ils travaillent aux opérations de rangement, de mise en place et de mouvement quelconque qu'exige le besoin du service, et cela durant tout le temps jugé nécessaire par les conservateurs.

Art. 116. Il leur est défendu de recevoir aucune gratification des personnes que la curiosité ou l'amour de l'étude attire à la bibliothèque. Toute infraction à cet égard pourrait être suivie de la révocation.

Art. 117. Il y a un chef de service, qui pourra être pris parmi les garçons, et qui, en cette qualité, porte un double galon sur chaque manche de son habit de livrée ; il reçoit un traitement supérieur à celui des autres garçons de service, et il est logé dans l'enceinte de l'établissement.

Art. 118. Le chef de service est chargé de la surveillance des cours, vestibules, escaliers et autres lieux non fermés. Il y fait une ronde trois fois par jour, savoir, à sept heures du matin en hiver, à cinq heures en été, à la nuit tombante et à minuit, pour s'assurer que tout est dans l'ordre, que les portes sont bien closes, et que rien ne fait craindre pour la sûreté de l'établissement.

Art. 119. Il veille à ce que l'éclairage soit bien fait, et à ce que le frottement et le balayage soient régulièrement exécutés ; et il exerce généralement sa surveillance sur le service des garçons de salle et des portiers.

Art. 120. Il surveille le réservoir de la grande cour et celui qui est placé dans le local occupé par la section des cartes géographiques et plans ; il s'assure qu'ils renferment une quantité d'eau suffisante, soit pour les besoins de l'établissement, soit pour les secours en cas d'incendie.

Art. 121. Tous les matins, avant dix heures, le chef de service se rend chez le directeur, ou, en cas d'empêchement de celui-ci, chez le vice-président, pour recevoir ses ordres.

Art. 122. Pendant les séances du conservatoire, il se tient à portée de recevoir des ordres et de les transmettre à qui de droit.

Art. 123. Un des garçons de service est chargé de toutes les commissions nécessaires pour l'établissement.

Art. 124. Les menues dépenses pour achat de balais, cire à parquet, linge, &c., sont faites par le chef de service, d'après l'usage suivi à cet égard.

CHAPITRE II.—*Portiers.*

Art. 125. La porte royale, rue de Richelieu, étant destinée au service public, est ouverte tous les jours avant dix heures du matin jusqu'à trois heures, en toute saison.

Art. 126. Les Dimanches et fêtes elle est fermée toute la journée.

Art. 127. Le gardien de cette porte se tient en dehors de son logement, depuis l'ouverture de la bibliothèque jusqu'à la clôture.

Art. 128. Il surveille attentivement les personnes qui entrent et qui sortent, et, en aucun temps, il ne laisse sortir ni livre, ni carton, ni aucun autre objet sans un "laissez passer" signé d'un conservateur. Il garde ces "laissez passer," et il les remet le soir au conservateur qui les a délivrés.

Art. 129. Il fait déposer à la porte armes, cannes et parapluies, et ne reçoit aucune rétribution pour la garde de ces objets.

Toute infraction à cet égard pourrait être suivie de la révocation.

Art. 130. La porte sur la rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs est fermée tous les jours pendant toute la journée.

Art. 131. Après minuit elle est fermée à la grosse clef.

Art. 132. Le portier de la maison rue Colbert surveille les personnes qui entrent au cabinet des médailles ou qui en sortent ; il exige un "laissez passer" de celles qui portent un livre, un carton ou un objet quelconque.

Art. 133. La porte intérieure, qui communique de la cour du petit hôtel avec le bâtiment de la bibliothèque, est fermée tous les jours pendant toute la journée. Les conservateurs, les conservateurs-adjoints et les employés logés dans l'établissement en ont seuls la clef. Les conservateurs seuls ont la clef de la double serrure de cette porte.

Art. 134. Pendant toute la durée du service public, le chef de service, les garçons, les portiers sont tenus de porter la livrée qui leur est assignée.

Art. 135. Le présent règlement sera adressé au conservatoire de la Bibliothèque Royale, pour recevoir son exécution à compter de ce jour.

Paris, le 26 Mars 1833.

(signé) *Guizot.*

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi
et Règlement
concernant la Bib-
liothèque Royale.

Appendix, No 14.

COPY of Mr. *Smith's* (Keeper of the Prints and Drawings) REPORT to the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, 18 March 1824.

Appendix, No. 14.

Mr. *Smith's* Report,
18 March 1824.

Department of Antiquities—Print Room.

MR. SMITH has the honour to report to the Trustees that yesterday he minutely inspected Mr. *Simcoe's* Illustrated Books, according to an order made by the honourable Trustees on Saturday last, and the following is the result of his investigation :

The drawings, by the late Mr. *Trotter*, an artist of very slender abilities, are destitute of almost every topographical requisite. The faces of nearly all the monumental figures have the same cast of features, and the colouring is so gaudy, that most of them might pass for Mr. *Fowler's* specimens of ancient stained glass ; and he is perfectly satisfied the Antiquarian Society would not have chosen Mr. *Trotter* for their draughtsman.

The only rare portraits are three ; viz. two of General *Fairfax* on horseback, and a head of Bishop *Crewe*.

The drawings in *Lysons's* Environs are also very bad, by an artist, now dead, of the name of *Ravenhill*. It is true that many of the mezzotinto portraits would have been useful in the Museum Collection, but the greater part of them are not only folded but doubled, so that they are much reduced in value ; indeed several are totally spoiled.

That Mr. *Simcoe's* books, offered to the Museum, might have cost him much more than 500*l.*, is Mr. *Smith's* firm belief ; but he must honestly state, as his duty binds him, that he would not recommend the purchase to the honourable the Trustees.

Mr. *Smith's* feelings are not hurt in being obliged to make the above statement, as a person has offered the family, who are very poor, double the money for the collection.

(signed) *John Thomas Smith.*

(A true copy.)

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 20 Oct. 1835.

Appendix, No. 15.

MINUTE of the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, dated 18 February 1804, relative to a Letter from *Richard Gough*, Esq.

Appendix, No. 15.

Gough's Collection.

At a Committee, the following Letter from *Richard Gough*, Esq., to Mr. *Beloe* was laid before the Committee.

Sir,

DESIROUS to preserve from the fate which too frequently attends such articles, the plates of the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, and others which belong to the different

Appendix, No. 15.
Gough's Collection.

works that I have published, it is my wish to present them to that great national depository, the British Museum, subject, however, to one condition, that myself, my representatives, or any person properly authorized by me or them, may, on such application to the Trustees, in Committee, as they may prescribe, have liberty to call for them, singly or all together, for the republication of any of the works to which they severally belong, or for the accommodation of similar works.

Should this proposal meet the approbation of the Trustees, it is my intention, at some future period, to offer to their acceptance what I have the vanity to consider as nearly a complete collection of British Topography, in MSS., printed books, drawings, and prints, on this condition, that it may be preserved altogether in a room, or on the side or sides of a room, on the first floor; and, as many of the articles are accompanied with loose papers, notes, &c., that they may be exempted from the usual rule of being carried into the Reading Room, but perused in the apartment of the Principal Librarian, who shall determine on the propriety of making or publishing extracts from the MSS.

I am, &c.
(signed) R. G.

Ordered, That Mr. Beloe acquaint Mr. Gough that the Trustees have thought proper to comply with his request.
(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 20 Oct. 1835.

Appendix, No. 16.

Appendix, No. 16.
Lord Bridgewater's Bequest.

(1.)—MINUTE of the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM on Lord *Bridgewater's* Bequest, 10 March 1832.

1. Minute of Trustees, 10 Mar. 1832.

At a Committee,
Resolved,
THAT the dividends arising from the 7,000 *l.* bequeathed by Lord Bridgewater should be paid to the Keeper and Assistant Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, according to the provisions of Lord Bridgewater's will:
That the salaries of these officers, paid by the Trustees out of the general fund, should be diminished by the same amount.

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 26 June 1835.

2. Receipts and Payments.

(2.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS on account of the BRIDGEWATER FUND.
The GENERAL FUND in Account with the Devise of the late Earl of BRIDGEWATER:

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.
1831:				
Jan. - 5	-- Half year's dividend on 7,000 <i>l.</i> sterling, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, and purchased into Three per Cent. Consols	113	10	3
	Half year's dividend on 5,000 <i>l.</i> sterling, ditto	81	7	7
April 22	Rents of estate at Whitchurch	28	11	—
July - 5	Half year's dividend on 7,000 <i>l.</i>	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 <i>l.</i>	81	7	7
1832:				
Jan. - 5	Ditto - - ditto - 7,000 <i>l.</i>	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 <i>l.</i>	81	7	7
	Rents of estate at Whitchurch	23	11	10
July - 5	Half year's dividend on 7,000 <i>l.</i>	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 <i>l.</i>	81	7	7
1833:				
Jan. - 5	Ditto - - ditto - 7,000 <i>l.</i>	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 <i>l.</i>	81	7	7
	Rents of estate at Whitchurch	25	15	10
July - 5	Half year's dividend on 7,000 <i>l.</i>	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 <i>l.</i>	81	7	7
1834:				
Jan. - 5	Ditto - - ditto - 7,000 <i>l.</i>	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 <i>l.</i>	81	7	7
	Rents of estate at Whitchurch	25	14	—
July - 5	Half year's dividend on 7,000 <i>l.</i>	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 <i>l.</i>	81	7	7
	Balance due to the General Fund	140	13	9
TOTAL - - - £.		1,803	9	1

Cr.										£.	s.	d.
1829:												
July - 4	Binding MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	2	8
Dec. 12	Ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	-
1830:												
Aug. - 5	Balance of law expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	7
1831:												
Jan. - 5	- - Dividend on 7,000 l., paid to the keepers of the late Earl of Bridgewater's MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	10	3
Mar. 14	Power of attorney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
July - 5	Dividend on 7,000 l., paid as above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	10	3
1832:												
Jan. - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	10	3
July - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	10	3
	For the purchase of MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	14	6
	Binding MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4	11
1833:												
Jan. - 5	Dividend on 7,000 l., paid as above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	10	3
July - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	10	3
	For the purchase of MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-
	Binding MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	5
1834:												
Jan. - 5	Dividend on 7,000 l., paid as above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	10	3
July - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	10	3
	For the purchase of MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-
	Binding MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	9	6
TOTAL - - - £.										1,803	9	1

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

(3.)—EXTRACTS from the WILL and CODICILS of the Earl of BRIDGEWATER, so far as the same concern the Trustees of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

I GIVE and bequeath to the Trustees for the time being of the British Museum at Montague House, in London, to be there deposited, preserved and kept for the use of the said Museum, in conformity with the rules, orders and regulations of the said establishment, absolutely for ever, all and every my Collection of Manuscripts, as hereinafter particularly described; that is to say, All the several volumes of manuscripts, and all papers, parchments, (written or printed,) and all letters, dispatches, registers, rolls, documents, evidences, authorities and signatures, and all impressions of seals and marks, of every description and sort, and of what nature or kind, severally and generally belonging to my Collection of Manuscripts, or in my possession, stamped with my arms or otherwise (except such letters, notes, papers, &c. as are hereinafter directed to be burned and destroyed) [two words cancelled, Bridgewater], in the discretion of my Trustees and Executors hereinafter appointed; and also save and except all such letters, papers and writings as are attached to and accompanying the printed books specifically bequeathed by me to the Library at Ashridge, and which said last-mentioned letters, papers and writings are also, if I mistake not, stamped with my arms. And I also will and require, that all and every the aforesaid manuscripts, papers, parchments (written or printed), letters, dispatches, registers, rolls, documents, evidences, authorities, signatures, impressions of seals and marks of every description and sort, and every other manuscript or manuscripts appertaining to my said collection whatsoever and wheresoever, or which shall or may hereafter, during my life, be added thereto (but not private letters, notes or memorandums of any sort or kind, which I direct to be burned or destroyed), shall, within the space of two years from the day of my decease, be collected and removed to the British Museum as aforesaid, under the particular care, superintendence and direction of Eugene Auguste Barbier, one of my Trustees and Executors hereinafter appointed; for which particular service I give and bequeath to him the said Eugene Auguste Barbier the sum of 2,000 l. sterling. I also give, bequeath and demise unto the said Trustees of the British Museum all my estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, situate in the parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, or in any other parish or place in the counties of Salop or Chester, or in either or both of the said counties, and also all the trees growing thereon, and all the seats, sittings and pews in the parish church of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury aforesaid, all or any of which I shall or may have bought or purchased, and which now belong to me by right of purchase, descent or otherwise, To have and to hold the same estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances to them the said Trustees of the said British Museum for the time being for ever, upon the trusts nevertheless, and to and for the ends, intents and purposes hereinafter particularly mentioned, expressed and declared; that is to say, that the trees growing on the aforesaid estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, shall not be cut or brought down or destroyed, but shall

3. Extracts from the Will and Codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater.

Extracts from the Will.

Appendix, No. 16.

3. Extracts from the Will and Codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater.

and may be suffered to grow during their natural life, and that the smaller trees only may be thinned here and there, with care and judgment, so as to promote the growth of the larger trees; and that the same estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, seats, sitting or pews, or any part thereof, shall not be susceptible of being let, underlet or rented, by or to any person or persons who shall hold, have, take or rent any estate, farm, lands or property of or from the family of Egerton, or of or from any person or persons bearing that name, or of or from the Rector of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury aforesaid for the time being; and upon further trust, that they the said Trustees of the British Museum for the time being do and shall lay out and apply the rents, issues and profits which shall from time to time arise from and out of the said estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, in the purchase of manuscripts for the continual augmentation of the aforesaid Collection of Manuscripts. I further will and direct, that my said Trustees hereinafter appointed, within the space of 18 calendar months after my decease, do lay out and invest in the Three per cent. Consolidated stocks or funds of England, in the names of the Trustees of the British Museum for the time being, or in such names and for such account as the said Trustees shall direct, the sum of 7,000*l.* sterling, the interest and dividends whereof, as the same shall from time to time become due and payable, I desire and direct shall and may be paid over by the said Trustees to such person or persons as shall from time to time be charged with the care and superintendence of the said Collection of Manuscripts. I also give, grant, bequeath and devise unto my Trustees hereinafter appointed, all and singular my house, land, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances at or near Little Gaddesden, in the county of Herts, upon trust, that they my said Trustees do and shall, during their joint lives and the life of the survivor of them, let and demise the same for such term or time as they shall think fit, for the best rent that can be had and gotten for the same; but the same premises, under no circumstances, to be let, underlet or rented by or to any person or persons who shall have, hold, take or rent any estate, farm or property of or from the family of Egerton, or any person or persons bearing that name, and do and shall pay over the rents, issues and profits thereof as and when received to the Trustees for the time being of the British Museum aforesaid, to be laid out and applied by such last-mentioned Trustees in the service and for the continued augmentation of the said Collection of Manuscripts; and from and after the decease of the survivor of them my said Trustees hereinafter appointed, I give and devise the said house, land, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto and for the use of the proprietor or proprietors of the manor and estate of Ashridge, his heirs and assigns for ever.

And as to all the rest, residue and *and* remainder of my real and personal estate and effects, of every nature and kind soever and wheresoever situate, not hereinbefore disposed of, or availably so for the purposes intended, I give, devise and bequeath the same to my said Trustees, upon trust, that they my said Trustees do pay over and transfer the same to the said Trustees of the British Museum, and do otherwise render the same available for the service of, and towards maintaining, preserving, keeping up, improving, augmenting and extending, as opportunities may offer, my said Collection of Manuscripts so deposited in the British Museum as aforesaid, in the most advantageous manner, according to their judgment and discretion.

Extract from the 1st Codicil.

And whereas I have by my said Will given a discretionary power to my Executors therein named to burn and destroy such letters, notices, memorandums and papers as it would be inexpedient to have preserved with my Collection of Manuscripts at the British Museum; Now I do will and desire that such, on the cover or covers of which I have written "to be burnt, and not opened," shall not be at any time opened, but be burnt and destroyed unopened, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease.

Extract from the 4th Codicil.

Whereas in and by my said Will I gave and devised unto the Trustees of the British Museum for the time being all my estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, situate in the parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, or in any other parish or place in the counties of Salop and Chester, or in either or both of the said counties; and also all the trees growing thereon, and all the seats, sittings and pews in the parish church of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury aforesaid, upon trust, that the trees growing on the aforesaid estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, should not be cut or brought down or destroyed, but should and might be suffered to grow during their natural lives; and that the estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, seats, sittings and pews, or any part thereof, should not be susceptible of being let, underlet or rented, by or to any person or persons who should hold, have, take or rent any estate, farm, land or property from the family of Egerton, or of or from any person or persons bearing that name, or of or from the Rector of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury aforesaid for the time being; and upon trust that the rents, issues and profits which should arise from the said estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances should be applied by the said Trustees of the British Museum in the purchase of manuscripts for the augmentation of the aforesaid Collection; Now I do by this my Codicil will and direct, that after the expiration of 21 years from the day of my decease, and not till after the expiration of the said term, the said restrictions, as concerns the letting, underletting or renting the said estate, lands, grounds, hereditaments and premises, or otherwise, shall cease, determine, and be absolutely null and void; and the said Trustees of the British Museum shall, from and after the expiration of the said term of 21 years from the day of my decease, be at full liberty to lease, let, set or underlet the said estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, either in whole or in part, to such person or persons, at or for such rent or rents and for such term of years as to them the said Trustees

Trustees of the British Museum shall seem meet, applying and expending the rents and profits thereof in the purchase of manuscripts, for and towards augmenting my said Collection of Manuscripts. And it is moreover further my will, that from and after the expiration of the said term of 21 years after my decease, the said Trustees of the British Museum for the time being shall be at liberty to sell, alienate and dispose of, by public auction or private contract, in one or more lot or lots, all and singular or any part or parts of the same estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, trees growing thereon, seats, sittings or pews, to any person or persons whomsoever, for the most money and best price that can be reasonably had or gotten for the same, and do and shall lay out and expend the whole of the net proceeds to arise and be made by any such sale or sales of the said estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, trees, sittings, seats and pews, in the purchase of stock, in their own names, in some or one of the Government stocks or funds of Great Britain, and that they do apply the interest, dividends and proceeds thereof from time to time as they shall become due, or as soon as the said Trustees conveniently can, in the purchase of manuscripts for the augmentation of the aforesaid Collection of Manuscripts.

Appendix, No. 16.

3. Extracts from the Will and Codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater.

Whereas in and by my said Will I gave and devised unto the Trustees of the British Museum, for the time being, all my freehold estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances situate in the parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, or in other parish or place in the counties of Salop and Chester, or in either or both of them, and all the trees growing thereon, and all the seats, sittings and pews which now belong to me by right of purchase, in the parish church of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, upon trust, and subject to certain restrictions therein mentioned, and afterwards fully recited in the fourth codicil to my said last Will and Testament: And whereas it has lately been suggested to me that my said estate, lands, parcels of land, ground and hereditaments, or some part or parts, parcel or parcels thereof, is or are or may be copyhold: Now, I do hereby give, grant, devise and bequeath all my estate and hereditaments in the said parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, and all the trees growing thereon, and all the seats, sittings and pews which now belong to me, in the parish church of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury aforesaid, whether the same estates, hereditaments and premises, or any part or parts, parcel or parcels thereof be freehold, copyhold or mixed, or of whatever other nature or tenure the same may be, and the inheritance thereof, and all such estate, term or interest as I now have or may die possessed of therein; and all the rights, members, privileges, appendages and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the Trustees of the British Museum, and their successors for the time being for ever, to have and to hold the same estates and hereditaments, and all other the premises aforesaid unto the said Trustees of the British Museum and their successors for ever, upon the trusts, and to and for the ends, intents and purposes in my said Will expressed and declared; but nevertheless, with under and subject to such restrictions, conditions, limitations, powers, clauses, matters and things, of, concerning and relating thereto, as are, and shall be, in and by my said Will and Codicils thereto by me heretofore made, and in and by this my fifth codicil contained, expressed or declared concerning the same. And whereas, by the said fourth codicil to my said last Will and Testament, I did will and direct, that after the expiration of 40 years from the day of my decease, and not until then, the said restrictions as concern the letting, underletting or renting the said estate, hereditaments and premises in the said parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, should cease, determine and be absolutely void; and that the said Trustees should, from and after the expiration of the said term of 40 years from the day of my decease, be at full liberty to lease, let, set or underlet the same estates in the said parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury howsoever and to whomsoever to them should seem meet, applying and expending the rents and profits in the purchase of manuscripts towards augmenting my said collection, or should be at liberty to sell and dispose of my said estate, hereditaments and premises by public auction or otherwise, and to lay out the proceeds in the purchase of Government stock, and to apply the interest thereof in the purchase of manuscripts, for the augmentation of my said Collection of Manuscripts: Now, I do by this my codicil, will and direct that the said fourth codicil to my said Will, except as to so much thereof as applies to the removal of the restrictions upon my said estate, hereditaments and premises after the space or term of 40 years from the day of my decease, and except as to the liberty hereafter given to the said Trustees, shall be and remain in full force, power and effect, but that for and in respect of the said restrictions imposed by my last Will, and which I have in the said fourth codicil thereto directed to cease and determine at the expiration of 40 years after my decease, I hereby will and direct that the said restrictions shall extend, continue and be, according to the intention of my said Will, for and during and until the end of 240 years from the day of my decease; but that from and after, and not until the expiration of the said 240 years from the day of my decease, the said Trustees of the British Museum shall be at liberty to dispose of my said estate, hereditaments and premises, in manner and for the purposes already in the said fourth codicil to my said last Will declared and expressed concerning the same. Nevertheless, it is my further will and desire that the said Trustees of the British Museum for the time being, shall be at liberty immediately or at any time as soon after my decease as to them shall seem, to set apart, sell and absolutely dispose of all or any part of my said estate, hereditaments and premises above-mentioned, and in my said last Will and in the said fourth codicil thereto particularly described for the purpose only of the same being founded as and becoming a cemetery or burial ground for the said parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, and for no other purpose or use whatsoever; and to be by the said Trustees legally conveyed to or for the sole use of the parishioners of the said parish as a cemetery or burial ground absolutely and for ever. And whereas it may be fit

Extracts from the 5th Codicil.

Appendix. No. 16.

3. Extracts from the Will and Codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater.

Extract from the 6th Codicil.

that the rector of the said parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury for the time being may have frequent opportunities of knowing what may be passing in the said cemetery or burial ground, and may be pleased to see the above-mentioned beneficial purposes executed, I will and direct that the same shall be made as near as may be to the hedge or fence which may separate the rectorial garden from the fields called Volland's Fields, as contiguous as may be to the glebe lands, and visible therefrom, and also visible from many parts of the rectory house and garden. And I will and direct that the monies arising from such sale of my said estate, hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof, for the purpose last aforesaid, shall be laid out and invested in the purchase of Government stock, and the interest arising thereon be applied from time to time so and in such manner as I have before in the said fourth codicil to my said last Will directed and declared concerning the same.

Whereas in and by my said Will I did give and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my real and personal estate and effects of every nature and kind soever, and wheresoever situate, to my trustees therein named, their executors, administrators and assigns, upon trust to pay over and transfer the same to the Trustees of the British Museum for the time being, upon the trusts declared in and by my said Will: Now, I do hereby revoke the said residuary bequest, and I do hereby give to the Trustees for the time being of the British Museum and their successors, a sum amounting to 5,000*l.*, and not exceeding, in addition to the amount already left and bequeathed to them in and by my said Will; and I do also give and devise to the said Trustees of the British Museum and their successors for ever, all other my real estates in the kingdom of Great Britain only, whether freehold, copyhold or mixed, or of whatever other nature or tenure the same may be, in addition to those which I have already devised to them in and by my said Will and Codicils, or any or either of them, excepting always such as may have been specifically or otherwise disposed of by me in and by my said Will, or by any codicil or codicils thereto, to any other person or persons whomsoever, upon trust for and towards maintaining, preserving, keeping up, improving, augmenting and extending my Collection of Manuscripts, and for binding the books of my said Collection of Manuscripts, for providing pens, ink and paper; for defraying the Librarians' salary, and other expenses incident to the care and custody of my said collection in the most advantageous manner, according to their judgment and discretion.

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 26 June 1835.

Appendix, No. 17.

Appendix, No. 17.

Articles purchased at the Sale of Mr. Bullock's Collections.

BILL for ARTICLES PURCHASED by Dr. Leach, for the BRITISH MUSEUM, at the Sale of Mr. Bullock's Collections.

Dr. Leach, debtor to Mr. Bullock; bought at the London Museum.

3.					5.					5.					10.					11.				
	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	
16	-	1	-	-	15	-	1	11	6	88	-	21	-	-	100	-	47	5	-	124	-	-	15	-
29	-	1	2	-	43	-	16	5	6	127	-	-	10	-	131	-	4	5	-	141	-	5	5	-
37	-	1	1	-	44	-	-	17	-	144	-	4	4	-	145	-	2	8	-	146	-	3	3	-
38	-	1	15	-	45	-	-	5	-	149	-	6	-	-	150	-	3	3	-	151	-	4	4	-
39	-	1	1	-	46	-	1	-	-	98	-	1	3	-	152	-	26	5	-	38	-	3	3	-
43	-	2	2	-	48	-	-	13	-	117	-	1	3	-	56	-	10	10	-	67	-	4	10	-
46	-	1	11	6	49	-	2	12	-	137	-	-	13	-	75	-	-	15	-	82	-	1	1	-
59	-	-	15	-	61	-	3	15	-	89	-	1	5	-	89	-	1	1	-	107	-	3	3	-
70	-	1	18	-	63	-	2	2	-	115	-	1	11	6	115	-	1	11	6	119	-	-	12	-
99	-	-	18	-	64	-	-	10	-	126	-	2	2	-	130	-	1	2	-	138	-	2	4	-
109	-	1	11	6	68	-	6	16	6	139	-	1	1	-	137	-	1	2	-	139	-	1	1	-
102	-	1	10	-	71	-	1	1	-	137	-	1	2	-	121	-	-	10	-	137	-	1	2	-
52	-	5	-	-	72	-	2	14	-	121	-	-	10	-	19	-	1	1	-	19	-	1	1	-
1	-	9	9	-	78	-	5	15	-	11	-	-	-	-										
2	-	4	4	-	79	-	8	8	-	12	-	-	-	-										
3	-	1	15	-	83	-	27	-	-	13	-	-	-	-										
7	-	3	8	-	89	-	2	-	-	25	-	-	17	-										
8	-	4	4	-	97	-	4	8	-	30	-	-	2	6										
12	-	5	5	-	114	-	3	13	6	33	-	1	-	-										
13	-	5	15	6	100	-	2	12	6	36	-	1	3	-										
24	-	1	3	-	75	-	2	5	-	79	-	-	19	-										
31	-	26	5	-	18	-	1	5	-	86	-	2	12	6										
37	-	-	7	-	20	-	1	7	-															
102	-	10	-	-	4	-	1	1	-															
110	-	2	12	6	8	-	1	1	-															
113	-	4	-	-	13	-	1	6	-															
116	-	-	8	-	25	-	-	17	-															
117	-	1	1	-	30	-	-	2	6															
67	-	5	6	-	33	-	1	-	-															
38	-	2	-	-	36	-	1	3	-															
52	-	3	3	-	79	-	-	19	-															
108	-	6	-	-	86	-	2	12	6															

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
	39	-	-	10	6		68	-	1	1	-		84	-
	41	-	-	16	-		71	-	2	10	-		94	-
	42	-	6	16	6		114	-	16	16	-		98	-
	43	-	10	-	-		42	-	3	10	-		114	-
	44	-	3	6	-	16.	22	-	-	10	-		115	-
	45	-	2	16	-		58	-	1	-	-		123	-
	46	-	-	19	-	18.	11	-	1	18	-		124	-
	47	-	1	4	-		28	-	-	10	6		126	-
	60	-	-	8	-		106	-	11	-	6		100	-
	65	-	2	2	-	19.	16	-	5	5	-			
	66	-	1	10	-		66	-	1	1	-		522	13
	57	-	-	16	-		78	-	-	12	-			
	62	-	5	5	-		79	-	-	12	-		5	5
13.	79	-	4	4	-	21.	46	-	-	-	-			
	97	-	1	10	-		50	-	-	11	-			
	113	-	2	12	6		56	-	1	-	-		527	18
	121	-	10	-	-		57	-	1	10	-		-	16
14.	15	-	-	15	-		58	-	-	10	6			
	19	-	5	10	-		60	-	-	12	-			
	27	-	1	14	-		67	-	-	16	-		£.	527
	30	-	1	6	-		68	-	-	9	-		2	-
	33	-	2	12	6	21.	77	-	1	1	-			

26 June 1835.

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 17.

Articles purchased
at the Sale of
Mr. Bullock's
Collections.

Appendix, No. 18.

Appendix, No. 18.

ACCOUNT of the SUMS EXPENDED on the Publication of the GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES, and on Mr. Taylor Combe's CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS, from 1809 to 1834, inclusive.

Gallery of Anti-
quities and Cata-
logue of Greek
Coins.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1809	233	2	-	1817	689	14	2	1824	362	5	-	1831	815	-	6
1810	1,460	15	-	1818	1,066	8	-	1825	511	16	6	1832	559	7	-
1811	337	4	-	1819	462	2	6	1826	1,528	14	6	1833	333	18	-
1812	1,087	13	-	1820	345	17	6	1827	1,303	7	5	1834	402	3	-
1813	614	16	6	1821	-	-	-	1828	592	18	-				
1814	568	1	6	1822	331	5	-	1829	717	1	6	£.	16,525	4	4
1815	867	17	6	1823	524	14	-	1830	651	19	3				
1816	157	3	-												

Note.—As it would be a work of considerable labour to take out the sums expended upon each volume of the Gallery of Antiquities, as directed by the Committee, the foregoing statement is submitted instead thereof.

26 June 1835.

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appendix, No. 19.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of Major Edwards's FUND.

Expenditure of
Major Edwards's
Fund.

THE original Amount of Major Edwards's Legacy to the British Museum, paid by his executors in the year 1769, was 7,000 *l.*, which, by order of the Trustees, was invested in Old South Sea Annuity Stock. The interest appears to have been expended upon Books up to the year 1785, when the balance of dividends on hand is stated to have been 176 *l.* 13 *s.* From the latter date the following Statement is taken from the Account Books.

1785 to 1794.

RECEIPTS :										£.	s.	d.
1785 :												
Jan. - 1	Balance of last year's dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	13	-
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 10,500 <i>l.</i> Old South Sea Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	10	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	10	-
1786 :												
April - 5	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	10	-
Oct. - 10	Half-year's interest on 10,700 <i>l.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	10	-

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(continued)

Appendix, No. 19.

Expenditure of
Major Edwards's
Fund.

		RECEIPTS—continued.										£.	s.	d.
1787:														
April	- 5	Half-year's interest on 10,700 l. stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	10	-
Oct.	- 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	10	-
1788:														
April	- 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	10	-
Oct.	- 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	10	-
1789:														
April	- 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	10	-
Oct.	- 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	10	-
1790:														
April	- 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	10	-
Oct.	- 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	10	-
1791:														
April	- 5	Half-year's interest on 11,100 l. stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	10	-
Oct.	- 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	10	-
1792:														
April	- 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	10	-
Oct.	- 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	10	-
1793:														
Feb.	- 23	Rev. Mr. Peck, his legacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	19	-
April	- 5	Half-year's interest on 11,100 l. stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	10	-
Oct.	- 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	10	-
1794:														
April	- 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	10	-
Oct.	- 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	10	-
TOTAL - - - £.												3,525	12	-
		PAYMENTS:												
1785:														
Jan.	- 17	Mr. Elmsley, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	-
March	- 18	Dr. Morton, expended for books and MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
May	- 14	Dr. Morton, expended for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	14	6
Nov.	- 25	Ditto - - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	18	-
1786:														
Feb.	- 6	Mr. Elmsley, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	4	-
July	- 24	Cash for the purchase of 200 l. stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	15	-
Oct.	- 30	Dr. Morton, expended for books and medals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
1787:														
March	- 5	Dr. Gray, gratuity for arranging birds and insects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
-	- 24	Dr. Morton, expended for books, MSS. and coins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	10	6
June	- 29	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
1788:														
April	- 5	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	14	9
1789:														
Jan.	- 9	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
-	- 10	Mr. Elmsley, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	1	11
July	- 25	Mr. De Boffe, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	7	6
Aug.	- 14	Mr. Elmsley, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	13	-
1790:														
March	- 29	Dr. Morton, expended for books, coins and medals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
1791:														
March	- 14	Cash for the purchase of 400 l. stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	-	-
-	- 25	Dr. Morton, expended for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	8	6
May	- 30	Ditto - - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Oct.	- 12	Mr. Charles Davis, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	13	6
1792:														
March	- 2	Dr. Morton, expended for books and coins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
July	- 2	Mr. Ayscough, for a catalogue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
1793:														
Feb.	- 22	Mr. Elmsley, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	17	6
July	- 13	Dr. Morton, expended for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Dec.	- 23	Mr. Elmsley, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	1	11
1794:														
Jan.	- 16	Ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	11	6
Feb.	- 8	Ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	12	6
April	- 14	Mr. Egerton, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	11	6
May	- 13	Dr. Morton, expended for books and MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Sept.	- 5	Ditto, for medals, books and MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Dec.	- 13	Ditto, for coins and books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Balance carried forward												574	11	11
TOTAL - - - £.												3,525	12	-

1795 to 1804.

Appendix, No. 19.

Expenditure of
Major Edwards's
Fund.

		RECEIPTS :						£.	s.	d.
		Balance of Account last year						574	11	11
1795 :										
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 11,100 l. stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	10	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	10	-
1796 :										
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 11,600 l. stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
1797 :										
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
1798 :										
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
1799 :										
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
1800 :										
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
1801 :										
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
	Produce of coins and medals, sold by Leigh, Sotheby & Son	-	-	-	-	-	-	502	2	-
	Ditto - - ditto - - sold to Young	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	4	6
1802 :										
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 11,600 l. stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
1803 :										
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Dec. - 21	Produce of sale of duplicate natural history	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	2	3
1804 :										
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 11,600 l. stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
TOTAL - - - £.								4,907	-	8

		PAYMENTS :						£.	s.	d.
1795 :										
May - 13	Mr. Faulder, for Oriental MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
July - 13	Mr. Edward Hasted, for MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-
- - 17	Leigh & Co., for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	14	-
1796 :										
Jan. - 20	Cash for the purchase of 500 l. stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	7	6
June - 18	Mr. Halhed, for Oriental MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Nov. - 4	Dr. Morton, expended for books, MSS., coins and medals	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
1797 :										
Jan. - 16	Mr. Elmsley, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	3	6
1798 :										
March 26	Dr. Morton, expended for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
	Messrs. Elmsley and Brenner, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	5	-
1799 :										
July - 15	Mr. Hatchet, for a collection of natural history	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-
	Mr. Millingen, for ancient medals	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-
Dec. - 14	Mr. Planta, expended for books and MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
1800 :										
June - 6	Mr. Planta, expended for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Aug. - 18	Mr. John Nichols, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	6
1801 :										
Feb. - 14	Mr. Planta, expended for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
March 30	Mr. De Boffe, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	5	6
July - 13	Mr. Planta, expended for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
	Mr. Richard Miles, for assisting in the Medal Room	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-

(continued)

Appendix, No. 19.

Expenditure of
Major Edwards's
Fund.

		PAYMENTS— <i>continued</i> .						£.	s.	d.
1802:										
March	12	Mr. Planta, expended for books	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
-	16	Mr. De Boffe, for books	-	-	-	-	-	47	6	6
June	14	Leigh & Co., for coins	-	-	-	-	-	93	6	-
July	12	Dr. Gray, a remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
-	13	Pearson & Logan, for coins	-	-	-	-	-	661	10	-
-	16	Leigh & Co., for books	-	-	-	-	-	23	15	6
Sept.	17	Mr. De Boffe, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	55	2	6
		Mr. Evans, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	29	19	6
		Dulau & Co. ditto	-	-	-	-	-	34	7	-
1803:										
Jan.	24	Mr. De Boffe, for books	-	-	-	-	-	34	14	-
April	15	Payne & Macinlay, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	98	14	6
May	14	Mr. Planta, expended for books, medals and coins	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
July	9	Ditto, for books and coins	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Aug.	5	Count Bournon, for assisting Dr. Gray	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
1804:										
Feb.	24	Mr. Planta, expended for books and coins	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
		Dr. Combe, for a collection of Bibles	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
		Mr. De Boffe, for books	-	-	-	-	-	40	1	-
		Mr. Planta, expended for ditto	-	-	-	-	-	24	3	6
June	8	Ditto, expended for books, coins and antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
July	12	Leigh & Co. for books	-	-	-	-	-	25	18	-
Nov.	14	Mr. Daniel, for his works	-	-	-	-	-	145	16	-
		Balance carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	8
TOTAL								£.	4,907	- 8

1805 to 1815.

		RECEIPTS:						£.	s.	d.
1805:		Balance of Account last year						82	-	8
April	5	Half-year's interest on 11,600 <i>l.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct.	10	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
May	3	Produce of sale of duplicate books	-	-	-	-	-	787	1	3
1806:										
April	5	Half-year's interest on 11,600 <i>l.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Oct.	10	Ditto - ditto (Property-tax deducted)	-	-	-	-	-	156	12	-
1807:										
Feb.	26	Repayment of Property-tax	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	-
April	5	Half-year's interest on 12,440 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> stock, deduct Property-tax, 18 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	167	18	11
Oct.	10	Half-year's ditto	-	-	-	-	-	167	18	11
1808:										
March	4	Repayment of Property-tax	-	-	-	-	-	37	6	4
April	5	Half-year's interest on 12,440 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	167	18	11
Oct.	10	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	167	18	11
1809:										
March	13	Repayment of Property-tax	-	-	-	-	-	37	6	4
May	31	Cash from General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	175	10	-
April	5	Half-year's interest on 12,440 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	167	18	11
Oct.	10	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	167	18	11
1810:										
April	5	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	167	18	11
-	13	Produce of sale of 1,000 <i>l.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	685	-	-
-	14	Repayment of Property-tax	-	-	-	-	-	37	6	4
Oct.	10	Half-year's interest on 12,440 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	167	18	11
Dec.	4	Cash from General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
1811:										
Jan.	15	Produce of sale of 6,352 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	-	-
March	14	Repayment of Property-tax	-	-	-	-	-	37	6	4
April	5	Half-year's interest on 6,088 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	82	3	10
Aug.	31	Cash from General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-
Oct.	10	Half-year's interest on 4,036 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	54	9	10
Nov.	11	Cash from General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Dec.	20	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	224	16	-
1812:										
Feb.	10	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
April	5	Half-year's interest on 8,058 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	108	15	9
-	30	Repayment of Property-tax	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	8
Oct.	10	Half-year's interest on 8,058 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	108	15	9

		RECEIPTS— <i>continued.</i>				£.	s.	d.
1813:								
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 8,058 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	108	15	9
June - 17	Repayment of Property-tax	-	-	-	-	24	3	6
- - -	Produce of sale of 1,000 <i>l.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	557	6	6
Oct. - 10	Half-year's interest on 7,058 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	95	5	9
1814:								
Feb. - 14	Cash from the General Fund	-	-	-	-	602	19	3
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 8,058 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	108	15	9
June - 15	Repayment of Property-tax	-	-	-	-	34	15	3
Oct. - 10	Half-year's interest on 8,058 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	108	15	9
1815:								
Jan. - 19	Cash from the General Fund	-	-	-	-	92	18	-
Feb. - 15	Produce of sale of 1,568 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 6,489 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	87	12	3
- - 27	Produce of sale of 1,000 <i>l.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	557	6	6
May - 8	Ditto - - - of 5,489 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	3,129	5	9
June - 16	Cash from Mr. Planta	-	-	-	-	90	-	7
TOTAL - - - £.						16,135	14	-
		PAYMENTS:				£.	s.	d.
1805:								
Feb. - 16	Mr. Charles Elliott, for books	-	-	-	-	34	5	-
- - 18	Mr. De Boffe, for ditto	-	-	-	-	66	16	6
- - 28	Payne & Co., for ditto	-	-	-	-	52	19	-
May - 11	Mr. Planta, expended for books and coins	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
- - 15	Mr. Bickerstaff, for books	-	-	-	-	51	8	6
July - 13	Mr. Planta, expended for books, coins and MSS.	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
- - 29	Mr. Hatchard, for books	-	-	-	-	43	5	6
1806:								
Feb. - 12	Payne & Macinlay, for books	-	-	-	-	28	13	-
- - 17	Mr. Hatchard, for ditto	-	-	-	-	56	7	6
April - 5	Mr. Munro, for ancient prints	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
May - 12	Mr. De Boffe, for books	-	-	-	-	111	15	2
1807:								
Jan. - 7	Cash for 840 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Feb. - 21	Payne & Co., for books	-	-	-	-	10	7	-
- - -	Mr. De Boffe, for books	-	-	-	-	41	1	-
- - 23	Mr. Elliott, for ditto	-	-	-	-	25	14	-
- - 27	Mr. Dulau, for ditto	-	-	-	-	16	5	6
March 28	Mr. Hatchard, for ditto	-	-	-	-	44	1	-
June - 30	Mr. Planta, expended for books	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
- - -	Mr. White, for books	-	-	-	-	81	6	6
Aug. - 28	Mr. Planta, expended for books	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
1808:								
Jan. - 14	Mr. De Boffe, for books	-	-	-	-	54	9	-
Feb. - 18	Mr. Dulau, ditto	-	-	-	-	25	19	6
- - 22	Mr. Hatchard, ditto	-	-	-	-	80	16	6
March 17	Mr. Elliott, ditto	-	-	-	-	29	5	6
May - 11	To the General Fund	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
1809:								
Jan. - 6	Mr. Elliott, for books	-	-	-	-	17	16	-
Feb. - 11	Mr. Hatchard, for books	-	-	-	-	28	5	6
March 7	Mr. Planta, expended for books	-	-	-	-	17	16	-
Aug. - 24	Ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	140	-	-
Nov. - 13	Ditto, for books, MSS. and coins	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
1810:								
Jan. - 18	Mr. De Boffe, for books	-	-	-	-	144	1	6
Feb. - 16	Mr. Hatchard, ditto	-	-	-	-	52	5	6
- - 19	Mr. White, ditto	-	-	-	-	31	10	-
March 13	Mr. Planta, expended for books	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
April - 19	Sir Wm. Forbes, for Sir Andrew Mitchell's papers	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
May - 10	Mr. Planta, expended for books and antiquities	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
- - 16	Mr. Elliott, for books	-	-	-	-	42	3	-
- - 21	Mr. Douce, for ditto	-	-	-	-	37	4	-
Dec. - 12	To the General Fund	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
1811:								
Jan. - 16	Mr. Planta, expended for Mr. Roberts's coins	-	-	-	-	4,200	-	-
Feb. - 13	Ditto, expended for books	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
May - 16	Mr. De Boffe, for books	-	-	-	-	28	19	6
June - 11	To the General Fund	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Aug. - 21	Mr. Dulau, for books	-	-	-	-	96	2	-
Nov. - 11	Mr. Planta, expended for books and coins	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
- - 13	Cash for 356 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	225	-	-
Dec. - 20	Cash for 358 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	224	16	-

(continued)

Appendix, No. 19.

Expenditure of
Major Edwards's
Fund.

1812:		PAYMENTS— <i>continued</i> .							£.	s.	d.
Feb.	- 11	Mr. Dulau, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	18	-
-	- 13	Mr. De Boffe, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	8	-
-	- 17	Mr. Hatchard, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	7	-
-	- 20	Mr. Elliott, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	13	6
June	- 18	Mr. Planta, expended for minerals, sculptures, books and coins	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	19	-
Oct.	- 22	Ditto, expended for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
1813:											
Jan.	- 11	Longman & Co., for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	12	6
-	- -	Mr. Payne, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	6
May	- 11	Mr. Planta, expended for books and coins	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-
July	- 13	To the General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	6	6
Oct.	- 11	Cash for 1,000 <i>l.</i> stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	15	-
Nov.	- 15	Mr. Planta, expended for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Dec.	- 1	Mr. Pipping, book-binding	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	6
1814:											
Feb.	- 23	Dulau & Co., for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-
-	- 26	Mr. De Boffe, for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	10	-
1815:											
Jan.	- 9	Mr. Richard Miles, for medals	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	10	-
-	- 19	To the General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Feb.	- 9	For a Power of Attorney	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
-	- 15	Messrs. Baber and König, for their journey to Munich	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
-	- 16	Mr. Charles Burney, for books on music	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	-	-
March	13	Col. De Bosset, for coins, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-	-
April	- 26	To the General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
May	- 16	Mr. Baber, in part payment for Baron Moll's Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	16	9
-	- 18	Longman & Co., for books	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18	-
June	- 13	Mr. Planta, in part payment for Baron Moll's Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,922	3	10
		Balance to the General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	527	18	3
TOTAL - - -									£.	16,135	14 -

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 20.

Appendix, No. 20.

Egyptian Anti-
quities.1. Minute of
Committee,
13 February 1819.(1.)—MINUTE of Committee respecting Mr. *Belzoni's* OFFER to collect ANTIQUITIES in *Egypt*; 13 February 1819.

AT a Committee, Mr. Planta having laid before the Board a letter from Henry Salt, Esq., to Sir Joseph Banks, dated Thebes, enclosing another letter from Mr. G. Belzoni, respecting the collecting of articles of antiquity in *Egypt*; it was

Resolved, That the said letters be referred to the consideration of the general meeting of this day.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 26 June 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

2. Minute of
General Meeting,
13 February 1819.(2.)—MINUTE of General Meeting, declining Mr. *Belzoni's* OFFER; 13 Feb. 1819.

AT a General Meeting, Mr. Salt's letter to the Right hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., dated Thebes, November 16, 1818, enclosing another letter from Mr. G. Belzoni, referred from the Committee of this day, was read;

Resolved, That the Trustees decline accepting Mr. Belzoni's services in collecting for the Museum in *Egypt*.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 26 June 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

- (3.)—MINUTE respecting Mr. Salt's OFFER of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES; dated 19 Feb. 1820.

Appendix, No 20.

Egyptian Anti-
quities.

At a General Meeting, a letter from Henry Salt, Esq., His Majesty's Consul-general in Egypt, to the Right hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., dated Cairo, 28th May 1819, was read, offering a Collection of Antiquities made in Egypt by himself and Mr. Belzoni, the schedule of which was annexed to his letter, for purchase at a valuation.

3. Minute,
19 February 1820.

Resolved, That the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Long and Mr. Bankes, be requested to communicate with the Admiralty, as to the means of conveying the different articles specified in Mr. Salt's schedule to England.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, June 26, 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

- (4.)—FURTHER MINUTE respecting Mr. Salt's OFFER of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES; dated 11 May 1822.

4. Further Minute,
11 May 1822.

At a General Meeting, Mr. Bankes laid before the meeting a letter which his son, Mr. William Bankes, had received from Mr. Salt, dated Cairo, 6th January 1822, stating, that the whole of the Egyptian Antiquities assembled by him were now safely arrived in England, and expressing a hope that the Trustees will come to a determination as to the purchase of them for the Museum.

Resolved, That it be requested of Mr. William Bankes, that he will have the goodness, in his answer to Mr. Salt, to state that the Trustees are desirous that Mr. Salt should appoint some person on his own part to make a valuation of the Egyptian Collection. The Trustees decline the Alabaster Sarcophagus, on account of the very high value put upon it by Mr. Belzoni.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, June 26, 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

- (5.)—MINUTE of Sub-Committee respecting the OFFER of Mr. Salt's EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES; dated 13 February 1823.

5. Minute of Sub-
Committee,
13 February 1823.

At a Sub-committee, the Sub-committee having conferred with Mr. Bingham Richards upon the subject referred to them, Mr. Richards expressed his willingness, on the part of Mr. Salt, to accept the sum of 2,000*l.* for Mr. Salt's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, according to the schedule forwarded to the Trustees, leaving out the Sarcophagus.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, June 26, 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

- (6.)—MEMORANDUM of SUM paid for Mr. Salt's EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE sum paid to Mr. B. Richards for the purchase of Mr. Salt's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities appears to have been 2,000*l.*, for which amount a cheque was prepared 14 June 1823.

6. Sum paid for
Mr. Salt's Egyptian
Antiquities.

British Museum, 22 June 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

Appendix, No. 21.

Appendix, No. 21.

- (1.)—MINUTE of GENERAL MEETING respecting Leave of Absence to Mr. Millard, dated 13 March 1830.

1. Minute of
General Meeting,
13 March 1830.

At a General Meeting, the Trustees were pleased to allow Mr. Millard, the gentleman employed in making a General Index to all the MSS., leave of absence for six months on account of ill health, his salary ceasing until his return to his duty in the Museum.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 29 June 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

Appendix, No. 21. (2.)—MINUTE of Committee respecting the continued Assistance of Mr. *Holmes*, and Notice to Mr. *Millard* as to the Term of his Engagement; dated 12th February 1831.

2. Minute of Committee,
12 February 1831.

At a Committee, Mr. Forshall laid before the Trustees a Report upon the general state of the MS. Department, and repeated his application to the Trustees for the continued assistance of Mr. Holmes.

The Trustees authorized the engagement of Mr. Holmes for the ensuing twelve months.

The Trustees also directed the Secretary to acquaint Mr. Millard that they do not deem it advisable to complete at present the classed Index of the MSS. upon which he is engaged; and that, desirous to give Mr. Millard such notice of their intentions as may enable him to provide himself with some other employment, they do not wish to consider his engagement with them at an end until the 17th February 1832.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 29 June 1835.

3. Rev. J. Forshall,
to Mr. Millard,
17 February 1831

(3.)—LETTER from the Rev. *J. Forshall* to Mr. *Millard*, dated 17 February 1831.

Dear Sir,

I AM directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to acquaint you, that having had under their consideration the state of the Manuscript Department, they do not deem it advisable to continue at present the work on which you are engaged; but desirous to give you such notice of their intentions as may enable you to provide yourself with some other employment, they do not wish to consider your engagement at an end until the 17th February 1832; after that day they will have no further occasion for your services.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Forshall*.

4. Benjamin Hawes,
Esq. to the Trustees.
10 May 1831.

(4.)—LETTER from *Benjamin Hawes*, Esq. to the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to certify to you, that in the year 1824, while Mr. John Millard was in treaty with your Honourable Board for the appointment which he now holds, he declined to accept the situation of Secretary to the Royal Humane Society, the salary and emoluments of which were equal to 230 *l.* per annum.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Benjamin Hawes*,
Treasurer to the Royal Humane Society.

Russell Square, 10 May 1831.

5. Memorial of
Mr. Millard to the
Trustees.

(5.)—MEMORIAL of Mr. *Millard*; dated 11 May 1831.

To the Trustees of the British Museum, the Memorial of Mr. John Millard,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT, on the 11th of December 1824, your Memorialist was appointed by your Honourable Board "to form a New General Index to the Manuscripts, at a salary of 300 *l.* a year;" and, as there were then about 18,000 volumes in the Museum, your Memorialist concluded that his labours would occupy a very considerable portion of time, perhaps the greater part of his life; nor could he reasonably contemplate that the work would be abandoned before its completion.

That, under these circumstances, your Memorialist declined to accept a permanent situation, that of Secretary to the Royal Humane Society, the salary and emoluments of which were equal to 230 *l.* a year; and, subsequently, has been compelled to relinquish several advantageous literary engagements.

That your Memorialist received on the 18th of February last, with the deepest concern, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Forshall, the Secretary to your Honourable Board, intimating to your Memorialist, that after the 17th of February 1832 there would be no further occasion for his services.

That, from the education and habits of your Memorialist, who has no profession on which he can depend for subsistence, as well as from the peculiar circumstances of the times, your Memorialist is fully persuaded that he will find it very difficult, if not impossible, in the short interval between the present time and the period fixed by your Honourable Board for his dismissal, to procure any employment which will place him in the same advantageous situation as that in which he stood at the commencement of his engagement with your Honourable Board.

Your Memorialist, therefore, most respectfully entreats that your Honourable Board will allow him to hold his present appointment for another year beyond the time specified in the notice which he has received from the Secretary to your Honourable Board.

(signed) *J. Millard*,

British Museum, 11 May 1831.

Dep^t of MSS.

(6.)—MINUTE of Committee respecting Mr. *Millard's* Memorial; dated 14 May 1831. Appendix, No. 21.

At a Committee, the consideration of a Memorial presented by Mr. Millard was deferred to the next meeting of the Trustees.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 29 June 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

6. Minute of Committee,
14 May 1831.

(7.)—MINUTE of Committee; dated 11 June 1831.

At a Committee, the Memorial from Mr. Millard, laid before the last meeting of the Trustees, was again read;

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint Mr. Millard, that in consideration of the circumstances mentioned in his Memorial, the Trustees intend to continue his engagement in the service of the Museum for the space of time which Mr. Millard specifies; but that at the termination of that period his employment by the Trustees will certainly cease.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 29 June 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

7. Minute of Committee,
11 June 1831.

(8.)—LETTER from the Rev. *J. Forshall* to Mr. *Millard*; dated 16 June 1831.

Dear Sir,

HAVING laid your Memorial before the Trustees of the British Museum, I am directed to acquaint you, that in consideration of the circumstances stated in your Memorial, the Trustees intend to continue your employment at the Museum for the period you request, that is, until the 17th February 1833; on that day your engagement with the Trustees will cease.

The Trustees desire me to add, that they do not wish to prevent you by this engagement from taking advantage of any other more desirable employment, which may offer itself to you in the mean time; you will therefore consider yourself at liberty to leave the Museum whenever it may best suit your own convenience.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *J. Forshall*, Secretary.

8. Rev. *J. Forshall*,
to Mr. *Millard*,
16 June 1831.

(9.)—LETTER from Mr. *Millard* to *Henry Ellis*, Esq.

Dear Sir,

I SHALL feel greatly obliged by your laying the accompanying letter before the Trustees, at their meeting on Saturday next.

I am, &c.

Henry Ellis, Esq.
Principal Librarian.

(signed) *J. Millard*,
Dep^t of MSS.

9. Mr. *Millard* to
Henry Ellis, Esq.
7 July 1831.

(10.)—NOTE from Mr. *Millard* to the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

MR. JOHN MILLARD begs leave, most respectfully, to present his grateful acknowledgments to the Trustees of the British Museum, for the extension of time granted to him at their last meeting, and to assure them that, in the prosecution of the very important task confided to his care, no exertions shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the high sanction of their approbation.

British Museum, 7 July 1831.

10. Mr. *Millard* to
the Trustees,
7 July 1831.

(11.)—MINUTE of Committee; dated 9 July 1831.

At a Committee, a letter from Mr. Millard, thanking the Trustees for the indulgence granted him at the last Committee was laid before the Board.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 29 June 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

11. Minute of Committee,
9 July 1831.

Appendix, No. 21.

12. Memorial of
Mr. Millard to the
Trustees,
4 January 1833.

(12.)—MEMORIAL of Mr. *Millard*, dated 4 January 1833.

To the Trustees of the British Museum, the Memorial of Mr. John Millard,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your Memorialist was appointed in December 1824 "to form a New General Index to all the Collections of Manuscripts in the British Museum;" and not contemplating the abandonment of the work before its completion, your Memorialist naturally considered that this appointment was tantamount to a provision for the whole or greater part of his life. Impressed with these views, your Memorialist declined to accept a permanent situation of 230 *l.* a year, and was also compelled to sacrifice other advantageous engagements.

That the progress of the Index in question is directed by your Honourable Board to be suspended on the 17th of February next; that the prospect of this event has been, and still is, the source of intense and continual solicitude to your Memorialist, and that he has lost no opportunity of seeking for some other appointment compatible with his talents and habits, but, he regrets to say, without success.

Your Memorialist therefore most respectfully entreats your Honourable Board, that he may be allowed to proceed with the important work confided to his care, certain portions of which are completed, and need only alphabetical arrangement and revision to render them fit for use.

Your Memorialist begs, most respectfully, to submit to your Honourable Board the sub-joined statement of his progress in the "New General Index to the MSS."

The Index to the Hargrave Collection of MSS., completed.

The Index to the Lansdowne Collection of MSS., completed.

The Index to the Harleian Collection of MSS., in progress.

The Index to the Additional Collection of MSS., in progress.

* * * Of this last Collection there are several thousand volumes without any Index whatever, and unless many tomes of catalogue be first perused to discover their contents, these "inestimable treasures" (to which there are numerous annual accessions by purchase, donation and bequest,) must for ever remain "sealed books" to the public.

The Indexes to the Hargrave and Lansdowne Collections being completed, may (if your Honourable Board should so please to direct) be forthwith prepared for the use of the readers, and in like manner, when made, the Index of each successive Collection; and, when all the Indexes are finished, they may be amalgamated so as to form one "Grand Alphabetical Table of Reference to all the Collections of MSS.," and save the trouble of consulting a great variety of Indexes.

British Museum, Department of MSS.

(signed) *J. Millard.*

13. Minute of
Committee,
12 January 1833.

(13.)—MINUTE of Committee, dated 12 January 1833.

AT a Committee, a Memorial was laid before the Trustees from Mr. John Millard, requesting to be allowed to proceed with the General Index to the Collections of MSS.

The Secretary was directed to refer Mr. Millard to the communication made to him by order of the Trustees upon the presentation of his Memorial of May 1831.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 29 June 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

14. Rev. J. Forshall,
to Mr. Millard,
16 January 1833.

(14.)—LETTER from the Rev. *J. Forshall* to Mr. *Millard*, dated 16 January 1833.

Dear Sir,

HAVING laid before the Trustees of the British Museum your Memorial, dated the 4th instant, I am directed to refer you to the communication made to you by order of the Trustees in reply to a similar Memorial submitted to them in May 1831.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Forshall.*

Appendix, No. 22.

1. Rev. H. H. Baber
to Sir Henry Ellis,
26 June 1835.

Appendix, No. 22.

(1.)—LETTER from the Rev. *H. H. Baber* to Sir *Henry Ellis*, as to Persons attending the Reading Rooms, dated 26 June 1835.

My dear Sir,

I HAVE spared no endeavours to comply with the order given me by you to transmit, for the information of "the Select Committee of the House of Commons upon the Management of the British Museum," the information required with respect to the number of books, under classes

classes specified by the Committee, called for by the frequenters of the Reading Room during the months of March, April and May 1835. The investigation commenced immediately upon the receipt of your order, when four gentlemen, connected with the Printed Book Department, were ordered to suspend all the Museum business on which they were at present engaged, and to proceed forthwith with all possible dispatch upon the inquiry required. It will not be possible to make a return (imperfect as it must necessarily be with all the pains taken to give it) to the inquiry above specified, till Monday or perhaps Tuesday next.

Appendix, No. 22.

1. Rev. H. H. Baber
to Sir Henry Ellis,
26 June 1835.

I am, &c.

H. H. Baber.

Mr. Cates's reply to the inquiry respecting the number of persons who frequented the Reading Rooms during the months above specified, is enclosed in this letter.

British Museum, 26 June 1835.

(2).—LETTER from Mr. *Cates* to Sir *Henry Ellis*, on the same Subject, dated 24th June 1835.

2. Mr. Cates to
Sir Henry Ellis,
24 June 1835.

Sir,

IN answer to the question respecting the number of persons who attended the Reading Rooms daily, during the three months preceding the 1st June 1835, stating how many of such persons appear to have been the same individuals?—The average number of persons attending the Reading Rooms have been nearly 250 each day; one-fifth of which number appear to be almost constant in their attendance.

Reading Room, }
24 June 1834. }

James Cates,
Chief Attendant of the Reading Room.

(3.)—LETTER from the Rev. *H. H. Baber*, to Sir *Henry Ellis*, on the same Subject, dated 30th June 1835.

3. Rev. H.H. Baber,
to Sir Henry Ellis,
30 June 1835.

My Dear Sir,

IN obedience to an order of the "Select Committee of the House of Commons on the British Museum," desiring an account of the number of Printed Books consulted by the persons who attended the Reading Room during the three months preceding the 1st of June 1835, under the respective heads of "Theology, Classics, Science, Art, History, Antiquities, Law, Biography, Genealogy (which head should include Peerages, Heraldry, Chivalry, Knighthood, &c.), Topography, Voyages and Travels, Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, Grammars, &c.; Poetry and the Drama; Romances, Novels and Annuals; Reviews, Pamphlets, Magazines and Modern Periodical Literature, &c. &c. &c.," I have the honor to transmit to you the following Statement, as the nearest approximation which can be made to the number of Printed Books, in the above-mentioned classes, consulted by the persons who attended the Reading Room during the period specified:—

Theology	-	-	-	-	-	1,190	Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, Gram-					
Classics	-	-	-	-	-	763	mars, &c.	-	-	-	-	421
Science	-	-	-	-	-	2,713	Poetry and the Drama	-	-	-	-	1,187
Art	-	-	-	-	-	624	Romances, Novels and Annuals	-				495
History	-	-	-	-	-	2,167	Reviews, Magazines, and Modern					
Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	481	Periodical Literature	-	-			870
Law	-	-	-	-	-	945	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	1,725
Biography	-	-	-	-	-	707						
Genealogy (including Peerages, He-												16,524
raldry, Chivalry, Knighthood, &c.)						153	Deduct Classics	-	-	-	-	763
Topography	-	-	-	-	-	1,286						
Voyages and Travels	-	-	-	-	-	797						15,761

Under the head "Miscellaneous" are comprised all books on subjects not specified in the above heads of inquiry mentioned in the order of the Committee, and include Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Logic, Criticism, &c. &c.

"Classics" have been deducted from the total, as the books under this head have been also enumerated under the subjects which they embrace.

In the enumeration here given, the titles of books only are reckoned. If the reckoning had been made by number of volumes, the total amount of books sent into the Reading Room during the three months specified in the order of the Committee would have been about 40,000 volumes.

In this statement is not included the number of books consulted by the readers, and selected by them from the Library of Reference, deposited in the Reading Rooms. This Library of Reference embraces about 8,000 volumes, and consists principally of Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, some Magazines and Reviews, and a great variety of Historical Works; of these, it is estimated that there were upon the average 150 volumes in constant daily use, or 14,000 volumes during the three months specified in the order of the Select Committee.

Appendix, No. 22. Committee. If the proportions, as arranged under Encyclopædias, Magazines and Historical Works, could have been ascertained, a material addition would have been made to the number affixed in the above statement to those respective classes.

3. Rev. H.H. Baber, to Sir Henry Ellis,
30 June 1835.

I am, &c.

British Museum, }
30 June 1835. }

Henry Hervey Baber,
Keeper of the Printed Books.

Appendix, No. 23.

Appendix, No. 23.

1. Extract Minutes of Trustees respecting Sir George Beaumont's Pictures.

(1.)—EXTRACTS from MINUTES OF TRUSTEES respecting Sir George Beaumont's PICTURES; dated 12th and 21st July 1823, 14th February 1824, and 13th May 1826.

12 July 1823.

At a General Meeting, Sir Charles Long presented to the Board a List of Pictures which he had received from Sir George Beaumont, Bart., being the Collection which Sir George Beaumont intends to present to the British Museum.

21 July 1823.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting, a letter from Sir George Beaumont was read, dated Grosvenor-square, July 17th, 1823, confirming the Donation of a Collection of Pictures to the Museum, the list of which was presented to the last General Meeting by Sir Charles Long.

Resolved, That his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to return the thanks of the Trustees to Sir George Beaumont for his munificent Present.

14 February 1824.

At a General Meeting, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury announced to the Trustees, that he had returned their thanks to Sir George Beaumont for his munificent Donation of a Collection of Pictures to the Museum.

13 May 1826.

At a General Meeting, a letter from Sir George Beaumont to Sir Charles Long, dated Grosvenor-square, April 18th, 1826, was read, requesting permission from the Trustees to withdraw from the Collection of Pictures given by him to them, the painting ascribed to Titian or Giorgione, and another by Swaneveldt, he having already substituted for them a Head by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Wilkie's inimitable picture of the Blind Fiddler; stipulating also for Mr. Wilkie to have the use of the last-mentioned picture for his sole emolument, should he think it expedient to have it engraved again.

Resolved, That the Trustees most readily consent to both of Sir George Beaumont's wishes, expressed in his note to Sir Charles Long.

(Extracted from the Minutes of the Trustees.)

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 18 June 1835.

2. Sir George Beaumont, Bart., to the Trustees,
17 July 1823.

(2.)—LETTER from Sir George Beaumont, Bart., to the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, on the same Subject; dated 17th July 1823.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Grosvenor-square.

I REQUESTED my friend, Sir Charles Long, to communicate to you at your last meeting, my desire to make over to you, for the benefit of the public, my Collection of Pictures, of which I transmitted a list.

I beg now to confirm my intention, so communicated by him, and to add, that I shall be ready to deliver the pictures to the Museum, whenever the Gallery about to be erected is ready to receive them.

I have, &c.

(signed) G. Beaumont.

LIST of PICTURES intended to be Presented to the BRITISH MUSEUM by Sir
George Beaumont.

Appendix, No. 23.

1. Ruben's Country House, a large landscape.
2. Ditto, Claude Loraine, representing the Story of Narcissus.
3. A small upright ditto, Hagar and Ishmael.
4. A companion to it, Scene, a Wood, Mid-day.
5. A small Sunset, by Claude; the Story of Cephalus and Procris.
6. A Landscape, by Nicolo Poussin, representing a Man, near a Fountain, washing his Feet.
7. A large Landscape, by Both; a Mountainous Country, with Travellers; a warm Sunset.
8. A View in Venice, by Canaletti; a large landscape.
9. The Return of the Ark, by Sebastian Bourdon; highly esteemed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and left as a Legacy to Sir George Beaumont.
10. A small Landscape, by Swaneveldt; figures highly finished.
11. A large Landscape, by Wilson; subject, Niobe and her Children, with Apollo and Daphne; a Storm.
12. A companion subject.
13. A large upright, by Rembrandt, representing a Jew.
14. A small picture in *chiaro oscuro*, by Rembrandt, representing the Taking Down from the Cross.
15. A picture by Titian, the Virgin and Child, with St. John.
16. Pylades and Orestes, by Benjamin West.

2. Sir George Beaumont, Bart., to the Trustees,
17 July 1823.

(3.)—LETTER from Sir George Beaumont, Bart., to Sir Charles Long, Bart., dated
18 April 1826.

My dear Sir Charles,

Grosvenor-square.

As I shall not be at the next meeting of the Trustees, and you have kindly consented to manage the business for me, I beg the favour of you respectfully to acquaint the Trustees that I have added to my original donation, two pictures, a very fine Head, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Wilkie's inimitable picture of the Blind Fiddler. On further consideration, I do not think the Titian, or Giorgione, for it is not *decided* who painted it, is worthy of a place with the other pictures; the doubtfulness respecting its author is unpleasant; but there is another objection of far greater weight; on close examination it has been so unmercifully treated in the cleaning, that it must diminish the credit of the Collection. Another objectionable picture in the list is the Swaneveldt; certainly a pretty picture, but being a downright imitation of Claude, and vastly inferior, I suspected it would not suit, and upon endeavouring to make it harmonize with the rest, and placing it in every light we could imagine, we could not find a place where it would not injure the others; and it is by no means calculated to elevate the taste of the public or the artists, which ought to be the main object of a National Gallery. At any rate the pictures I have added are worth twenty such works as these. As, therefore, it would be very painful to leave behind me pictures which would discredit the purity of the Collection, I hope through the indulgence of the Trustees to be permitted to withdraw them. One word more, and I have done; the Print of the Blind Fiddler is very defective in truth of expression; the demand for it still continues, and I wish it to be understood that if Wilkie should think it expedient to have it engraved again, that he may have the use of the picture for his sole emolument.

It is incumbent upon me to make this stipulation, because I have repeatedly assured him, that it should be at his service whenever he should wish to have it re-engraved.

With a thousand thanks, and with great regard, truly yours,

(signed) *G. Beaumont.*

3. Sir George Beaumont, Bart., to Sir Charles Long, Bart.
18 April 1826.

Appendix, No. 24.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES OF THE TRUSTEES, respecting Mr. *Holwell Carr's*
PICTURES, dated 12 March 1831.

At a Committee, a letter was read from the Rev. Edward Holwell, executor to the late Rev. Holwell Carr, dated Plymtree, 10th March 1831, furnishing the Trustees with an extract from the Will of Mr. Holwell Carr, as follows:

"I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the British Museum, for the benefit of the public, the whole of my Collection of Ancient Pictures, which are now in my two drawing-rooms; and, as a memorial of my beloved wife and my child, Lady Charlotte Holwell Carr and William Holwell Carr, and to be placed in the same building with the late Mr. Angerstein's, and Sir George Beaumont's: I give also my own portrait to be placed with them."

Mr. Holwell further stated, that he was heir-at-law and next of kin to the testator, and feeling deeply the deprivation to which he was subjected by the preceding clause of Mr. Carr's Will, requested to know whether the Trustees would object to an exhibition of the pictures for Mr. Holwell's benefit.

Appendix, No. 24.

Extract Minutes of the Trustees respecting Mr. Holwell Carr's Pictures,
12 March 1831.

Appendix, No. 24.

Extract Minutes
of the Trustees
respecting
Mr. Holwell Carr's
Pictures,
12 March 1831.

The Secretary was directed to express to Mr. Holwell the deep sense which the Trustees entertain of the liberality and public spirit of Mr. Holwell Carr in making so munificent a contribution in encouragement of the Fine Arts in this country, and at the same time to acquaint Mr. Holwell that the Trustees consider themselves, as legatees for the benefit of the public, precluded from the consideration of Mr. Holwell's request, and that they are desirous to take immediate charge of the pictures bequeathed to them.

(Extracted from the Minutes of the Trustees.)

British Museum, 17 June 1835.

J. Forshall, Sec.

Appendix, No. 25.

1. Extract from
Nicolas's Observa-
tions on Historical
Literature.

Appendix, No. 25.

(1.)—EXTRACT from *Nicolas's OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE* concerning Sir *Henry Ellis's Journey to Pomard*.

"It was intimated to The Speaker of the House of Commons, as one of the Trustees, that the Baron de Joursanvault, of Pomard, near Beaune, was possessed of a magnificent Collection of Muniments of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, relating to the occupation of France by the English, and affording important illustrations to the history of the period. Specimens of the documents were produced, and the very moderate price which was asked for the collection was named. The Speaker promised to bring the subject to the notice of his colleagues, and he did so with such success, that it was determined some one should be sent to examine the manuscripts. So far the resolution was a proper one; but instead of dispatching an individual in an unostentatious and quiet manner, the Head Librarian of the Museum was selected, and the purpose of his visit was announced to the British Ambassador, that he might receive official aid in his mission! Not contented with this injudicious and useless developement of the objects in view, the learned gentleman himself pompously announced wherever he went that he was the 'Chief Librarian of the British Museum,' sent specially to treat for these manuscripts; thus making a public affair of what should have been kept private. The effect of this folly may easily be imagined. Long before the 'Chief Librarian' reached Pomard, the French newspapers expressed their indignation that Historical Muniments should be sold to the British Government; inferring that England must indeed be anxious to possess the records in question, when the purchase of them was made an official business.

"The effect of all this parade upon the owner of the manuscripts was a natural one; he fancied he had erred in his estimate of their value, and that as they seemed to be objects of National importance to another Government, he resolved to make that Government pay at a much higher rate, for what they manifested such extraordinary anxiety to obtain, than a private individual. On the 'Chief Librarian's arrival at Pomard, he discovered that the Baron could speak little English, and the Baron, as he has since asserted, discovered that the 'Chief Librarian' could speak less French; hence it was with great difficulty the latter could understand that the Baron had become so enlightened about his treasures as to expect not merely double the price he originally asked for them, but that, as our Government had interfered on the subject, he wished it to advance one step further, by inducing His Most Christian Majesty to raise his Barony into a Comté. Such terms were out of the question; and after spending two or three hours only in examining the collection, but which required at least as many weeks, the 'Chief Librarian' returned to England *re infecta*, and made his report to the Trustees, who refused to purchase the collection, but offered to buy a few documents, which the owner of course declined. Thus, highly valuable documents are lost to the Museum and to the country, in consequence, solely and entirely, of the absurd measure adopted for their acquisition."—*Nicolas's Observations on the State of Historical Literature*, 8vo. Lond. 1830, pp. 78-80.

(2.)—*THE Prince de Polignac's LETTER*, referred to in Sir *H. Ellis's EVIDENCE*.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Cabinet.

Monsieur,

Paris, le 24 Août 1829.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre m'ayant demandé, en faveur de M. Ellis, attaché au Muséum Britannique, une lettre d'introduction auprès de M. le Baron de Joursanvault, votre beau-frère, dont il desireroit voir la belle collection de manuscrits et de lettres originales, je ne crois pouvoir mieux faire que de vous l'adresser, en vous priant de vouloir bien le présenter à Mr. votre beau-frère.

Je serai fort reconnaissant de l'accueil que M. le Joursanvault, et vous, Monsieur, voudrez bien lui faire.

Agréez, je vous prie, avec les remerciemens que je vous offre à l'avance, l'expression, et ma considération très distinguée.

Le Prince de Polignac.

M. Paul de Fontenay,

Membre de la Chambre des Députés à Beaune.

2. Prince Polignac
to M. Paul de Fon-
tenay, 24 Aug.
1829.

(3.)—EXTRACT from the *Morning Journal* of Saturday, September 12, 1829.

(From the *Courier des Electeurs* of Wednesday.)

Appendix, No. 25.

"Our Archives sold out to England.—A person living in one of our southern departments had in his possession a great many manuscripts relative to the state of France during the British occupation in the 14th and 15th centuries, and previous to that period. He proposed to sell them to the French ministry, and his offer was rejected. He then sent them over to the British Government, and asked 60,000 francs for them. The President of the House of Commons examined the papers, and immediately ordered Mr. Ellis, the Director of the British Museum, to go to France, in order to close with the offer. We took cognizance of the instructions he had received. It is stated in them that the British Government sets the greatest importance upon these papers. But the most curious (not to make use of a harsher word) part of the transaction is, that upon the English Ambassador's introducing Mr. Ellis to M. de Polignac, and according to his demand, the French minister delivered Mr. Ellis letters of recommendation for the prefect, or deputy of the department, who is to help in completing the negotiation.

3. Extract from the *Morning Journal* of 12 Sept. 1829.

"Thus our history's records, and authentic documents about our old vassalage, will be in possession of the English, who will insolently glory in them, and a French ministry constitutes itself the factor of such a bargain! We do not know how to qualify such a piece of conduct."

(4.)—NOTE from the Baron de Joursanvault to Sir Henry Ellis.

Beaune, le 3 7^{bre} 1829.

LA collection que vous venez de voir, Monsieur, est le fruit du soins de mon père, qui y a mis de très grosses sommes. Mon peu de lumières m'y fait donner moins de prix probablement qu'elle ne vaut. Je cederai tous mon titres, tous les manuscrits genealogiques et historiques pour cent mille francs.

4. Baron de Joursanvault to Sir Henry Ellis, 3 Sept. 1829.

Si l'on desire y joindre les manuscrits et les editions gothiques que vous avez vu dans mon cabinet particulier, le somme sera de cent dix mille francs.

J'y ajoute une reserve absolue de tous les ouvrages de mon père, et de tous les titres que peuvent avoir rapport à ma famille.

Je vous prie avec instance de vouloir bien tenir à la demande particulière que je vous fais verbalement.

Veuillez bien croire, Monsieur, à la haute consideration avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être,

Votre obeissant serviteur,

Le Baron de Joursanvault.

Monsieur Henry Ellis, Ecuyer,
au Musée Britannique à Londres.

Presentement à Beaune, France.

Clause verbale.—Vous m'obtiendrez, par le faveur de Lord Wellington, de la Couronne de France, le titre de comte, qui sera substitué à celui qui je porte, et transmissible à ma famille, sans pour cela faire de majorate. Ma famille exista d'après titres de fondation de Chapelle, d'Hospices, &c. depuis 1350. Ma mère est alliée des dames, est une Suligny; ma femme parente des Leris, Terray, Drée, &c.

Si cela ne se peut pas, je me bornerai à obtenir de l'Angleterre l'entrée franche dans sa royaume de 500 pieces de vin de France. Je constaterai, s'il le faut, qu'elles sortent de mes propriétés.

(5.)—REPORT made to his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by Sir Henry Ellis, upon the MSS. at Pomard.

My Lord,

Paris, 7 September 1829.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Grace with the particulars of my journey to Pomard. Lord Stuart was so good as to procure me a letter of introduction to M. de Fontenay, the Baron de Joursanvault's brother-in-law, at Beaune, and one of the Chamber of Deputies. M. de Fontenay, however, was at his country-house at Autun, but the Baron being at the moment himself occupying M. de Fontenay's house at Beaune, the letter answered its purpose as an introduction, and he immediately offered to drive me over, a short league, to Pomard.

5. Report upon the MSS. at Pomard.

I found the manuscripts in a large decayed chateau, the appearance of which bespoke more wealth in its former than its present owners.

The collection, as offered to the Trustees, is in two parts. One is a general collection of manuscripts in the Baron's private study, with a small assemblage of black letter and other printed books; the other consists of the great collection of charters and original muniments, forming the archives of the Earls of Blois; and the heraldical and genealogical manuscripts, chiefly relating to France, collected, I conceive, by the Baron's father.

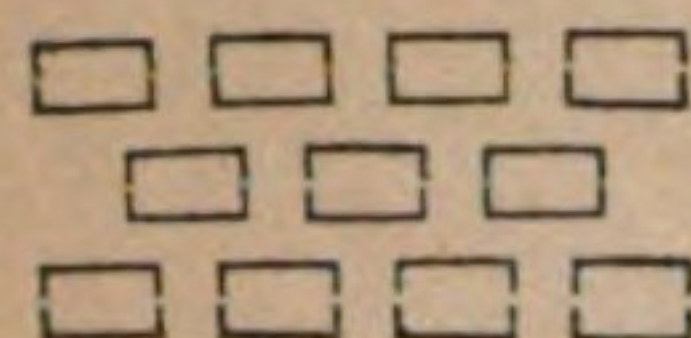
Of the manuscripts in the Baron's private study he had no catalogue; I therefore took each volume down as it stood, and made such a list for the Trustees as will enable them to appreciate the contents of that part of the collection. They amount to near 100.

Of the printed books which he joins to the collection, he has furnished me with a list, as well as with separate lists of the printed and manuscript genealogical and heraldic works.

The catalogue of the great collection of charters has been accurately described in Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft's memorandum, placed in my hands by The Speaker of the House

Appendix, No. 25.

5. Report upon the MSS. at Pomard.



of Commons. The collection is indeed a most extraordinary one of its kind, and would be a treasure in the stores of the British Museum, or of any other public collection, though, perhaps, for a reason which will presently appear, some of the Trustees may think a public library of France would be its most appropriate repository. It is placed in two attics of the chateau, of considerable area, I should say sixteen feet in height, in cartons, (or paste-board boxes) each two feet in length by one in depth and width. Each carton contains some hundreds of charters, at least wherever I examined them, and I made, here and there, my comparison with the catalogue of from 20 to 30 cartons, all answering to the catalogue and to the successive dates upon the outside of the boxes. The fact is, that in one room there were above 100 boxes piled up to the ceiling, the lower ones of which, where I could get at them, were full of instruments, arranged as I have described. I counted also, in the same room, near 150 bundles, all of single articles, partly, for want of room, placed upon the floors. In the second room I counted 149 cartons, piled up like the former, and no ladder in the house to get at them. I did what I could upon a pair of steps, made of two thin boards fastened to two other upright boards; but I had not even a safe pair of steps.

Many of the cartons in the second room contained collections of a comparatively recent date, apparently the manuscripts of the Baron's father. Some of these were terriers of lands, others were marked "Pays Étrangers," "Monumens Genealogiques," "Pièces Historiques," "Parlement," "Histoire de l'Église."

Of the great collection of charters (and it appeared to me to be larger than all the collections of charters at present in the British Museum put together), I am bound to say that I believe them to have formed almost the entire muniments of the Earls of Blois, containing whatever related to their concern in the wars of Europe in the middle ages, to their prædial possessions, their granting out of property and privileges, sales, feudal or public acts, quittances of money for military services, letters patents, expenses of household, and every act, material or immaterial, likely to be found in the archives of one of the greater houses of Europe.

I looked in vain, however, for anything illustrative of English history, except in a single bundle, tied in paper, which seemed unconnected with the cartons, and was not, as far as I could find, in any of the manuscript catalogues. This bundle was entitled, in a modern hand, "Documens relatifs à l'occupation de la France par les Anglois, 1400." It consists of about 100 vellum instruments, one or two, or perhaps more, so far in the form of letters that they were official announcements; such as the Duke of Orleans in England in 1437, that he had obtained safe-conducts for his chancellor and premier ecuyer d'écurie. Amongst these are various orders of payment and acquittances for money; and several relate to Charles Duke of Orleans whilst prisoner in England after the fight at Agincourt. There is a payment to the Earl of Suffolk; another to persons fighting against the English; a payment for the deliverance of the Duc d'Angoulême whilst prisoner in England in 1412; various orders of John Duke of Bedford, the Bastard of Salisbury, the Duke of Exeter, &c. to persons in the care of military posts under them; the Duke of Bedford concerning musters; Henry the Fifth's acquittance to the parishioners of certain villages from payments on account of the war; various grants of the same King for services in the wars; a grant to Sir William Bourchier of the estates of the Earl of Eu, dated at Mantes in his 7th year; and an order for a confirmation to be made out of the different grants of the Kings of England and Dukes of Normandy to the House of Lepers at Dieppe. This bundle I should be most glad to see in England.

Finding nothing more of the kind, I went after M. de Joursanvault (who had left me all along to myself), and requested he would point out to me the "Letters to and from the most important persons of England and France," mentioned in Sir Thomas Croft's memorandum, which I showed him. His answer was, "Je ne sais pas." He pointed out the Marriage Treaty mentioned by Sir Thomas Croft (in his note book), but knew of nothing further in the collection relating to England.

I think I can venture to assert that the bundle I have described is all in this collection referred to as concerning England in Sir Thomas Croft's memorandum, and I do not think even that this bundle ever formed a part of the Blois documents. M. Buchon, the inspector of the archives of France, with whom I have been long acquainted, told me that the Baron de Joursanvault's father collected ancient instruments wherever he could find them, and that at the opening of the French Revolution he obtained a great many by persuading the mob that parchment was a bad material to make cartridges with.

I called upon Sir Thomas Croft at Dijon, in my way to Pomard, but he was not arrived; and I called again upon him two days after, in my return, in hope of some explanation as to his mention of the "Letters." Not finding him, I left a note requesting him to write to me in London.

There is another part of Sir Thomas Croft's memorandum which is in error. There are, as my list will show, a few manuscripts, particularly one or two copies of "Horæ B. V. Mariæ," illuminated, and some heraldic MSS. emblazoned, but nothing to deserve the term of "splendidly illuminated MSS."

When I had finished my survey, I spoke in very favourable terms to the Baron of the Blois part of his collection, as it really deserves, and requested him to favour me with his terms for purchase in writing, that I might be under no wrong impression in laying them before the Trustees. He took time to consider, and brought them to me in the evening at my hotel. I have transcribed them for your Grace upon a separate sheet, retaining the original to bring with me, for fear of accident.

Sir Thomas Croft mentioned 60,000 francs. M. de Joursanvault asks, in writing,
100,000

100,000 for the Blois and genealogical collections, and 10,000 more if the manuscripts in his private study and the old printed books are added. He was very desirous for me to name a price which I thought would be acceded to, but that I of course declined, as a thing which I was unable to speak to. Appendix, No. 25.

In the fourth paragraph of the Baron's letter he speaks of a verbal demand which I was to keep in mind, but which he really, as your Grace will see, delivered to me in writing, and which, in spite of all I could say, I could not induce him to withdraw.

I hope in ten days or a fortnight to return to the Museum, when I shall be very happy to wait upon your Grace, and give any further explanation in my power.

I travelled by the mail-post and diligences of the country, and have only to add, that my expenses in English money for the journey from Paris to Pomard and back have amounted to 7*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

I am, my Lord, with the greatest respect,

Your Grace's faithful and obliged servant,

Henry Ellis.

Paris, 9 September 1829.

P.S.—Since the preceding letter and its enclosures were written, I have heard from Sir Thomas Croft, dated Dijon, September 3, 1829.

He says, "With respect to the letters I mentioned, I merely repeated what M. de Joursanvault stated to me, as I did not see them, but you must have perceived that the Baron is totally ignorant of everything concerning his treasures, and most probably did not intentionally deceive me." He adds, "The archiviste of Dijon, the Baron's friend and adviser, on my mentioning this morning that the price was raised to 100,000 francs, told me he would undertake to arrange matters for a considerably smaller sum, and added, that in all probability the price had been augmented because M. de Champollion de Figeac is desirous of purchasing them. I replied, that it is his business to secure the collection for England, should the Trustees decide on buying them, as he pledged himself that I should have the refusal of them, and declared he was authorized to treat for the Baron; and I parted with him in such a disposition that I am sure he will do everything in his power to serve us. I trust soon to hear from you, and to receive power from the Trustees to terminate the negotiation, which will be much more advantageously effected by the means of my friend the archiviste than with the proprietor immediately."

I have answered, that the negotiation for purchase, or the declining to treat upon the terms proposed for these manuscripts, now rests entirely with the Trustees of the Museum, who will not hold a meeting before November or December next.

Appendix, No. 26.

Appendix, No. 26.

AN ACCOUNT of the SUMS Expended by the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, upon Objects of Natural History, under the various heads specified below, between the 25th December 1829 and the 25th December 1834.

Expenditure on
objects of Natural
History,
1829-1834.

	Expended in the Years ending				
	Christmas, 1830.	Christmas, 1831.	Christmas, 1832.	Christmas, 1833.	Christmas, 1834.
Mineralogy; viz.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Minerals - - - - -	662 8 6	737 13 -	538 15 6	491 18 6	502 19 3
Fossils and Organic Remains -	21 - -	- - -	23 9 -	10 17 -	99 1 9
Zoology; viz.					
Mammalia - - - - -	- - -	4 - -	6 2 -	10 - -	3 - -
Birds - - - - -	2 10 -	38 18 -	37 2 -	42 10 -	84 15 6
Fishes - - - - -	- - -	- 10 6	- - -	- - -	1 5 -
Shells - - - - -	24 17 -	12 13 -	14 16 -	202 13 6	8 19 -
Mollusca - - - - -	4 - -	3 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Reptiles, Radiata and Corallines -	- - -	1 3 6	- - -	2 - -	- - -
Insects and Crustacea - - -	- - -	7 - -	27 18 8	1 8 -	2 8 6
Cabinets, Preserving Specimens, &c.; viz.					
Cabinets for insects - - - - -	- - -	- - -	121 10 -	44 - 6	41 7 -
Trays, Cotton, &c. for Mineralogical branch.	62 17 6	48 - 6	59 7 -	45 12 -	52 19 6
Spirits of wine, camphor, bottles and stuffing for Zoological branch.	84 3 9	96 3 6	113 15 10	120 16 -	168 2 6
Cabinets, &c. for the Botanical branch.	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 9 -	- - -
£.	861 16 9	949 5 -	942 16 -	1,026 4 6	964 18 -

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 27.

Report upon the
Department of
Natural History.

Appendix, No. 27.

REPORT upon the Department of NATURAL HISTORY, made by Sir *Henry Ellis*,
Mr. *König* and Mr. *Children*.

British Museum, 2 February 1829.

THE Principal Librarian, in conjunction with the officers of the department of Natural History, has the honour to make the following statement to the sub-committee of Trustees upon that department, in compliance with their order of the 27th of January.

1. As respects the mineralogical collections. It appears that the general mineralogical collection and the British mineralogy, at present exhibited in table cases, will in the new buildings cover a space of three times the extent which they now occupy. The technical mineralogy at present fills three table cases, and till increased, will occupy no larger space in the new room. The geological collection, or rock specimens, if arranged in upright cases, will fill a space equal to two-thirds of one side wall of one division of the gallery over the King's library. The secondary fossils are at present contained in 31 table cases, besides upright cases, which last will fill a similar extent of side wall with the geological collection. The Hartz minerals, when they arrive, will fill an upright case of very considerable dimensions, which the Trustees will probably wish to have placed in the centre compartment. The specimens of minerals now in the first room beyond the staircase of the old house, being too large for table cases, will require a space of side wall nearly equal to one side of one division of the new room, taking for granted that the cases for their reception will be of a convenient height, eight or nine feet.

From measurements taken by the clerk of the works, under Mr. König's direction, it is ascertained that two rows of table cases, each 167 feet in length, which are proposed to go down the floor of the great room, will extend to the end of the compartment over the centre room of the King's library. The table cases of secondary fossils will extend in like manner through the succeeding room, and the British minerals through the room beyond.

2. Upon the zoological part of the collection. It is calculated that the mammalia which the Museum already possesses, including specimens not yet set up, will fill that room in the upper story of the east wing which adjoins the present print room. The ornithology, consisting of about 2,760 specimens, will fill the side walls, in cases nine feet high, of the large room over the present manuscript room; and the shells are proposed to be placed in table cases upon the floor of the same room. These appear to form the only portion of the zoological collection for which these two rooms will afford space.

It is proposed that the reptiles, fish, mollusca in spirits, &c., which will of themselves occupy a frontage of nearly 200 feet, in upright cases of eight or nine feet in height, shall be placed in the three rooms which lead from the saloon of the old house to the room of the new gallery in which the mammalia are proposed to be placed. Mr. Baber states that the removal of the Banksian library from these rooms to others in the western side of the house, together with the cases which contain them, meets his approbation, as it would be attended with great inconvenience should the Banksian library be left in rooms which must necessarily become a public passage for visitors. It is in addition proposed that the saloon of the old house be appropriated to the larger specimens of the mammalia, and that the room adjoining, westward, should receive the insects, the cabinets containing which will necessarily require a private room.

In answer to that part of the order of the sub-committee, that a statement should be made how far the several branches of natural history in the Museum are defective,

1. Mr. König states that great deficiencies run through the whole extent of the systematic mineralogy; but that a sum of 3,000*l.*, judiciously laid out at the expected selling-off of Mr. Henland's collection of minerals, would supply many of its wants.

In the present collection of the Museum, as far as secondary fossils are concerned, several classes are particularly weak. A moderate sum, say 300*l.*, would supply its more important defects.

The strength of the British collection of minerals is, at present, principally confined to the mining counties of England; but if still kept separate from the general collection, it should not only be extended to the remaining shires of England, but to Scotland and Ireland. This separate branch of the collection, as exhibiting our native minerals, is much prized by the public visitors.

2. Mr. Children states, that the class of mammalia is the most defective part of the zoological collection of the Museum. The collection of British birds is very complete, and wants but a few species to make it quite so. The general collection of birds is very deficient, possessing, at present, not more than a sixth of the species known. The collection of shells is of considerable extent, and has, comparatively, few *desiderata*. The expenditure of very few hundred pounds would supply its chiefest defects. The collection of insects, though large, is still materially defective. It comprises, at present, not more than half of the known species of British insects, and is infinitely more deficient in foreign insects. The crustacea form a more complete portion, the cabinets possessing about half the species known. The reptiles in the Museum form a collection of about a fifth of the species known; the fishes about a ninth. The mollusca and inferior animals in spirits are still more deficient.

From

From the preceding statement, the sub-committee will perceive, that the officers of the department of Natural History propose the occupation of the whole space above the King's library in the new buildings by the minerals, and to fill the two rooms above the manuscript room and the first reading room with a portion of the zoology. But, in conjunction with the Principal Librarian, they take the liberty to observe, that the light in the part proposed for the reception of the minerals is far less strong than in the two other rooms, and they fear can hardly be improved without the opening of windows on the east side, which seem necessary (beside the general purpose of affording light) for the particular and minute examination of small specimens of minerals.

There is another very material defect in this part of the building: it is the want of arranging rooms for the officers of the department. Whether such can be carried up against the back of the east wing, upon those at present in use with the librarians in the King's room, seems doubtful, from the great height; but, at all events, the Trustees will probably be pleased (if it cannot be done sooner) to direct a portion of the north-east corner of the building, when the north front is erected, to be so appropriated.

(signed) *Henry Ellis*, Principal Librarian.
Charles König, Keeper of Natural History.
John George Children, Assistant Keeper of
 Natural History.

Appendix, No. 27.

Report upon the
Department of
Natural History.

Appendix, No. 28.

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

PAPERS relating to the Collection of FOSSIL REMAINS purchased from
Mr. Thomas Hawkins.

1. Minute, 11 May
1833.

(1.)—MINUTE declining *Mr. Hawkins's* Offer, dated 11th May 1833.

At a Committee,

A LETTER was read from *Mr. Thomas Hawkins*, dated May 8, offering to the Trustees his collection of Fossil Remains.

A letter from Professor Buckland to *Mr. Tyndale*, upon the subject of this collection, was laid before the Board.

The Trustees declined the offer, being ignorant of the extent of the collection, and the price at which it was estimated by the proprietor.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

(2.)—MINUTE declining *Mr. Hawkins's* Second Offer, dated 8th June 1833.

At a Committee,

A LETTER, dated June 8, was read from *Mr. Thomas Hawkins*, offering to the Trustees his collection of Fossil Organic Remains at the price of 4,000*l*.

Mr. Thomas Hawkins expressed his willingness to dispose of the best of the Saurian animals for 3,000*l*.; or should this offer prove unacceptable, with the rarest of them for 2,000*l*.

A catalogue of part of the collection and drawings of some of the most remarkable specimens were laid before the Board.

The Trustees declined the purchase of the collection.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, July 22, 1835.

J. Forshall, Secretary.

2. Minute, 8 June
1833.

(3.)—EXTRACT of a Letter from the Reverend Dr. *Buckland* to the Right. Hon. Lord *Farnborough*.

My Lord,

Oxford, 26 June 1834.

A PROPOSITION has been made to me by *Mr. Hawkins*, the author of a large folio, just published, on Fossil Reptiles, stating that he is anxious to see his collection placed in the British Museum, and will sell it to that establishment at any price that may be set on it by myself alone, or conjointly with any other person whom I shall name.

I feel so strongly the importance of placing this truly wonderful and unique collection in the British Museum that I have readily consented to act conjointly with another referee; and as Professor Sedgewick is in Wales, I have proposed the name of *Mr. Mantell*, and *Mr. Hawkins* has approved of it.

I had some conversation last week with *Mr. König* and *Mr. Forshall*, who are not less aware than I am of the importance of the collection, and from whom I learn that the funds necessary for its purchase can only be obtained by a special grant of Parliament.

3. Rev. Dr. Buck-
land to the Rt.Hon.
Lord Farnborough,
26 June 1834.

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

3. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rt. Hon. Lord Farnborough, 26 June 1834.

I am ready to send immediately a memorial to Lord Althorp, stating in the strongest manner my opinion of the unique character and high importance of this collection, and I am certain that Professor Sedgewick, if he were within reach, would gladly join me in a recommendation that it should be purchased for the Museum; but, before I take any further steps, I deem it right to consult the Trustees upon the subject.

Mr. Hawkins's book, with more than 20 folio plates, is a catalogue of the unique and most valuable part of his collection.

He would also sell, and Mr. König would be glad to obtain, the other parts of his collection of fossil organic remains. These are very good, and such as the Museum does not possess; but as they are not unique, I do not feel that necessity for recommending their immediate purchase, which I do in the case of the fossil reptiles. I imagine the value of these reptiles to be something between 1,000*l.* and 1,500*l.*; they are set in handsome frames, and are now in London, and may be set up immediately, if purchased for the Museum.

(signed) *W. Buckland.*

(4.)—LETTER from the Rev. *J. Forshall* to *Charles König*, Esq.

4. Rev. *J. Forshall* to *Charles König*, Esq., 10 July 1834.

My dear Sir,

British Museum, 10 July 1834.

THE Trustees will, I have no doubt, wish to have your opinion on Saturday as to the merits and value of Mr. Hawkins's collections of fossil reptiles, and other organic remains. Would it not be desirable that you should see them? They are partly in Ormond Mews and partly in Adelaide-street.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *J. Forshall.*

(5.)—MINUTE of General Meeting, dated 12th July 1834.

5. Minute of General Meeting, 12 July 1834.

At a General Meeting,

A LETTER, dated July 9th, was read from Mr. Thomas Hawkins, offering to the Trustees his collection of fossil remains of Ichthyosauri and Plesiosauri, for any sum of money at which they might be valued by Professor Buckland, of Oxford; Mr. Hawkins stated that this offer included all the articles engraved in his published work on these fossils.

A letter, dated 7th July, from Professor Buckland, and others from Mr. Mantell, of Lewes, from the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, and from Mr. Clift, of the College of Surgeons, were read, severally bearing testimony to the importance of the collection.

A second letter, dated 9th July, was read from Mr. Hawkins, offering to the Trustees, at Professor Buckland's valuation, his collection of fossil organic remains, exclusive of the animals of the Saurian tribe.

Professor Buckland, being in attendance, was called in. In answer to questions put to him by the Trustees, he stated,

That the collection of Saurian animals figured in Mr. Hawkins's work was quite unique, and that in all probability it must long remain so; that Mr. Hawkins had been enabled to form the collection by his enthusiastic devotion to this particular pursuit, by a disregard both of labour and expense, and by adding to the fortunate circumstance of a residence upon the strata in which these fossils are discovered an intimate acquaintance with comparative anatomy.

Professor Buckland further stated, that even if a similar collection were hereafter made, it could only be done at a very considerable expense, both in extracting the fossils, and in setting them together; and that no future discoveries could therefore produce any great depreciation in the value of the present offer.

Professor Buckland also represented to the Board that, exclusive of the reptiles figured in Mr. Hawkins's work, he had likewise in his collection several specimens of the class, which were very desirable for the Museum. Dr. Buckland thought that the value of the organic remains figured might be about 1,000*l.*, and of the other Saurians about 250*l.*, exclusive of the frames in which they are contained; and he proposed that Mr. Mantell, of Lewes, should, conjointly with himself, examine the collection, and report upon its value.

The Trustees conferred with Mr. König upon the subject of this purchase. Mr. König stated that he had seen Mr. Hawkins's specimens; that they would not be duplicates of any specimens already in the Museum; and that he thought the collection of Saurians unique, and an extremely desirable acquisition.

The Trustees requested Dr. Buckland to send the valuation which he and Mr. Mantell might put upon these organic remains to the Secretary, so soon as it was made, and to distinguish, in their valuation, the part of which engravings are given in Mr. Hawkins's work from the other Saurian remains.

The Secretary was directed to draw up a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, recommending the purchase of this collection; and having obtained the sanction of so many of the Trustees now present as he conveniently could, to send the letter to the Treasury, with copies of the testimonials and valuations before referred to.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

(6.)—LETTER from *Gideon Mantell*, Esq., F.R.S., to the Trustees of the British Museum. Appendix, No. 28.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Brighton, 11 July 1834.

Hawkins's Fossils.

It is well known that Mr. Hawkins, of Glastonbury, has formed a collection of Ichthyosauri and Plesiosauri from the lias of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, &c., that far surpasses everything of the kind that has ever been made in this or any other country. Having been informed that Mr. Hawkins is willing to dispose of this matchless collection on condition of its being deposited in the British Museum, I most respectfully beg to recommend it to your notice, on account of the wonderfully perfect state of the specimens, and the extraordinary interest they possess, and from their being exclusively British. Some years since a few imperfect specimens of this kind were sold by auction in London, and were purchased at high prices by the French Government for the Museum in the Jardin des Plantes, to the great regret of British naturalists.

6. Gideon Mantell, Esq. F.R.S., to the Trustees, 11 July 1834.

So favourable an opportunity as the present for enriching the British Museum with fossil remains has never before occurred, and it is scarcely possible ever will again; for the collection has been made under a rare combination of fortunate circumstances, and by an enthusiastic collector, who has devoted years to its formation, has spared neither labour nor expense, and who has been singularly fortunate in his discoveries.

I, therefore, my Lords and Gentlemen, beg to repeat my anxious hope that this splendid collection will be purchased for the British Museum, and not be allowed to enrich the public collections of other countries.

I have the honour to be your very humble servant,

(signed) *Gideon Mantell*, F.R.S., &c.

(7.)—LETTER from the Rev. *W. Conybeare*, F.R.S., to the Rev. *J. Forshall*.

My dear Sir,

7 July 1834.

7. Rev. W. Conybeare, F.R.S. to the Rev. J. Forshall, 7 July 1834.

BUCKLAND (who is anxiously engaged at present with regard to the splendid collection of fossil Saurians which has been recently offered for sale to the British Museum by Mr. Hawkins, who has bestowed much labour and expense in forming it) suggests to me that it may be useful if I communicate my opinion on the matter to you. Now I cannot too strongly express my sentiments with regard to the great importance of that collection.

These very interesting fossil genera are so exclusively the property of British science, that it appears to me highly desirable that our great national Museum should possess the most complete collection of them. I should esteem it a national disgrace were our Gallic or German neighbours to snatch up such a prize as the present; and if this be missed, I am well convinced that many years might pass before such another opportunity might offer.

This collection is especially important, as throwing much light on the characteristic distinctions of the different species of these Saurians, and thus filling up many deficiencies in our previous information.

The two large specimens of the *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus* are the most splendid and perfect I have seen; and the latter is unique in the circumstance, that the dorsal surface being imbedded in the stone, the sternal is exposed, and this portion was before only known from my conjectural restorations, which are thus either corrected or confirmed.

I have sent Buckland a testimonial for the Trustees, which is in fact a mere duplicate of this letter.

Pray remember me to Ellis, Madden, and my other friends at the Museum, and believe me,

Very truly, &c.

(signed) *W. Conybeare*.

(8.)—LETTER from *Wm. Clift*, Esq., F.R.S. to the Rev. *J. Forshall*.

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 7 July 1834.

8. Wm. Clift, Esq. F.R.S. to the Rev. J. Forshall, 7 July 1834.

I AM much gratified in learning that it is probable the Dorsetshire lias fossils, which have been collected and wrought out by Mr. Hawkins, will be deposited in the British Museum; "a consummation devoutly to be wished" by every one who has devoted any attention to the subject of British Animal Remains, or to the enthusiastic and unwearied zeal of the collector, who has, by great and well-directed labour, accumulated such a series of Ichthyosaurian remains as I believe could not be nearly equalled if all the other cabinets in Europe were at the present moment at our disposal to make a selection from: consequently these, in addition to what it already possesses in this particular, must render the British Museum the richest depository in the world. I should, moreover, consider it a circumstance to be regretted if they were permitted to be the ornament of any cabinet out of England, which gave them birth, and sincerely wish they may never leave this country, nor be divided by submission to any hammer, save that of a geologist.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most respectful humble servant,

(signed) *Wm. Clift*.

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

9. H.T. de la Beche,
Esq., F.R.S. to the
Trustees, 17 July
1834.

(9.)—LETTER from *H. T. De la Beche*, Esq., F. R. S. to the Trustees of the British Museum.

Gentlemen,

Nether Stowey, 17 July 1834.

It having been stated to me by my friend, Professor Buckland, that Mr. Hawkins is desirous to dispose of his collection of Saurian animals (chiefly obtained from the lias of Somersetshire, and figured in a late work of his,) to the British Museum, I would wish to add my testimony to that of other geologists of the great value of this collection, so excellent of its kind, to science, and to express a hope that the Trustees of the British Museum may be induced to preserve, for the benefit of national science, a series of specimens collected under circumstances little likely to occur again, and which if separated would in a great measure cease to be of that importance which they now possess.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

(signed) *H. T. De la Beche*.

10. Rev. Dr. Buck-
land to the Trus-
tees, 7 July 1834.

(10.)—LETTER from Rev. Dr. *Buckland*, to the Trustees of the British Museum.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Oxford, 7 July 1834.

I BEG to inform you that I have received a communication from Mr. T. Hawkins, stating that he is anxious to see placed in the British Museum his collection of gigantic fossil reptiles, found in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, and that he is ready to sell them to the Trustees at any price that I shall name.

I have declined to act alone, and have proposed that Mr. Mantell should assist me in the valuation, in case the matter should be favourably regarded by the Trustees.

I beg leave to state my opinion with respect to this collection, that it is absolutely unique, and that I consider it a matter of very high importance to the Museum to get possession of it; it is such as I could scarcely have believed it possible to make, and such as could only have been made under a rare combination of circumstances in one individual, which can never occur again.

The specimens are not only of high value in the estimation of men of science, but are also to a great degree intelligible to the unlearned; among them are several which are in their kind beyond compare, the finest and most perfect the world has ever yet produced. I feel it would be an honour to the country to have this collection placed in the British Museum, and a national discredit if these unique productions of England should be purchased for public museums in other countries.

The specimens offered for sale are all beautifully and most accurately engraved in a folio volume, just published, by Mr. Hawkins, on *Ichthyosauri* and *Plesiosauri*, which may be considered as a catalogue of the collection.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(signed) *William Buckland*.

11. Minute of Com-
mittee, 1 Aug.
1834.

(11.)—MINUTE of Committee, dated 1 August 1834.

At a Committee,

A LETTER, dated 12th July, from Professor Buckland was read, stating that he and Mr. Mantell had separately estimated every article in Mr. Hawkins's Fossil Sauri, and that they considered the remains figured in Mr. Hawkins's work to be worth 1,025 *l.*; and that the worth of the remaining Sauri, not figured in the published plates, was 225 *l.* These last Professor Buckland and Mr. Mantell strongly recommended to be also acquired for the Museum.

This estimate was stated by Professor Buckland to be exclusive of the value of the cases in which some of the fossils are set; these last had been valued by Mr. William Caldecott and Mr. W. Bracher, two upholsterers and appraisers, at 60 *l.* 5*s.*

The Secretary acquainted the Board, that as directed by the Minute of the last Committee, and under the sanction of several of the Trustees, to whom Professor Buckland's letter had been communicated, he had written to the Lords of the Treasury, recommending the purchase to the consideration of their Lordships.

A letter, dated the 29th July, from the Treasury was read, stating that the Lords Commissioners concurred in opinion with the Trustees, that the opportunity should not be lost of acquiring possession of Mr. Hawkins's collection of fossil organic remains, to the great value of which such strong testimony is borne by most competent witnesses, and that their Lordships had directed an estimate for 1,310 *l.* 5*s.* for the purchase of them to be laid before Parliament.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 22 July 1835.

(12.)—LETTER from the Rev. Dr. *Buckland* to the Trustees of the British Museum.

Appendix, No. 28.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

London, 12 July 1834.

Hawkins's Fossils.

I HAVE this day carefully looked over the collection of the Remains of Sauri offered for sale to the British Museum by Mr. Hawkins, and have had the valuable assistance of Mr. Mantell, in estimating every article separately. After carefully revising our notes, taken on separate lists, without communication with one another, we found our estimates of the whole to coincide within 5*l.*; they are as below:

12. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Trustees, 12 July 1834.

All the specimens engraved in Mr. Hawkins's publication (substituting a large *Plesiosaurus*, now in Adelaide-street, for plate 4, the subject of which has been sold,) we value at 1,025*l.* The remainder of his collection of Sauri, not published in his work, but which we also strongly recommend to be purchased for the Museum, we value at 225*l.* Total value, 1,250*l.*

In this estimate we do not include the cases of wood in which some of the specimens are framed; these are to be paid for by the Trustees, at a separate valuation to be made by two persons, one of whom is to be appointed by the Trustees, and the other by Mr. Hawkins; with reference to their umpire, in case of a difference of opinion as to the value.

I have the honour, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Buckland.*

The above information has this day been communicated to Mr. Hawkins, under the joint signatures of Mr. Mantell and myself.

(13.)—LETTER from the Rev. Dr. *Buckland* to the Trustees of the British Museum.

13. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Trustees, 20 July 1834.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Oxford, 20 July 1834.

I CANNOT express more strongly than I have done in my former letter, the very decided opinion I entertain of the public importance of immediately purchasing for the British Museum the entire collection of petrified remains of reptiles, now offered for sale by Mr. T. Hawkins, on the fair terms of a valuation by two indifferent persons, who are competent judges. As my former letter related only to that largest portion of the collection which is described in his book, I beg now to submit in writing what I stated *vivâ voce* to the general meeting of the Trustees, respecting that small portion of the collection which is not described by Mr. Hawkins in his book, and which Mr. Mantell and myself have valued at 225*l.* As to this residuary part, I beg to state my opinion that it ought on no account to be separated from the rest, because it contains many important objects most desirable for the Museum, and because these objects are of tenfold value as parts of a series of which four-fifths are comprised in the collection described by Mr. Hawkins in his book, and about to be purchased by the Trustees, if the Treasury will grant money.

I can only add that expedition is important, as the specimens may receive injury from damp if allowed to remain much longer where they now are, and the sale cannot be postponed to another year.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Buckland.*

Mr. Hawkins has sent a catalogue of the residuary collection above mentioned to Mr. Forshall, and a duplicate of the same to myself.

(14.)—EXTRACT from Mr. *König's* Report, dated 12 February 1835.

14. Extract from Mr. König's Report, 12 Feb. 1835.

WITH regard to those (Saurian fossil remains) lately purchased of Mr. Thomas Hawkins, Mr. König regrets he is necessitated to acquaint the Trustees that a discovery of rather a vexatious nature has been made since the arrival of that collection at the Museum. The two largest specimens, especially the principal *Ichthyosaurus*, which on account of its supposed perfection has been valued at 500*l.*, have turned out to be of much less value, on account of their being made up, and all over restored with plaster of Paris, and altogether unfit to be exhibited to the public, without derogation from the character of the British Museum. Mr. K. has thought it right to inform of this circumstance the two gentlemen upon whose recommendation and valuation the collection in question was purchased. Dr. Buckland, in answer, suggests that lines be drawn round the restored, in order to distinguish them from the real osseous parts. Mr. Mantell, on the other hand, writes that if the specimens were his, he should let them remain as they are, and in his catalogue mention the parts that have been superadded or restored. But the former of those gentlemen is not aware of the frightful extent of the restoration, the details of which Mr. König thought it useless to communicate to him; the latter, by the expression "were the specimen his," appears himself to feel that the expedient which he suggests, though it might be resorted to in the exhibition of a private collection, cannot with propriety be adopted in the National Museum. Under these circumstances nothing remains for Mr. König but to await the pleasure of the Trustees, as to the steps which are to be taken in this emergency.

Appendix, No. 28.

(15.)—MINUTE of Committee, dated 14 February 1835.

Hawkins's Fossils.

At a Committee:

15. Minute of
Committee, 14
February 1835.

MR. KÖNIG reported, with regard to the fossil remains recently purchased from Mr. Thomas Hawkins, that the two largest specimens, especially the principal Ichthyosaurus, were of much less value than he had formerly supposed, on account of their being made up and generally restored with plaster of Paris, and altogether unfit to be exhibited to the public, without derogation from the character of the Museum; that he had made the two gentlemen upon whose recommendation and valuation chiefly the Trustees had purchased the collection, acquainted with the circumstance. Dr. Buckland recommended that lines should be drawn round the restored parts, in order to distinguish them from those which are really osseous. Mr. Mantell advised that the specimens should be left in their present state, and the restored parts particularized in the catalogue. Mr. König in his report seemed to object to both these methods, but did not himself propose any other expedient.

The Secretary was directed to suggest to Mr. König, whether it might not be advisable to allow the restored parts to remain, colouring them of a different shade from those which are real, so as to make the distinction evident to a common observer, and to explain the intention of this difference of colour in the Synopsis.

The further consideration of this part of Mr. König's report was referred to the Sub-committee of Natural History.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 22 July 1835.

16. Extract from
Mr. König's
Report, 12 March
1835.

(16.)—EXTRACT from Mr. König's Report, 12 March 1835.

WITH regard to the large specimen of Ichthyosaurus purchased of Mr. Thomas Hawkins, Mr. König has the honour to report, that he is decidedly of opinion that the method of obviating any deception as to its real state, by colouring the restored, and thus distinguishing them from the osseous parts, is preferable to a complete abrasure of the plaster of Paris. By the latter process not only very little of the dorsal vertebral column would remain, but the whole tail, consisting of 68 vertebræ made of plaster of Paris, would disappear, and the glass case (which is understood to cost 100 l.), appear several feet too long. If the tail remains, only differently coloured, Mr. K. thinks it would appear less striking, if close to it, in the vacant space above and below, two other framed specimens from the same collection, each of about eight feet by three, were introduced. This might indeed also be done if the other method, that of abrasion, were preferred. The Trustees will probably sanction this contrivance of filling up the vacant space, as likewise the exclusion from the gallery of another specimen, 14 feet in length, for which there is no room anywhere in that apartment; neither is it deserving of it, as it is made up, and perfectly worthless.

17. Minute of Com-
mittee, 14 March
1835.

(17.)—MINUTE of Committee, dated 14 March 1835.

At a Committee:

A LETTER from Professor Buckland, dated 12 March, was laid before the Board: Dr. Buckland stated, that in consequence of a communication from Mr. König, he had called at the Museum to examine the amount of restorations in plaster of certain parts of some of the specimens purchased last summer from Mr. Hawkins; and in regard to this point, desired to make the following statement:

That Mr. Hawkins offered the specimens to the Museum at a price to be estimated by Dr. Buckland, with the assistance of Mr. Mantell:

That Mr. Mantell and Dr. Buckland made their estimates separately, and on comparing their lists found them to agree within 20 l. on the value of the whole collection:

That Mr. Hawkins never professed that there were no restorations; on the contrary, Dr. Buckland was aware that there were such, having had many of the specimens under his observation for three or four years past, and having often remonstrated against the practice:

That on more careful examination he found the amount of the restorations much less than he had supposed; and that were he again to value the collection, he should fix a larger rather than a less price upon it:

That the principal restorations are in the largest specimen, valued at 200 l. or 200 guineas; and that to obtain such a specimen in a perfect state is all but impossible:

And that there had been therefore neither fraud nor collusion on the part of Mr. Hawkins, nor want of information on Dr. Buckland's; and that, in his opinion, provided the restored parts were pointed out by a different colour from the bones, no one could possibly be deceived, and the specimens would be much more intelligible to the unscientific observer than if the restorations had not been made.

This letter was referred to the Sub-committee on the department of Natural History.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 22 July 1835.

(18.)—MINUTE of same Committee, dated 14 March 1835.

At a Committee :

MR. KÖNIG gave it as his opinion, that the colouring of the restored parts of Mr. Hawkins's large Ichthyosaurus, so as to distinguish them from those which are really osseous, would be preferable to a complete abrasure of the plaster of Paris.

The Trustees directed that this method should be adopted with regard to all the restored parts of Mr. Hawkins's specimens.

Mr. König suggested that the vacant space in the case, above and below the tail of this large specimen, might be filled up by the introduction of two other framed specimens from the same collection. He likewise suggested that another specimen, 14 feet in length, which was made up, and entirely worthless, should be excluded from the gallery.

The Trustees having proceeded to the mineral gallery, and examined the case containing the large Ichthyosaurus, did not concur in the propriety of introducing other specimens into that case; but they ordered the Secretary to lay the whole of Mr. König's report, so far as it is connected with Mr. Hawkins's fossils, before the Sub-committee of Natural History, and to take their directions upon the several points referred to.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 22 July 1835.

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

18. Minute of Committee, 14 March 1835.

(19.)—MINUTE of Sub-Committee, dated 26 March 1835.

At a Committee of Natural History :

19. Minute of Sub-Committee, 26 March 1835.

So much of Mr. König's report of February 12th, as relates to the purchase and arrangement of Mr. Hawkins's collection of fossil remains, was read.

Mr. König's report of March 12th upon that subject, was also read, as was Dr. Buckland's letter of the same date.

Mr. König was called in, and in answer to questions put by the Trustees, acquainted them, that he had made the statement in his February report, regarding the valuation of the large specimen of Ichthyosaurus at 500*l.*, upon the strength of paragraphs in the newspapers, and of general rumour. He explained also, that when in his March report he stated that by a complete abrasion of the plaster of Paris little of the dorsal vertebral column would remain, he referred, not to the length, but to the width of the column, which had been increased by the restoration of many of the vertebral processes. He further explained, that the 60 vertebræ of the tail, made up of plaster, which were mentioned in the same report, occupied about three feet of the end of the specimen.

The Trustees proceeded to the gallery of minerals, and particularly examined these specimens :

Considering the explanations given by Mr. König, and the clear and decided statement of Dr. Buckland, the Trustees did not think it necessary to inquire further into the circumstances attending the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's collection.

It was Ordered,

That the projecting plaster surrounding the body of the large Ichthyosaurus, at present coloured like the lias, and seemingly intended to represent it, and which might from its resemblance to skin or other organic substance, mislead an ignorant observer, should be scraped away, so as to become at its outer edge level with the rest of the plaster in which the specimen is embedded :

That the ground, or bed, should be of a colour nearly like that of the large Plesiosaurus :

That the restored parts, both in this and the other specimens purchased from Mr. Hawkins, should be coloured in a lighter shade than the parts really osseous, but at the same time not so light as to form a strong contrast with the lias :

That a small portion of the ground, and of the restored parts, should be coloured in the first instance, and the opinion of the Committee taken upon the proposed shades of colour :

That Mr. König should be authorized to employ Mr. Sarti, so far as may be necessary, in preparing Mr. Hawkins's fossils for exhibition.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 22 July 1835.

(20.)—LETTER from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rev. J. Forshall.

My dear Sir,

Oxford, 12 March 1835.

IN consequence of a letter from Mr. König, I called last week at the British Museum to examine the amount of restorations in plaster, of certain parts of some of the specimens purchased last summer of Mr. Hawkins; and as some misapprehension has gone abroad upon this subject, I feel it due both to Mr. Hawkins and myself to request you on my behalf to submit the following statement to the Trustees.

20. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rev. J. Forshall, 12 March 1835.

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

20. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rev. J. Forshall,
12 March 1835.

That Mr. Hawkins offered the specimens to the Museum at a price to be valued by myself, it being understood that I was to have the assistance of Mr. Mantell in the valuation :

That Mr. Mantell and myself made our estimates separately, and on comparing our lists found them to agree within 20 *l.* on the value of the whole collection :

That Mr. Hawkins never professed that there were no restorations of some defective portions of some of the skeletons ; on the contrary, I was aware of what he had been doing : many of the specimens have for three or four years past been under my observation, and I have often remonstrated against a practice which I could not prevent. On more careful examination of the specimens, I find the amount of these restorations to be much less than I had supposed ; and were I again to value the collection, I should fix a larger rather than a smaller price on it.

The principal restorations are in the largest specimen, which was valued only at 200 *l.* or 200 guineas ; to obtain such a specimen in a perfect state is all but impossible.

There has been, therefore, neither fraud nor collusion on the part of Mr. Hawkins, nor want of information on my part, as to the fact of reparation and restoration of certain broken portions of the skeletons ; and provided these restored parts be pointed out (as they assuredly ought to be) by a different colour from the bones which they now resemble, no one can possibly be deluded ; the specimens will be much more intelligible to the unscientific observer than if the restorations had not been made.

As erroneous statements have appeared in the papers respecting this subject, you are welcome to make any use you think proper of this communication.

Mr. Hawkins would have done well had he indicated the amount of his restorations in his published plates ; but this is a matter which affects the purchasers of his book, and not the Trustees of the Museum, who, being in possession of the specimens, can so readily remedy the existing evil by marking with a different colour the restorations.

Rev. J. Forshall, &c. &c. Believe me to be, my dear Sir, always truly yours,
(signed) *W. Buckland.*

Appendix, No. 29.

Appendix, No. 29.

Estimate for
Printing the
Synopsis.

ESTIMATE by Mr. *Clowes* for Printing the "Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum," dated 22 July 1835 :—with Two Specimens.

5,000 Copies of the above, printed in the same form as hitherto, demy 8vo. may be printed (including everything) for about	-	-	-	1 s. 2 d.	per copy.
10,000 Copies in the same form	-	-	-	1 s. 1 d.	—
5,000 Copies in demy 12mo. according to specimen, making about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets, or 204 pages	-	-	-	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	—
10,000 Copies in the same form	-	-	-	8 d.	—
And 20,000 Copies would reduce it to about	-	-	-	6 d.	—

[For Specimens, see opposite.]

Appendix, No. 30.

Mr. Westmacott's
Mouldings from
the Elgin Marbles.

Appendix, No. 30.

(1.)—MR. WESTMACOTT'S Proposal for making Moulds from Marbles in the Elgin Collection, 15 February 1817.

I UNDERTAKE to make moulds from the following marbles in the Elgin Collection, and to deliver casts in plaster from the same, at the following prices :

	£.	s.	d.
14 Bassi Relievi from the Panathenaic Frieze - - - - -	each	2	10 -
2 Ditto - - - - -	each	4	4 -
1 Ditto - - - - -	-	8	8 -
6 Metopes - - - - -	at each	6	- -
Theseus - - - - -	-	12	12 -
Ilyssus - - - - -	-	10	- -
Caryatis - - - - -	-	10	10 -
Group, with recumbent figure, being two of the Fates -	-	60	- -
Horse's head - - - - -	-	2	10 -
Torso of Neptune - - - - -	-	3	13 6
Ionic Column and Capital - - - - -	-	10	10 -

I undertake

I undertake to execute the above work with all care and attention; the moulds to be made at such times as the Trustees of the British Museum may appoint; and to pay the whole expenses attending the same; the moulds to be my property.

(signed) *Richard Westmacott.*

(The above is a correct Copy.)

British Museum, 5 August 1835.

J. Forshall, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 30.

Mr. Westmacott's
Mouldings from
the Elgin Marbles.

(2.)—CONDITIONS on which the Trustees accepted Mr. *Westmacott's* Proposal for Moulding from a Selection of the Elgin Marbles.

1. THE Panathenaic Frieze and Metopes to be commenced immediately, and not more be covered at one time.

of any sort during the operation of
ht of stopping the progress of the

the work should not appear to the
he power of entering into an agree-
y part thereof.

(signed) *Richard Westmacott.*

ct Copy.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

SPECIMEN 1.

NATURAL HISTORY.

25

shoe Bats (*Rhinolophus tridens*, *Rh. uni-hastatus*, and *Rh. bihastatus*), and the large nose-leaved Bats (*Megaderma frons*, Geoff.).

NINTH ROOM.

THE Mammalia in the upper Cases in this apartment are supplementary to those in the Saloon, and are placed here for want of sufficient space in that room. Amongst them are the Nepaul and Egyptian Goats, another specimen of the Musk Deer, the Egyptian Antelope and its fawn, the Persian Bull and Cow, and the Spotted-nosed Antelope. Above these Cases, and fixed against the wall, is the tanned skin of a large species of Boa, killed at Minas Geraes, in South America. The skins of these enormous serpents, when prepared in this manner, are used by the natives for making boots, &c. Over the Case No. 1, is the nest of a species of Wasp, from India. In this apartment are also deposited the collections of Amphibious and Invertebrate animals, preserved in spirits; some Reptiles, and a small collection of Crustaceous animals, Spiders, and Insects*.

The upright Cases contain Amphibia, and Invertebrated animals, in spirits. In Cases No. 1 and 2, are the various species of Frogs (*Rana*), some of a large size. Amongst them is the Jacky (*Rana paradoxa*), the tadpole or larva of which is larger than the perfect animal, losing, at its metamorphosis, its enormous tail and external skin; whence the older naturalists fancied the order of nature was reversed in this animal, and that the frog became a tadpole, or, as they called it, a fish, an error long since exploded. The Tree Frogs (*Hyla*), have the ends of their toes dilated into a roundish disk, by which they climb. The Horned Frogs have the eyebrows extended into horns.

In CASE 3 are Toads (*Bufo*), some of them exceedingly large. The Bombinatores, or Earless Toads, differ from the others, merely by having the tympanum concealed under the skin. Some, as the Rhinellæ, have their nose produced to a point; and one (*Pipa*) is remarkable for its flattened shape, and for the manner in which the female carries her young in cavities, or little cells, on her back. The Salamanders (*Salamandra*), and Efts (*Triton*), follow

* The last three are exhibited merely as an outline of the arrangement of those subjects.

moulded by Mr. *P. A. Sarti*.

Appendix, No. 31.

Marbles moulded
by Mr. Sarti.

bow.

aracter of Bacchus.

For Lord Farnborough
A head of Paris.

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

20. Rev. Dr. Buck-
land to the Rev.
J. Forshall,
12 March 1835.

That Mr. Hawkins offered the specimens to the Museum at a price to be valued by myself, it being understood that I was to have the assistance of Mr. Mantell in the valuation:

That Mr. Mantell and myself made our estimates separately, and on comparing our lists found them to agree within 20 l. on the value of the whole collection:

That Mr. Hawkins never professed that there were no restorations of some defective portions of some of the skeletons; on the contrary, I was aware of what he had been doing: many of the specimens have for three or four years past been under my observation, and I have often remonstrated against a practice which I could not prevent. On more careful examination of the specimens, I find the amount of these restorations to be much less than I had supposed; and were I again to value the collection, I should fix a larger rather than a smaller price on it.

The principal restorations are in the largest specimen, which was valued only at 200 l. or 200 guineas; to obtain such a specimen in a perfect state is all but impossible.

There has been, therefore, neither want of information on my part, as broken portions of the skeletons; as they assuredly ought to be) by a difference no one can possibly be deluded; to an unscientific observer than if the restorations were not made.

As erroneous statements have appeared, it is welcome to make any use you think fit.

Mr. Hawkins would have done well in his published plates; but this is a matter for the Trustees of the Museum, who, by their remedy the existing evil by marking

Be

Rev. J. Forshall, &c. &c.

A

Appendix, No. 29.

Estimate for
Printing the
Synopsis.

ESTIMATE by Mr. Clowes for
British Museum," dated

5,000 Copies of the above, printed (including every copy)
10,000 Copies in the same form
5,000 Copies in demy 12mo.
about 8 ½ sheets, or 20
10,000 Copies in the same form
And 20,000 Copies would reduce

[For

Appendix, No. 30.

Mr. Westmacott's
Mouldings from
the Elgin Marbles.

(1.)—MR. WESTMACOTT'S PROPOSED
Collection

I UNDERTAKE to make moulds from the originals
to deliver casts in plaster from the same

14 Bassi Relievi from the Elgin Marbles
2 Ditto - -
1 Ditto - -
6 Metopes - -
Theseus - -
Ilyssus - -
Caryatis - -
Group, with recumbent
Horse's head
Torso of Neptune
Ionic Column and

-	-	-	-	10	-	-
-	-	-	-	10	10	-
-	-	-	-	60	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	10	-
-	-	-	-	3	13	6
-	-	-	-	10	10	-

I undertake

I undertake to execute the above work with all care and attention; the moulds to be made at such times as the Trustees of the British Museum may appoint; and to pay the whole expenses attending the same; the moulds to be my property.

(signed) *Richard Westmacott.*

(The above is a correct Copy.)

British Museum, 5 August 1835.

J. Forshall, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 30.

Mr. Westmacott's
Mouldings from
the Elgin Marbles.

(2.)—CONDITIONS on which the Trustees accepted Mr. *Westmacott's* Proposal for Moulding from a Selection of the Elgin Marbles.

1. THE Panathenaic Frieze and Metopes to be commenced immediately, and not more than four feet of the Frieze, or one of the Metopes, to be covered at one time.

2. Provided any of the marbles should receive injury of any sort during the operation of moulding, the Trustees reserve to themselves the right of stopping the progress of the work altogether.

3. When the whole is completed, if the execution of the work should not appear to the Trustees to be satisfactory, they reserve to themselves the power of entering into an agreement with some other artist to remould the whole or any part thereof.

15 February 1817.

(signed) *Richard Westmacott.*

(The above is a correct Copy.)

British Museum, 5 August 1835.

J. Forshall, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 31.

A LIST of Marbles in the British Museum, moulded by Mr. *P. A. Sarti*.

Appendix, No. 31.

For the Rev. Mr. Bury,
A figure of Libera,

Marbles moulded
by Mr. Sarti.

For the Government of Prussia:
A figure of Caryatis,
A small Cupid bending his bow.
The Rosetta stone.

For Mr. Lennard:

Head of Hercules, in the character of Bacchus.
Head of Laughing Fawn.
Head of Homer.
A Pedestal.
Ditto, triangular.
A small Candelabrum.
Ditto, in bas relief.
A Goat's head.
Head of a Bacchante.
A Vase.
A figure of a Fawn.
Three small Bas Reliefs.
A Lion's leg.

For Mr. Gwilt,
Four small Sarcophagi.

For Mr. Baily,
A Vase.

For Lord Farnborough,
A head of Paris.

Appendix, No. 32.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

COPIES of COMMUNICATIONS made to, and received from, His Majesty's
Ministers Abroad, respecting LITERARY INSTITUTIONS or LIBRARIES in
FOREIGN COUNTRIES; 1834, 1835.

1. Circular to
Ministers Abroad.

(1.)—CIRCULAR.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Ambassadors and Ministers at *Paris*,
Vienna, *St. Petersburg*, *Madrid*, *Lisbon*, *Berlin*, *Washington*, *The Hague*,
Brussels, *Stockholm*, *Copenhagen*, *Munich*, *Frankfort*, *Naples*, *Turin*, *Berne*,
Dresden, *Florence*, *Stuttgart*, *Rio de Janeiro*, *Buenos Ayres*, *Mexico* and
Bogotá.

MY LORD,
Sir,

Foreign Office, 29 October 1834.

I ENCLOSE to your Excellency the accompanying memorandum, which I have
received from Mr. B. Hawes, jun., M.P., upon the subject of certain infor-
mation which he is desirous of obtaining relative to the state of the National
Museums and Libraries in foreign countries, for the use of a Committee of the
House of Commons; and I have to instruct your Excellency to endeavour to pro-
cure this information from the Government to which you are accredited.

I am, &c.

(signed) PALMERSTON.

(Enclosure in No. 1.)

MEMORANDUM of Information desired.

MUSEUM:

1. Is there a national museum devoted to the arts, antiquities or natural history in the capital of Wirtemberg?—
2. Under whose control and direction is it placed?—
3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries?—
4. Into what departments is it divided?—
5. What are the general annual expenses?—
6. Out of what fund are they defrayed?—
7. Who are the principal directors at present?—
8. What are the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the museum?—

LIBRARY:

1. How many public libraries are there in the capital of Wirtemberg?—
2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries?—
3. What is the annual expense of books?—
4. What the general annual expenses?—
5. Out of what fund are they paid?—
6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?—
7. Who are the principal librarians at present?—
8. What is the number of volumes in each?—
9. What the number of manuscripts?—
10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally?—
11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?—
12. What is the number of provincial libraries?—
13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?—

Enclosure
in No. 1.

(2.)—RUSSIA.

The Honourable *J. D. Bligh* to the Duke of *Wellington*.

My Lord Duke,

St. Petersburg, 28 December 1834.

IN consequence of a despatch from Viscount Palmerston, marked Circular, dated 29th October, inclosing a set of Queries respecting the scientific and literary public establishments in this country, to which I was desired by his Lordship to procure answers, I applied for information on the subject to the Minister of Public Instruction, and the accompanying papers and books have in consequence been forwarded to me by his Excellency Monsieur Ouvaroff.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Bligh*.

2.—RUSSIA.

(Enclosure 1 in No. 2.)

Enclosure 1
in No. 2.

1. LE Musée Roumaïntzof, légué pour l'usage du public par feu le Chancelier Comte Nicolas de Roumaïntzof, renferme une bibliothèque, un cabinet de minéraux, une collection de médailles, et de différents objets de beaux-arts, d'antiquité, et d'histoire naturelle.

2. La surveillance en est confiée à un bibliothécaire en chef, qui a sous ses ordres deux bibliothécaires-adjoints, et un sous-bibliothécaire et intendant de la maison.

3. La charge du bibliothécaire en chef est honoraire. Il n'a pas d'appointemens, et ne jouit que d'un logement dans la maison du musée. Les bibliothécaires-adjoints ont chacun 1,200 roubles d'appointemens, et le sous-bibliothécaire en a 800 roubles, outre le logement.

4. La bibliothèque du musée, consistant en 30,818 volumes imprimés, 731 manuscrits, 636 cartes géographiques, &c. est répartie, par ordre des matières, en sections, et dans chaque section par ordre alphabétique. Le cabinet des minéraux, renfermant 12,974 pièces, est divisé en trois classes, d'après le système de Werner; 1^e, terres et pierres; 2^e, métaux; 3^e, combustibles. La collection des médailles (1,594 pièces) est divisé en trois parties: 1^e, médailles Grecques et Romaines, 601 pièces; 2^e, monnaies Orientales, 946 pièces; 3^e, monnaies Russes, 47 pièces.

5. Les frais annuels pour l'entretien du musée Roumaïntzof montent à 13,065 roubles.

6. La moitié des fonds, affectés à l'entretien de cet établissement, est tirée des revenus d'une maison à louer, appartenante au musée. L'autre moitié est fournie par le gouvernement.

7. Le bibliothécaire en chef est M. Vostokof, conseiller de collège; les bibliothécaires-adjoints, MM. Jackson et de St. Thomas. Le sous-bibliothécaire, M. Terestchenko.

8. Le public est admis au musée chaque jour de la semaine, excepté les Dimanches et les fêtes, depuis 10 heures du matin jusqu'à quatre heures en été, et jusqu'à trois heures en hiver. On peut lire ou faire des extraits, tant des livres imprimés que des manuscrits. Les livres et les manuscrits du musée peuvent aussi être prêtés hors de cet établissement, à des personnes connues.

(signé :) Le Bibliothécaire en chef, *Alexandre Vostokof*.

(Pour copie conforme :)

Eugène Wonlar-Larsky, Le Secrétaire pour la Correspondance Étrangère.

(Enclosure 2 in No. 2.)

Enclosure 2
in No. 2.

L'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Petersburg a sous son administration spéciale :

1. Une Bibliothèque, divisée en deux sections; l'une pour les livres Russes, l'autre pour les livres en langues étrangères.

2. Un Observatoire Astronomique; (le grand observatoire central, dont sa Majesté l'Empereur a ordonné la construction, se trouvera également sous la direction de l'Académie.)

3. Un Cabinet de Physique.

4. Un Laboratoire Chimique.

5. Un Atelier pour la confection d'instrumens de Mathématiques et de Physique.

6. Un Observatoire Magnétique.

7. Un Musée Minéralogique et Géognostique.

8. Un Musée Botanique.

9. Un Musée Zoologique et Zootomique.

10. Un Cabinet consacré à la mémoire de l'Empereur Pierre I.

11. Un Musée Asiatique.

12. Un Musée Egyptien.

13. Un Musée Numismatique et d'Antiquités.

14. Un Musée Ethnographique et d'objets d'Art.

Appendix, No. 32.

— —
 Communications
 respecting Literary
 Institutions or Li-
 braries in Foreign
 Countries.

2.—RUSSIA.

Chacune des deux sections de la bibliothèque se trouve sous la direction d'un bibliothécaire en chef, choisi par le président de l'Académie, soit parmi les académiciens, soit parmi des gens de lettres qui n'appartiennent pas à ce corps scientifique. Ces bibliothécaires sont : pour la section des livres Russes, M. Sokoloff, secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie Russe ; pour celle des livres étrangers, M. Sjögren, membre de l'Académie des Sciences. Ils sont secondés par deux aides.

Les autres cabinets et musées sont confiés à la direction des membres de l'Académie, savoir :

1. L'Observatoire à M. Wisniewsky.
2. Le Cabinet de Physique à M. Parrot.
3. Le Laboratoire Chimique à M. Hess.
4. L'Atelier Mécanique à MM. Wisniewsky et Parrot.
5. L'Observatoire Magnétique à M. Kupffer.
6. Le Musée Minéralogique à M. Kupffer.
7. Le Musée Botanique à M. Trinius.
8. Le Musée Zoologique et Zootomique à M. Brandt.
9. Le Musée Asiatique à M. Frähn.
10. Le Musée Egyptien, ainsi que
11. Le Musée Numismatique et d'Antiquités, à M. Gräfe. Enfin,
12. Le Cabinet de Pierre I., et
13. Le Musée Ethnographique et d'objets d'Art, à un surveillant.

La plupart de ces directeurs sont secondés dans leurs travaux par des aides qui portent le nom de conservateurs. Les directeurs (à l'exception toutefois des bibliothécaires) ne sont point salariés, vu que cette fonction est inséparable de leurs qualités d'académiciens.

Les frais d'entretien de ces divers établissemens ne sont point fixés. L'état de l'Académie n'y fournit qu'une partie très insignifiante. L'Académie y supplée de ses fonds économiques, c'est-à-dire, du produit de son industrie. Ces frais se montent au-delà de 40 à 50,000 roubles par an. Quelquefois l'Académie a recours à la munificence de l'Empereur.

L'achat des instrumens pour l'observatoire central coutera au-delà de 200,000 roubles ; et l'état annuel de cet établissement est fixé à 47,000 roubles par an.

L'admission du public aux musées n'est pas encore dûment réglée, à cause du manque d'un local convenable à ce but, et du nombre insuffisant des employés. Des personnes qui s'intéressent aux sciences ont le libre accès à toutes ces collections, s'ils s'adressent immédiatement aux directeurs. Les collections précieuses, et celles où les objets sont à découvert, ne sont point accessibles au gros du public.

Une histoire assez détaillée des collections de l'académie, jusqu'à l'an 1776, se trouve dans l'ouvrage, *St. Petersburgisches Journal*, 1776, 3^{er} Band. Depuis 1826, il s'en publie régulièrement chaque année un compte rendu dans l'ouvrage, *Recueil des Actes des Séances publiques de l'Académie* ; Années 1826-1833.

(signé) *Fuss*,
 Secrétaire Perpetuel de l'Académie.

(Pour copie conforme :)

Eugène Wonlar-Larsky, Le Secrétaire pour la Correspondance Étrangère.

(Enclosure 3 in No. 2.)

Enclosure 3
 in No. 2.

1. *La Bibliothèque Impériale Publique* de St. Petersburg fut formée primitivement de celle de Zaluski, apportée de Varsovie en 1796, et augmentée ensuite par différentes autres collections.

2. Sont attachés à cet établissement : un directeur, recevant 3,000, argent de table ; un adjoint du directeur, sans appointemens ; 7 bibliothécaires, à 2,700 roubles ; 4 sous-bibliothécaires, à 1,200 roubles ; 3 copistes, à 600 roubles.

3. La somme affectée annuellement à l'achat des livres peut s'élever parfois aux environs de 7,000 roubles. Elle se compose des économies faites sur les dépenses pour l'entretien des maisons appartenantes à la dite bibliothèque.

4. Les frais annuels, pour l'entretien de la bibliothèque et les émoluments des employés, montent à 45,000 roubles.

5. Les fonds employés à cet effet sont fournis par le Gouvernement.

6. Le public est admis dans la bibliothèque le Mardi da chaque semaine, depuis 11 heures du matin jusqu'à 3 heures après midi, pour visiter cet établissement, et les Mercredis, Jeudis, et Vendredis, depuis 10 heures du matin jusqu'à 8 heures du soir, pour y lire et faire des extraits.

7. Les bibliothécaires sont,
 MM. Krylof et Popof, conseillers d'état.
 MM. Vostokof, Vassilievski et Lobanof, conseillers de collège.
 M. Komorski, conseiller de cour.
 M. Atkinson, conseiller honoraire.

8. Le nombre des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Publique, en comptant ses nouvelles et grandes acquisitions, s'éleve à près de 400,000 volumes.

9. Celui des manuscrits pourra aller à 16,000 volumes.

10. Les

10. Les réglemens de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, confirmés par feu l'Empereur Alexandre I., sont consignés dans le livre ci-joint, imprimé en 1812, et intitulé, "Actes relatifs à la Nouvelle Organisation de la Bibliothèque Impériale." Le système bibliographique a été composé par le directeur Olenin en 1808. Il fut consigné dans un volume particulier, imprimé en 1809, et dont on joint un exemplaire à ces réponses.

11. Des comptes rendus ou rapports imprimés annuels, concernant la Bibliothèque, ont été publiés pour les années 1814, 1815, 1816 et 1817, en langue Russe; depuis ce tems on les présente au ministère de l'instruction publique, à la fin de chaque année, par écrit.

(signé :) Le Directeur de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, *Olenin*.

(Pour copie conforme :)

Eugène Wonlar-Larsky, Le Secrétaire pour la Correspondance Étrangère.

Sub-Enclosure (A.) in No. 2.

ACTES relatifs à la Nouvelle Organisation de la Bibliothèque Impériale.
(Traduits du Russe.)

Sub-Enclosure (A.)
in No. 2.

(A.)

RESCRIPT de Sa Majesté au Directeur en Chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale, feu Mr. le Comte Stroganof, Conseiller Privé Actuel de la première classe.

Comte A—— S——,

J'AI vu avec plaisir d'après votre rapport, que la bibliothèque confiée à vos soins, a atteint le degré d'ordre nécessaire.

Désirant hâter le moment où pour l'utilité générale cette bibliothèque sera ouverte au public, je confirme par le statut ci-joint, le mode et les frais de son administration.

En vous envoyant ce statut pour le mettre en exécution, je vous réitere ma reconnaissance des soins que vous avez pris de cet établissement, et vous charge en même tems de témoigner ma bienveillance particulière pour le même objet à votre adjoint, le Conseiller Privé Olenin. Je suis votre affectionné,

(L'original, signé de la main de sa Majesté Impériale :)

St. Petersburg, le 14 Octobre 1810.

Alexandre.

(B.)

CE statut dans l'original est confirmé, comme il suit, de la main de sa Majesté Impériale :

Soit fait ainsi.

St. Petersburg, le 14 Octobre 1810.

STATUT d'Administration pour la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique.

I. Organisation de la Bibliothèque.

§ 1. LA Bibliothèque Impériale Publique est du ressort du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, sous la direction particulière d'un directeur en chef.

§ 2. Le directeur en chef a son adjoint chargé immédiatement de l'administration des affaires de la bibliothèque, tant pour la partie littéraire, que pour la partie économique.

§ 3. Le directeur en chef est nommé par sa Majesté, et son adjoint est confirmé sur la représentation du directeur.

§ 4. Tous les autres employés sont nommés par le directeur en chef.

§ 5. Il y aura à la bibliothèque sept bibliothécaires, sept aide-bibliothécaires, un conservateur des manuscrits et son aide. Le nombre des copistes et des servants de la bibliothèque est déterminé par l'état ci-joint.

II. Fonctions des Employés en général.

§ 6. La bibliothèque est divisée en sections.

§ 7. Chaque bibliothécaire aura sous sa direction et responsabilité une ou plusieurs de ces sections.

§ 8. Les obligations principales des bibliothécaires sont :

1°. De veiller à la conservation des livres.

2°. De rédiger et continuer le catalogue systématique.

3°. De recevoir ceux qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque et de leur fournir les notions nécessaires pour la partie confiée à la direction de chacun des employés.

§ 9. L'aide-bibliothécaire a les mêmes fonctions et la même responsabilité.

§ 10. Les fonctions du conservateur des manuscrits et de son aide sont les mêmes que celles du bibliothécaire.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

§ 11. Le directeur en chef nommera un des bibliothécaires ou aide-bibliothécaires pour gérer sous l'inspection immédiate de l'adjoint-directeur les affaires de la bibliothèque; cet employé sera chargé de la correspondance officielle avec les tribunaux et les particuliers. On lui assignera une augmentation d'appointemens sur les sommes restantes en caisse.

§ 12. On nommera conformément aux mêmes dispositions un des employés pour remplir les fonctions d'économe. Il sera tenu de veiller à la sureté et à la propreté des maisons appartenantes à la bibliothèque, d'avoir soin de leur réparation et conservation, en un mot, de toute la partie économique de la bibliothèque. Le même employé fera l'office de caissier, et rendra compte en cette qualité à l'adjoint-directeur.

III. *Moyens Pécuniaires.*

§ 13. Outre les revenus que le décret impérial du Juillet 1801 assigne à la bibliothèque, elle recevra encore annuellement la somme fixée par l'état ci-joint, tant pour son entretien que pour les appointemens des employés. Elle touchera une fois pour toutes la somme nécessaire pour l'acquisition des objets qu'elle devra se procurer pour pouvoir être ouverte au public.

IV. *Moyens d'accroissement.*

§ 14. Il sera assigné avec le tems un fonds suffisant pour acquérir les ouvrages qui manquent à la bibliothèque, et se procurer en tout tems les livres nouveaux.

§ 15. La direction de la bibliothèque se procurera en attendant les ouvrages les plus nécessaires, soit en échangeant les doubles, soit en tirant le meilleur parti possible des ouvrages dépareillés.

§ 16. La bibliothèque aura désormais le même droit que l'Académie des Sciences, celui d'exiger gratis deux exemplaires de chaque ouvrage imprimé dans toute l'étendue de l'empire.

§ 17. Le directeur en chef désignera en outre les ouvrages nécessaires pour compléter la bibliothèque, et qui doivent être fournis par le St. Synode, le Sénat dirigeant, l'Académie des Sciences, et les Universités.

§ 18. Pour augmenter le nombre des manuscrits, la direction est en droit d'exiger des copies collationnées de tous les écrits qui ont rapport à l'histoire de Russie, et qui sont conservés dans les différentes archives, ainsi que dans les établissemens ecclésiastiques et civils.

§ 19. La bibliothèque pourra faire venir de l'étranger les livres dont elle aura besoin sans payer les droits pour la reliure.

(C.)

CET état dans l'original est confirmé, comme il suit, de la main de sa Majesté Imperiale:

Soit fait ainsi.

St. Petersbourg, 14 Octobre 1810.

État de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

	Nombre des Employés.	Appointemens.	
		à chacun.	à tous.
		Roubles.	Roubles.
Directeur en chef - - - - -	1	Reçoivent leurs ap- pointemens d'autre part.	
Adjoint du directeur en chef - - - - -	1		
Bibliothécaires - - - - -	7	1,200	8,400
Aide-bibliothécaires - - - - -	7	900	6,300
Conservateur des manuscrits - - - - -	1	1,200	1,200
Aide du conservateur - - - - -	1	900	900
Copistes { premier - - - - -	1	400	} 700
{ second - - - - -	1	300	
Servants de la bibliothèque - - - - -	13	100	1,300
Pour leurs uniformes - - - - -	-	-	200
			19,000
Pour la réparation des maisons de la bibliothèque, chauffage, plumés, encre, papier et pour la reliure; pour augmentation d'appointemens du secrétaire et de l'économe, et autres dépenses annuelles - - - - -		8,000	
Il faut retrancher de cette somme 2,500 roubles que la bibliothèque retire du loyer des boutiques placées dans la maison qui lui appartient. Ce revenu étant employé pour faire face en partie aux dépenses ci-dessus énoncées, il restera à recevoir du Cabinet Impérial - - - - -		-	5,500
Total - - - - -		-	24,500
Remarque.—			

Remarque.—L'argent restant en caisse après les dépenses faites, ainsi que celui qui pourroit provenir des places d'employés vacantes, pourra être employé pour l'achat et la reliure des livres.

L'original signé :

Comte Alexandre Stroganof.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

(D.)

DÉCRET de Sa Majesté au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, Mr. le Conseiller Privé Actuel, Comte de Rasoumowski.

Au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.

LA Bibliothèque Publique, en vertu du statut confirmé le 14 Octobre 1810, appartenant au Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, doit avoir, conformément à ce même statut, un directeur en chef particulier.

La mort du Comte Stroganof ayant apporté quelque changement à cette dernière disposition, j'ai jugé à propos pour éviter toute complication dans la partie administrative et pour établir l'uniformité, de supprimer la charge du directeur en chef, ses fonctions rentrant par leur nature dans celles du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.

En conséquence j'ai jugé plus convenable de nommer directeur le ci-devant adjoint pour remplir cette charge, conformément aux règles prescrites, et j'institue en la dite qualité l'adjoint-directeur actuel, le Conseiller Privé Olenin.

L'original signé de la main de sa Majesté Impériale :

St. Petersbourg, le 13 Octobre 1811.

Alexandre.

(E.)

DÉCRET de Sa Majesté au Ministre des Finances, Mr. le Conseiller Privé Actuel Gourief.

A——— D———,

LA Bibliothèque Impériale à compter du 1^{er} Janvier 1812 recevra annuellement, outre les 24,500 roubles assignés pour son entretien, la somme de 21,000 R. payables sur le trésor de l'empire.

L'original signé de la main de sa Majesté Impériale :

St. Petersbourg, le 10 Fevrier 1812.

Alexandre.

(F.)

DÉCRET de Sa Majesté Impériale, énoncé au Sénat Dirigeant, le 12 Fevrier 1812, par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, le Sénateur Comte de Rasoumowsky.

SA Majesté a daigné approuver l'uniforme suivant pour les employés de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

Uniforme de Parade.—Tel qu'il est représenté dans le dessin ci-joint lettre (A.) *; habit de drap bleu de la même coupe que les uniformes des employés au civil; collet montant et paremens de velours bleu; le collet brodé en or d'après le dessin lettre (B.); la doublure d'étamine bleue; culottes blanches.

Uniforme ordinaire.—Frac de drap bleu d'après le dessin lettre (C.) à revers et à deux rangs de boutons; collet tombant de velours bleu sans broderie; les paremens et la doublure de drap bleu, pantalon de même couleur. On peut porter cet uniforme sans épée avec bottes.

Les boutons pour les deux uniformes seront de cuivre aux armes de la Bibliothèque Impériale d'après le dessin lettre (D.) *

Les uniformes ainsi décrits seront portés par les bibliothécaires, le conservateur des manuscrits, et leurs aides; les employés attachés à quelques autres places dans le civil, sont dispensés de porter l'uniforme de parade.

Si le directeur et son adjoint n'ont aucun autre emploi dans le civil, ils porteront alors les mêmes uniformes, à l'exception des paremens qui seront brodés en or d'après le même dessin que le collet.

Les copistes porteront aussi le même uniforme, mais sans broderie.

(G.)

Ce règlement dans l'original est confirmé, comme il suit, de la main de sa Majesté Impériale :

Soit fait ainsi.

St. Petersbourg, 23 Fevrier 1812.

* Les dessins designés par les lettres (A.) (B.) (C.) et (D.) ne se trouvent joints qu'au décret original.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

Règlement Détaillé pour l'Administration de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique.

SECTION I.—*Fonctions des Employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique.*

Du Directeur,

1. La Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, d'après l'organisation générale des ministères, ressortit du ministère de l'instruction publique, et a pour chef un directeur particulier. (Statut de la Bibliothèque, § 1, et décret du 13 Octobre 1811.)
2. Le directeur de la bibliothèque est nommé par sa Majesté l'Empereur. (Stat. § 3.)
3. L'administration de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique appartient immédiatement au directeur, tant pour la partie littéraire, que pour la partie économique. (Stat. § 2.)
4. Le directeur a droit de choisir un adjoint qu'il présente au ministre de l'instruction publique, pour être confirmé dans cette charge.
5. L'adjoint, en cas de maladie ou d'absence du directeur, administre les affaires de la bibliothèque d'après l'instruction du directeur.
6. Tous les autres employés de la bibliothèque sont nommés par le directeur et soumis immédiatement à son inspection. (Stat. § 4.)
7. Le directeur est tenu de faire son rapport au ministre de l'instruction publique toutes les fois qu'il aura nommé un employé, ou accordé le congé à un d'eux.
8. Il fera de même son rapport, si l'un des employés mérite par sa conduite d'être exclu de la bibliothèque.
9. Le directeur confie aux soins des employés les différentes sections de la bibliothèque, telles que manuscrits, livres imprimés, cartes, estampes et autres objets qui peuvent faire partie de la bibliothèque.
10. Le directeur est particulièrement obligé de veiller à la conservation des maisons dépendantes de la bibliothèque, à celle des manuscrits, livres, cartes, estampes; et il doit aussi prévenir les incendies et la dilapidation, en vertu de l'article précédent.
11. Le directeur est le seul qui ait le droit de prendre chez lui des livres de la bibliothèque, soit pour son propre usage, soit pour les remettre au ministre de l'instruction publique, sur la demande que celui-ci lui en aura faite par écrit. Le directeur ne peut cependant pas exiger ces livres qu'après avoir donné un reçu où le titre de l'ouvrage est spécifié en détail. Ce reçu sera remis au bibliothécaire chargé de la section dont le livre demandé fait partie, et ne sera rendu qu'après que le livre pris par le directeur, ou demandé par le ministre de l'instruction publique, aura été remis sans être endommagé. Ce droit du directeur ne s'étend pas sur les manuscrits, qui dans aucun cas ne pourront être donnés hors du bâtiment de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique.
12. Le directeur correspondra directement pour les affaires de la bibliothèque tant avec les tribunaux qu'avec les particuliers. Il fera son rapport au ministre de l'instruction publique dans les cas où l'on n'aura pas satisfait à ses demandes.
13. Le directeur a le droit de nommer parmi les employés un secrétaire et un économe, pour l'assister dans la gestion des affaires relatives à la bibliothèque. (Stat. §§ 11 et 12.)
14. La Bibliothèque Impériale Publique a son sceau et son timbre particuliers, le premier pour la correspondance, et l'autre pour être apposé aux ouvrages nouvellement reliés. Le modèle en sera donné par le directeur.
15. Dans le courant des trois premiers jours de chaque mois le directeur ou son adjoint visitera, en présence de l'employé faisant les fonctions d'économe, la caisse de la bibliothèque, et après avoir vérifié les comptes et autres pièces relatives, il signera, conjointement avec l'économe, la vérification dans le livre général de comptes.
16. Le directeur, ayant à sa disposition les fonds destinés à l'entretien de la Bibliothèque Impériale, est tenu de présenter chaque année au ministre de l'instruction publique un compte rendu de l'état de la bibliothèque, de ses améliorations, des acquisitions qu'elle a faites; et il joindra à son rapport, les livres de compte qu'il a reçu du ministre de l'instruction publique, et qui sont signés et scellés par lui.
17. Le directeur présentera au ministre de l'instruction publique ceux des employés qui auront mérité par leur service un rang ou quelque autre récompense.

De l'Adjoint-Directeur.

18. L'adjoint-directeur jouit, en cas de maladie ou d'absence du directeur, des mêmes droits et prérogatives, à l'exception de ceux qui sont énoncés aux articles 6, 9 et 13.

Des Bibliothécaires.

19. Il y aura pour le service de la bibliothèque sept bibliothécaires et un conservateur des manuscrits. (Stat. § 5.)
20. Il sera libre au directeur de placer comme bibliothécaires non seulement des personnes déjà employées au service de l'état, mais aussi toutes celles, qui, sans avoir de rang, sont cependant de condition libre et possèdent les notions bibliographiques nécessaires, ainsi que la connoissance des langues étrangères, surtout du Grec et du Latin, et même les langues Orientales. Il est surtout requis qu'ils soient connus par leur bonne conduite, leur zèle pour le service, ainsi que par leur honnêteté et leur désintéressement.
21. S'il se présentait quelques personnes qui voulussent consacrer leurs loisirs au service de la bibliothèque, et partager les travaux et les obligations des employés (à l'exception du service journalier réservé exclusivement à ces derniers), le directeur les présentera au ministre de

de l'instruction publique pour être placés comme *bibliothécaires honoraires* sans appointemens fixés. Le nombre de ces bibliothécaires ne pourra pas excéder celui de six ou de sept ; il pourra y avoir parmi eux un ou deux qui aient quelques connaissances du dessin et de la gravure, pour être chargés de l'inspection des estampes. La direction de la bibliothèque pourra leur assigner à volonté sur les sommes restantes de la bibliothèque des appointemens proportionnés à leurs travaux. Ces artistes pourront être employés par la suite avec avantage pour le gouvernement comme pour le public, lorsqu'il s'agira de faire imprimer des manuscrits rares et importants. Ces honoraires pourront en cas de vacance remplacer les aides des bibliothécaires. Le directeur leur donnera la préférence sur ceux qui sollicitent les places sans avoir été auparavant attachés à la bibliothèque.

22. Les bibliothécaires tant effectifs qu'honoraires sont responsables des livres qui leur auront été confiés. (Stat. § 8.) En conséquence ils prêteront serment par écrit de remplir exactement leurs devoirs avant d'entrer en fonctions.

23. Ils sont chargés de placer les livres dans les armoires, de les classer et d'en faire le catalogue, conformément au système bibliographique adopté pour la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, et duquel ils ne pourront jamais s'écarter sans un ordre par écrit de la part du directeur.

24. Les bibliothécaires sont astreints, jusqu'à la rédaction complète des catalogues, de venir tous les jours à la bibliothèque pour vaquer à leurs fonctions, depuis dix heures du matin jusqu'à deux heures après midi, à l'exception des Dimanches et des fêtes prescrites par le gouvernement, et du mois de Juillet, destiné aux vacances.

25. Les jours où la bibliothèque est ouverte au public, tous les bibliothécaires seront tenus d'y rester jusqu'à trois heures après midi.

26. Les autres jours, les bibliothécaires employés à d'autres services se rendront à la bibliothèque depuis dix heures jusqu'à midi, ou depuis midi jusqu'à deux heures.

27. Une note sera tenue de l'arrivée et de la sortie des bibliothécaires : cette note sera remise tous les jours au directeur, et les bibliothécaires y inscriront eux-mêmes l'heure où ils sont venus et celle où ils sont sortis.

28. Si l'un des bibliothécaires ne peut, en cas de maladie ou pour quelque autre cause légitime, se rendre à la bibliothèque pour y vaquer à ses occupations, il en prévendra par écrit l'employé chargé des fonctions d'économe, qui en informera le directeur.

29. Un des principaux devoirs des bibliothécaires est d'être prévenants et officieux envers le public, d'aider, sans aucune distinction d'état ou de condition, les personnes qui viendront visiter la bibliothèque dans la recherche des livres dont ils ont besoin. (Stat. § 8.) Tout bibliothécaire, convaincu par des témoins oculaires d'avoir contrevenu à cet ordre, s'expose à être congédié.

30. Les bibliothécaires ne permettront pas que ceux qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque prennent aux-mêmes les livres dans les armoires.

31. Le bibliothécaire, après avoir trouvé les livres qui lui ont été désignés, les fait porter par un des servants de la bibliothèque dans la salle destinée au public, et les distribue là à ceux qui les ont demandé.

32. Les bibliothécaires ne s'adresseront, soit verbalement, soit par écrit, qu'au seul directeur, lorsqu'il s'agit d'affaires relatives à la bibliothèque.

33. Chaque bibliothécaire est tenu de s'informer, si parmi les ouvrages donnés au public après la confirmation du statut administratif de la Bibliothèque Impériale, il n'en existe pas dont le nombre d'exemplaires fixé par le § 16. de ce statut, n'a pas été déposé à la bibliothèque, et s'il découvre que de pareils ouvrages sont exposés en vente, il en fera aussitôt son rapport par écrit au directeur.

34. Les bibliothécaires sont en droit de faire leurs représentations au directeur sur tous les objets qui peuvent contribuer à l'amélioration de la bibliothèque. Ces représentations ou observations seront inscrites et signées par eux dans un livre destiné à cet effet et parafé par l'employé chargé des fonctions du secrétaire et par un des bibliothécaires. Le directeur marquera, dans le courant de la semaine, à la marge de chaque représentation, s'il l'approuve ou non, avec les motifs qui ont déterminé sa décision, signés de sa main.

35. Il est défendu à tout bibliothécaire et employé quelconque, à l'exception du directeur, de prendre, sous quelque prétexte que ce puisse être, des livres chez soi sans une permission expresse signée par le directeur ; il ne pourra pas à plus forte raison en prêter hors de la bibliothèque à des particuliers, quand même ceux-ci lui auraient donné un reçu. Tout employé qui enfreindra cette loi sera exclu de la bibliothèque.

36. Les bibliothécaires, aide-bibliothécaires, ainsi que le conservateur des manuscrits et son aide, seront tenus de faire, chacun à leur tour, qui sera fixé par le directeur, le service journalier de la bibliothèque. L'employé de jour est chargé de recevoir ceux qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque, de maintenir l'ordre qui doit être observé dans la salle publique, et de prévenir en hiver les accidens qui pourraient résulter de la négligence des servants chargés de chauffer les poêles.

37. Aucun des employés de la bibliothèque, à l'exception des bibliothécaires honoraires, ne pourra être dispensé du service journalier, si ce n'est en cas de maladie ou pour quelque autre cause légitime. Les employés se relèveront tous les jours à neuf heures du matin.

38. Chaque jour à la clôture de la bibliothèque, l'employé du jour, conjointement avec celui qui est chargé des fonctions d'économe, et en cas d'absence, avec celui qui remplit les fonctions de secrétaire, fera fermer toutes les portes des salles et du dépôt des manuscrits, ainsi que les armoires grillées. Il déposera les clefs dans une caisse destinée à cet effet, sur laquelle il mettra son cachet avec celui d'un des deux employés ci-dessus nommés. Cette caisse reste sous sa garde, et ne peut être ouverte que le lendemain par celui qui le relève de

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

son service en présence du secrétaire ou de l'économe. Il est défendu à l'employé de jour de recevoir chez lui qui que se soit après neuf heures, à l'exception cependant du directeur, de son aide, et des employés faisant les fonctions d'économe ou de secrétaire.

39. L'employé de jour ne peut quitter la bibliothèque avant d'être relevé : en cas de maladie ou d'autre accident imprévu, il sera tenu d'en informer l'économe ou le secrétaire, qui feront aussitôt appeler l'employé qui doit le remplacer.

40. Il est sévèrement défendu à tout employé de s'absenter pendant le tems de son service, sans en avoir prévenu l'économe ou le secrétaire ; d'autant plus qu'il est chargé, depuis l'heure de la clôture de la bibliothèque jusqu'à celle où il est relevé, de répondre des verroux et des cachets apposés aux différens endroits, ainsi que des objets immédiatement confiés à sa surveillance pendant le tems de son service, et surtout des accidens causés par le feu. Quant aux livres, manuscrits, estampes et autres effets appartenans à la bibliothèque, les bibliothécaires, le conservateur des manuscrits et leurs aides sont individuellement responsables de la conservation des objets confiés à leurs soins. Celui qui contreviendra à ces règles sera soumis à toute la rigueur des lois.

41. L'employé de jour se tiendra, après la clôture des salles, dans l'une des salles rondes du milieu, soit au rez de chaussée soit au premier étage, mais il passera la nuit dans la salle ronde du rez de chaussée, où sera déposée la caisse et l'argent appartenant à la bibliothèque.

42. Toutes les fois que le directeur ou son adjoint aura fermé avec l'économe et cacheté cette caisse, l'employé de jour y apposera conjointement avec eux son cachet. Il levera les scellés à l'arrivée de celui qui doit le relever après lui avoir fait voir qu'ils étaient en bon état. Ce dernier y apposera ensuite le sien.

43. L'employé de jour pourra s'absenter depuis midi jusqu'à deux heures ; il sera remplacé dans cet intervalle par celui qui le suit dans l'ordre du service, et qui ne pourra quitter la bibliothèque qu'à son retour.

44. Le bibliothécaire nommé par le directeur pour faire les fonctions de secrétaire est chargé de la correspondance de la bibliothèque, et du soin de conserver et de tenir en ordre les papiers qui la concernent.

45. L'employé faisant les fonctions d'économe perçoit les fonds destinés à l'entretien de la bibliothèque d'après les ordres par écrit du directeur. Il est chargé des dépenses conformément aux ordres du directeur, et en tient registre ainsi que de la recette.

46. L'économe encaissera les fonds qu'il aura reçus en conséquence des ordres par écrit du directeur, et les tiendra dans un coffre de fer fermant à clef et muni du cachet du directeur et du sien. Ce coffre sera placé dans un endroit destiné à cet usage au rez de chaussée du bâtiment de la bibliothèque.

47. L'économe ne peut ni encaisser l'argent, ni en retirer les sommes nécessaires pour les dépenses, qu'en présence du directeur ou de son adjoint.

48. L'économe ne peut entrer dans le garde-caisse où l'argent est déposé sans le directeur ou son adjoint ; pour prévenir tout inconvénient la porte du garde-caisse sera scellée par le directeur, l'économe et l'employé de jour ; les clefs, ainsi que celles de la caisse, seront déposées dans la chambre de l'économe dans une cassette particulière munie des cachets susdits.

49. L'économe aura un soin particulier de l'entretien et de la propreté des maisons appartenantes à la bibliothèque, et veillera à ce que les pompes et l'attirail nécessaire dans les incendies soient tenus en bon état. Les servans de la bibliothèque sont soumis à ses ordres, et il fera attention à ce qu'ils ne se permettront pas d'insolence ou de grossièreté envers les personnes qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque.

50. Les bibliothécaires, ainsi que leurs aides, qui se sont distingués au moins pendant dix ans par leur zèle et l'exactitude à remplir leurs fonctions, et qui sont incapables de les continuer à cause de leur âge ou de leurs infirmités, sont en droit de demander la moitié de leurs appointemens comme pension viagère. Ceux qui ont servi de la manière susdite pendant quinze ans recevront leurs appointemens en entier comme pension ; ceux enfin qui ont donné des preuves de leurs connaissances et de leur zèle, dans la rédaction des catalogues raisonnés, pourront prétendre avant l'époque fixé à d'autres récompenses et distinctions.

Des Aides-Bibliothécaires.

51. Il y aura près de la Bibliothèque Impériale sept aide-bibliothécaires, ainsi qu'un aide du conservateur des manuscrits. (Stat. § 5.)

52. Leur droits et obligations sont les mêmes que celles des bibliothécaires.

53. Si le directeur n'a pas assigné à l'aide bibliothécaire une section particulière, celui-ci partagera les travaux et la responsabilité du bibliothécaire dont il est aide. (Stat. § 9.)

Du Conservateur des Manuscrits et de son Aide.

54. Les droits et obligations du conservateur des manuscrits et de son aide sont les mêmes que celles du bibliothécaire. (Stat. § 10.)

55. Le conservateur des manuscrits et son aide sont à tous égards sous l'inspection du directeur.

56. Le conservateur des manuscrits et son aide ont soin des manuscrits qui leur sont confiés, et en redigent le catalogue suivant l'ordre qui leur sera prescrit par le directeur.

Des Copistes.

57. Il y aura, conformément à l'état, un premier et second copiste près de la bibliothèque : ce nombre pourra être augmenté au gré du directeur, si les circonstances l'exigent et que les ressources économiques le permettent.

58. La principale fonction des copistes sera de copier les catalogues. L'un d'eux sera sous l'inspection du secrétaire et l'autre sous celle de l'économe.

59. Le directeur choisira les copistes parmi les gens de condition libre. Ils pourront être avancés en rang, s'ils le méritent par leur zèle et leur diligence, et être placés comme aide-bibliothécaires, s'ils ont acquis les connaissances et les capacités requises.

Du Portier ou Suisse.

60. Il y aura près de la bibliothèque un portier ou Suisse, dont l'emploi sera d'introduire les personnes qui viendront visiter la bibliothèque; ce portier portera la livrée de la cour.

61. Le portier sera nommé par le directeur: il doit être de condition libre, savoir le Russe et en partie le Français et l'Allemand, et s'être rendu recommandable par sa bonne conduite, sa sobriété et sa fidélité.

62. Il recevra du directeur une instruction détaillée sur ses fonctions.

63. Après quinze ans de service le portier aura la moitié de ses appointemens en pension, et après vingt ans ses appointemens en entier.

Des Servants de la Bibliothèque.

64. Il y aura, conformément à l'état, treize invalides pour le service de la bibliothèque. Ce nombre sera augmenté au gré du directeur, si les circonstances et les ressources économiques le permettent.

65. Ces invalides-servants sont sous l'inspection de l'économe.

66. Leurs fonctions leur seront prescrites par le directeur. Il tachera de les encourager à apprendre le métier de relieur, afin que les livres de la bibliothèque soient reliés dans son enciente, et par des gens attachés à son service. A cette fin on engagera deux maitres-ouvriers, l'un relieur et l'autre faiseur de poinçons, qui seront payés sur le restant des sommes destinées aux dépenses de la bibliothèque. Ce dernier sera d'une nécessité indispensable, pour faire les poinçons destinés à imprimer sur les livres reliés les titres des ouvrages dans les différentes langues; ce maitre-ouvrier sera surtout d'une grande utilité, quand il s'agira d'établir une imprimerie, tant pour l'impression des catalogues, et des manuscrits rares qui se trouvent à la bibliothèque, que pour publier les ouvrages intéressans dont les éditions sont épuisées, ce qui contribuera beaucoup à augmenter les revenus de la bibliothèque.

67. Le servant qui aura servi pendant quinze ans sans reproche recevra la moitié de ses gages, et la totalité au bout de vingt ans.

SECTION II.—*Ordre à observer relativement aux Bâtimens de la Bibliothèque.*

68. Aucun des employés, sans en excepter le directeur, ne pourra être logé dans l'édifice où sont conservés les livres et les manuscrits qui composent la bibliothèque, proprement dite, à l'exception cependant des servants, qui occuperont deux chambres où l'on aura pris toutes les précautions nécessaires contre les incendies.

69. L'usage des bougies ou chandelles sans lanterne est par conséquent rigoureusement défendu dans les salles de la bibliothèque. Les employés faisant le service seront éclairés par des quinquets, ou des lampes de nuit à grands plateaux.

70. Les maisons de la bibliothèque doivent être pourvues de pompes, et de toutes les machines et instrumens nécessaires contre les incendies.

71. Les employés logés à la bibliothèque prendront toutes les mesures et précautions possibles contre le feu, et seront soumis à cet égard à la responsabilité la plus rigoureuse. L'employé faisant les fonctions d'économe est spécialement chargé de la surveillance, et répond au directeur de tous les accidens qui pourraient résulter de sa négligence.

72. Les employés logés dans les maisons de la bibliothèque ne pourront y faire aucune réparation, ni changement, dans les pièces qui les composent, sans la permission particulière du directeur.

73. Tout employé qui ne se conformera pas à cet ordre sera privé de son logement et répondra du dommage qu'il aura causé. Les servants seront punis selon les circonstances.

SECTION III.—*Des Personnes qui viendront visiter la Bibliothèque.*

74. La bibliothèque publique sera ouverte (le mois de Juillet excepté) tous les Mardis depuis dix heures jusqu'à deux heures après midi. Les personnes qui la visiteront ce jour-là, se borneront à voir la distribution de ses parties, et à choisir les livres dont ils se proposent de faire la lecture ou l'extrait les jours suivans.

75. Si celui qui veut visiter la bibliothèque désire avoir une notion des livres dont il se propose de faire la lecture ou l'extrait, l'employé de jour ordonnera à un des servants de le conduire au bibliothécaire de la section dans laquelle les livres demandés se trouvent. Ce bibliothécaire lui indiquera devant la grille la place destinée à cet effet et lui donnera le livre demandé.

76. Personne ne pourra être admis derrière les grilles qui sont placées dans les salles de la bibliothèque.

77. Outre le Mardi désigné pour les personnes qui souhaitent visiter la bibliothèque par curiosité, les Mercredis, Jeudis et Vendredis seront destinés à ceux qui viendront pour y lire ou faire des extraits. Ils pourront par conséquent s'y tenir, y lire ou faire leurs extraits à

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

volonté, depuis dix heures du matin jusqu'à neuf heures du soir en été, et jusqu'au coucher du soleil en hiver.

78. Les personnes désirant lire et faire des extraits à la bibliothèque les jours désignés à cet effet, en avertiront le bibliothécaire de service au jour, où la bibliothèque est ouverte au public. Ils écriront en conséquence, sur une carte destinée à cet usage, leur nom et le titre des livres qu'ils désirent. Le bibliothécaire de jour ayant reçu cette note leur donnera aussitôt un billet d'entrée pour tout le tems qu'ils voudront s'y occuper. En montrant le billet au portier l'entrée de la bibliothèque leur sera accordée; on ne pourra sans ce billet entrer à la bibliothèque les jours destinés à la lecture, le Mardi excepté.

79. Ceux qui seront inscrits de cette manière trouveront le lendemain, ou le jour suivant de la même semaine, les livres qu'ils auront demandés et pourront en faire usage à leur gré; l'encre leur sera fournie, mais ils feront apporter avec eux plumes et papier. Pour la commodité des lecteurs, les tables et pupitres seront pourvus de tiroirs où ils pourront serrer leurs papiers (sans cependant y comprendre les livres appartenans à la bibliothèque); pour plus de sûreté il leur sera permis d'apposer leurs cachets à ces tiroirs, jusqu'à ce que leur travail soit achevé.

80. Ceux qui désirent lire ou faire des extraits à la bibliothèque, et qui n'ont pas eu le tems de s'inscrire au jour fixé, savoir, le Mardi de chaque semaine, pourront apporter ou envoyer à la bibliothèque une note de la teneur suivante: "à Mr. le Bibliothécaire de jour à la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique. N. N. (le nom, le surnom et la qualité) se propose de venir demain à la bibliothèque; il a besoin des ouvrages (le titre de ces ouvrages, le jour, le mois et l'an.)" Cette note sera donnée au portier pour être remise au bibliothécaire de jour, et la personne qui l'a écrite trouvera à son arrivée à la bibliothèque les livres qu'elle a demandés. Aussitôt que la note aura été remise au bibliothécaire du jour, celui-ci donnera à la personne qui l'a apportée ou envoyée, un billet au moyen duquel elle aura l'entrée libre à la bibliothèque.

81. Il y aura à la bibliothèque une salle destinée aux personnes qui viendront y lire ou faire des extraits. Il ne leur sera pas permis de s'établir autre part.

82. Les personnes qui viendront à la bibliothèque ne pourront pas prendre eux-mêmes les livres dans les armoires; mais ils les demanderont au bibliothécaire ou à son aide.

83. S'il arrive que plusieurs personnes demandent un même livre, dont il n'existe qu'un seul exemplaire à la bibliothèque, ce livre sera remis préférablement à celui qui en a besoin par état: ainsi les livres de théologie seront donnés aux ecclésiastiques, de préférence aux séculiers; les livres qui traitent de l'art de la guerre aux militaires, de préférence aux employés civils. Si le même livre est demandé à la fois par plusieurs personnes du même état, ce sera au bibliothécaire à les satisfaire de la manière qu'il jugera la plus convenable.

84. Les personnes qui fréquentent la bibliothèque se serviront avec la plus grande circonspection des livres qu'on leur aura confiés; ils auront soin de ne pas plier les feuillets, encore moins de les déchirer, de ne pas écrire à la marge même avec un crayon, ni de salir la reliure.

85. Les heures destinées à la lecture étant écoulées, on annoncera par une cloche la clôture de la bibliothèque; dès-lors personne ne pourra y rester hors l'employé de jour. Chacun rendra les livres qu'il tient à cet employé, et celui-ci les renfermera dans une armoire destinée à cet effet.

86. Les personnes qui fréquentent la bibliothèque ne pourront en emporter chez soi aucun livre.

87. Si quelqu'un contrevient à cet ordre de choses, l'entrée de la bibliothèque lui sera dès-lors interdite.

88. L'entrée dans le dépôt des manuscrits ne pourra être permise qu'à ceux qui auront demandé la veille un billet à cet effet. Cette demande sera ainsi conçue: "à Mr. le Bibliothécaire de jour au service de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique. N. N. (le nom, surnom et qualité) demande qu'il lui soit accordé un billet d'entrée dans le dépôt des manuscrits pour lui et pour sa famille (il spécifiera la nombre des billets, le jour, le mois et l'année.)" L'employé de service distribuera d'après ces notes les billets d'entrée dont le nombre sera déterminé chaque jour par le directeur.

89. Les personnes admises dans le dépôt des manuscrits useront de toute la circonspection possible dans l'examen des manuscrits. Ils auront surtout soin de ne pas plier les feuillets, de ne pas les tourner avec trop de précipitation au risque de les détériorer, de ne pas toucher ou froter avec les mains les caractères, dessins et dorures, de ne pas poser un manuscrit sur un autre déjà ouvert, de peur que la reliure du premier ne l'endommage, de ne pas prendre eux-mêmes dans les armoires les livres, cahiers et liasses qui s'y trouvent, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit. Ceux qui contreviendront à ces réglemens ne seront plus admis dans le dépôt des manuscrits. L'on n'a exposé ici en détail les réglemens relatifs aux manuscrits, ainsi que l'ordre prescrit § 82. par rapport aux livres, que pour prévenir et éviter tout mal-entendu, explications et altercations qui pourraient naître à cette occasion.

90. Les salles de la bibliothèque étant toujours parfaitement chaudes, même pendant les froids les plus rigoureux, personne ne pourra y entrer en manteau, capote, pelisse et bekesch. On déposera ces habillemens dans la loge des servants à la porte du rez de chaussée; on permet d'entrer en surtout. L'entrée sera interdite à ceux qui ne sont pas décentement habillés.

91. Les domestiques portant livrée ne pourront être admis dans l'intérieur de la bibliothèque. Ceux qui sont venus à la suite de leurs maîtres se tiendront en attendant au bas de l'escalier dans le vestibule chauffé.

92. Le

92. Le jour où la bibliothèque sera ouverte au public, le directeur est en droit de demander l'assistance de la police pour y maintenir l'ordre.

93. Afin que les personnes venues pour lire ou faire des extraits ne soient pas distraits ou interrompus dans leurs occupations, les conversations, et à plus forte raison le bruit, seront sévèrement défendus, non seulement aux employés de la bibliothèque, mais aussi à tous ceux qui viennent la visiter : à cette fin on demandera les livres au moyen d'une note par écrit. Si quelqu'un contrevient à ce règlement, et continuait à troubler l'ordre après en avoir été averti, les employés de la bibliothèque seront en droit de réclamer, en vertu de l'article § 92. du présent règlement, l'assistance de la police. L'étranger qui se sera ainsi conduit ne pourra plus être admis par la suite à la bibliothèque, et s'il est prouvé, par des témoins oculaires, qu'un des employés a donné lui-même occasion à ce désordre, celui-ci sera privé de son emploi.

94. Les articles de ce règlement concernant ceux qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque seront imprimés à part en Russe, Français, Allemand et Latin, et affichés aux portes de la bibliothèque, afin que le public puisse en avoir connaissance.

95. Tout don gratuit fait en faveur de la bibliothèque sera reçu avec reconnaissance de la part du gouvernement. Les noms des donateurs, s'ils sont connus, seront imprimés, avec la permission de sa Majesté l'Empereur, dans les gazettes, et inscrits dans la bibliothèque sur les colonnes qui en décorent l'intérieur. Les donateurs pourront, à raison de l'importance de leurs dons, espérer en récompense encore d'autres marques de la bienveillance du souverain.

Ces articles renferment les règles qui doivent guider les employés de la bibliothèque dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, et déterminer les rapports de la bibliothèque avec les personnes qui viennent la visiter. Si le temps et l'expérience font découvrir à la direction quelque chose qui puisse contribuer à améliorer l'organisation de la bibliothèque, elle le soumettra, par le moyen du ministre de l'instruction public, à sa Majesté l'Empereur, et toutes les fois que les changemens ou additions auront mérité son approbation, on fera connaître au public, par le moyen des gazettes, les articles qui concernent proprement ceux qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque.

(signé) *Le Comte Alexis Rasoumowski.*

(Sub-Enclosure (B.) in No. 2.)

ESSAI sur un Nouvel Ordre Bibliographique pour la Bibliothèque Impériale de St. Petersbourg ; présenté par le C. d'E. A. Olenin, et approuvé par le Directeur en Chef, en 1808.— (Traduit du Russe par l'A. de Grandidier, Employé à la Commission des Loix.)

Sub-Enclosure (B.)
in No. 2.

A SON Excellence Monsieur le Comte de Stroganof, Conseiller Privé Actuel, Grand Chambellan, Sénateur, Président de l'Académie Impériale des Beaux Arts, Directeur en Chef des Fabriques de Gornochid, de celle de la Taille des Pierres à Ekaterinbourg et à Peterhof, Premier Membre de la Commission instituée pour la construction de l'Eglise de Casan, et Chevalier des Ordres de St. André, de St. Alexandre Newsky, de St. Anne de la Première Classe, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St. Jean de Jérusalem, et Chevalier des deux Ordres de Pologne :

Cet Essai d'un nouveau Système Bibliographique est respectueusement dédié à son Excellence, comme Directeur en Chef des Bibliothèques Impériales, en témoignage de la plus haute considération et du devouement le plus parfait,

Par *Alexis Olenin,*

Conseiller d'Etat Actuel, Secrétaire d'Etat, Aide du Directeur en Chef des Bibliothèques Impériales, etc. Chevalier et Commandeur.

ESSAI sur un Nouveau Système Bibliographique.

1.—*Précis Historique sur la Fondation, l'Acquisition et l'Arrangement de la Bibliothèque Impériale.*

EN publiant un nouvel ordre bibliographique, il étoit nécessaire d'exposer les motifs qui ont engagé à s'écarter quelquefois des systèmes établis jusqu'à présent pour la classification des livres ; mais avant d'entrer en discussion sur cet objet, on a cru qu'il seroit nécessaire de donner quelques détails sur la fondation, l'acquisition et l'état actuel de la Bibliothèque Impériale*.

Joseph comte de Zaluski †, évêque de Kiof, en fut le premier fondateur. Dans l'espace de 43 ans il acquit, à ses propres frais, au-delà de 200,000 volumes. Son frère, André Zaluski, évêque de Cracovie, enrichit cette nombreuse collection, tant des livres tirés du musée du Roi

* On trouvera à la fin de ce Précis, les pièces justificatives pour la partie historique par numéros.

† Inscription de la bibliothèque de Varsovie, No. 1.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

Roi de Pologne, Jean III., que de ceux qu'il recueillit des bibliothèques de ses oncles, André Olszofski, primat du royaume de Pologne, du Prince André Chrysostome, évêque de Warmie, et de Louis Barthélémi, évêque de Plock; après y avoir réuni les collections de son cabinet, il transféra cette bibliothèque en 1742, dans la maison appartenante ci devant à la famille Danilovitch, et qui lui étoit probablement tombée en héritage. En 1747, il la rendit publique, et constitua une rente annuelle pour son entretien et son accroissement.

Après la mort de ce prélat, son frère, Joseph Zaluski, l'augmenta encore d'un grand nombre de volumes, et la légua par son testament * fait en 1761, ainsi que la maison où elle étoit déposée, au collège des Jésuites de Varsovie. Après la suppression de cet ordre en 1773, la bibliothèque fut remise aux soins de la commission d'éducation, et enfin transférée à St. Petersbourg en 1795.

Ce transport s'étant fait par terre, et par des chemins que l'arrière saison avait presque rendu impraticables, plusieurs caisses souffrirent beaucoup des intempéries de l'air, d'autres furent brisées ou endommagées, et les livres qu'elles contenaient gâtés, égarés ou dépareillés; on a cependant beaucoup exagéré cette perte, qui n'a pas été si considérable qu'on la dit.

La bibliothèque fut remise au cabinet de sa Majesté en deux transports; et d'après le compte fait le 23 Février 1796 †, il se trouva qu'elle montait ‡

à 262,640 volumes
et 24,573 estampes.

On la déposa d'abord près du palais d'Anitchkof dans le bâtiment où est à present le petit théâtre, pour s'occuper de l'assortiment et de l'arrangement des livres; la direction en fut confiée à Mr. Kirschbaum, conseiller d'état attaché au cabinet, mais ce fut le conseiller de cour, Antonofski, avec d'autres employés du cabinet, qui s'occupa effectivement de ce travail.

L'emballage s'étant fait à la hâte à Varsovie, et les livres ayant été empaquetés sans aucun ordre, les volumes d'un même ouvrage se trouvèrent dispersés dans différentes caisses. La bibliothèque étant arrivée à St. Petersbourg, on voulut savoir précisément le nombre des volumes qu'elle renfermoit; et pour ne pas perdre de tems, on en fit le catalogue à mesure que les livres étoient retirés des caisses, sans observer aucun ordre et sans s'attacher à aucun système; la promptitude avec laquelle se fit cette opération ne permit pas même d'inscrire dans les catalogues l'année et le lieu où les livres avaient été imprimés.

Ce premier travail achevé, on fit une nouvelle répartition des livres, pour en faire le catalogue d'après l'ordre des matières et des langues.

On le commença quelque tems avant que la bibliothèque fut remise aux soins de Mr. le Comte de Choiseul Gouffier §, conseiller privé, qui prit pour adjoint Mr. le Chevalier d'Augard ||. On commença sous sa direction à distribuer les livres d'après un nouvel ordre de matières; un grand nombre d'ouvrages fut transporté au Collège de Médecine ¶ et d'autres, ainsi qu'une partie des estampes ** furent cédés à differens établissemens. Après que Mr. le Comte de Choiseul eut pris son congé, Mr. le Comte de Stroganof, conseiller privé actuel, fut nommé en 1800 †† directeur en chef de la bibliothèque; et l'année suivante ‡‡ il la fit transférer dans le bâtiment construit à cet effet, et situé sur un terrain appartenant au Cabinet Impérial: ce terrain, le bâtiment et la cour attenante furent assignés et donnés à la Bibliothèque Impériale, par un ordre exprès de sa Majesté.

Peu après une des maisons contigues au bâtiment de la bibliothèque, et appartenante auparavant à ce même cabinet, fut pareillement cédée, avec ses dependances, pour servir de logement aux employés de la bibliothèque §§.

Le bâtiment où elle se trouve présentement, fut commencé sous le règne glorieux de l'Imperatrice Catherine II., d'après le plan projeté en 1795, par l'architecte du cabinet Sokolof, et ne fut entièrement terminé que sous l'heureux règne de l'Empereur Alexandre I. par l'architecte Rusco.

L'intention

* Denis parle ainsi de la Bibliothèque de Zaluski dans son Introduction à la connaissance des livres: "La célèbre bibliothèque de Zaluski à Varsovie fut ouverte au public en 1746. Elle doit contenir à present près de 300,000 volumes. Benoît XIV., en 1752, donna une bulle d'excommunication contre ceux qui oseroient dilapider cette bibliothèque; mais nonobstant il y eut beaucoup de livres enlevés, surtout pendant les derniers troubles. En 1747, le laborieux bibliothécaire I. Dan. Ianozki a donné une notice des livres rares imprimés en Polonais, et en 1752, il publia un catalogue des manuscrits de cette bibliothèque. Après la mort de son fondateur l'évêque de Kiev, le Roi et la République prirent possession de ce trésor, malgré les tentatives des héritiers pour le conserver." Denis, *Einleitung in die Bücherkunde*. Wien 1777, I. th. pag. 184.

† Compte rendu. No. 2.

‡ La bibliothèque comprend en général tout ce qui a rapport aux sciences, aux arts et aux belles-lettres. La partie théologique et, après elle, la partie historique et littéraire sont les plus considérables. La théologie seule comprend, d'après le compte actuel, au-delà de 80,000 volumes. Les histoires particulières d'un grand nombre de villes sont ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable dans la partie historique; et dans la partie littéraire une collection précieuse de livres classiques et d'ouvrages bibliographiques.—La philosophie, les mathématiques, la physique, les voyages et les antiquités, sont très incomplètes.

§ Pièces justificatives, No. 3.

|| Pièces justificatives, No. 4.

¶ Pièces justificatives, No. 5.

** Pièces justificatives, No. 6.

†† Pièces justificatives, No. 7.

‡‡ Pièces justificatives, No. 8.

§§ Pièces justificatives, No. 9.

L'intention de Catherine II. étoit, dit on, de réunir cet édifice au palais d'Anitschkof par un vaste jardin et par des galeries couvertes, plantées d'arbres de différentes espèces à l'abri du froid; ces galeries devoient procurer aux personnes, que l'amour de l'étude attirerait dans la bibliothèque, une promenade agréable dans les intervalles de leurs travaux, pendant le mauvais temps et les froids rigoureux de nos hivers. Elle avoit projeté de réunir dans ce même emplacement tout ce qui est relatif aux sciences, aux arts et aux exercices gymnastiques: elle s'étoit aussi proposé d'ériger au haut du bâtiment de la bibliothèque un observatoire, ainsi que le premier plan l'indique. Des obstacles imprévus, ou la mort de l'Impératrice, suspendirent ce projet si grand et d'une utilité si générale; mais nous avons tout lieu de nous flatter, que sa Majesté l'Empereur embellissant la capitale du nord de son empire par tant d'édifices somptueux, daignera un jour tourner ses vues bienfaisantes sur cette bibliothèque, dès que les travaux qui doivent lui donner une forme convenable seront achevés.

La bibliothèque ayant été ainsi transportée de la maison où est à présent le petit théâtre, dans l'édifice qui lui étoit destiné, et les armoires pour contenir les livres achevées et posées, Mr. le Chevalier d'Augard et les autres employés à la bibliothèque commencèrent à y placer les livres*.

Mais Mr. d'Augard continuant à s'occuper de ce travail, s'aperçut que son âge et ses infirmités ne lui permettaient plus d'y mettre l'activité nécessaire; les autres employés à la bibliothèque, malgré leur zèle et leurs efforts pour achever, aussi promptement que possible, le catalogue et la classification des livres, furent arrêtés par des difficultés sans nombre, provenant pour la plupart du défaut d'un système bibliographique approuvé par le directeur en chef, et qui put les guider dans leurs travaux d'une manière fixe et déterminée; enfin le Chevalier d'Augard sentant ses forces épuisées par les fréquentes attaques de sa maladie, résolut de prendre son congé; en conséquence, sur la demande faite par Mr. le Comte de Stroganoff, et agréé par sa Majesté l'Empereur, le secrétaire d'état Olenin fut nommé adjoint du directeur en chef des Bibliothèques Impériales le 29 Mars 1808 †.

Afin de répondre aux désirs du directeur en chef, on songea dès ce moment aux moyens les plus simples et les plus prompts, pour mettre la bibliothèque en état d'être ouverte à ceux qui voudraient y venir consulter différents ouvrages, ou faire des extraits comme dans les autres bibliothèques de l'Europe; mais en considérant les dispositions qu'on y avoit faites jusqu'alors, on ne pouvoit espérer d'atteindre ce but, si l'on ne commençait par fixer le système bibliographique qu'on suivrait dans la classification des livres, et par placer les armoires dans un nouvel ordre. On augmenta par cet arrangement le nombre des armoires jusqu'à 50, contenant chacune 1,000 volumes, sans que l'intérieur des salles fut trop rétrécie. De cette manière tous les livres qui composent la Bibliothèque Impériale seront placés, sans qu'on soit obligé de doubler ou tripler les rangs, comme on l'avoit fait jusqu'alors. Ils n'occuperont que le premier et le second étage, le rez de chaussée restant entièrement libre. Quand la bibliothèque se sera défaite de tous les livres doubles, inutiles ou incomplets, et quand les dissertations, qui s'y trouvent au nombre de 30,000, seront réparties par ordre de matières et rapportées aux classes des sciences auxquelles elles appartiennent, ce rez de chaussée pourra non seulement contenir tous les ouvrages qui ont paru depuis 1774, et qui manquent absolument à la bibliothèque, mais aussi tous les livres Russes, tant imprimés que manuscrits.

Le nombre de ces livres monte jusqu'à présent à 20,000 ‡ volumes, mais étant épars (surtout les manuscrits) dans des bibliothèques particulières, et dispersés sur une étendue aussi vaste que l'empire de Russie, les personnes qui veulent s'occuper de l'histoire nationale, de la statistique, de la jurisprudence, de la géographie, de l'économie, et de la littérature Russe, manquent de ressources et des secours indispensables pour leurs recherches; c'est ainsi que l'état se voit privé d'un grand nombre d'ouvrages utiles et intéressants. Mr. le directeur en chef se propose d'acquérir pour la bibliothèque une collection complète de tous les livres Russes, imprimés et manuscrits, et au défaut de ces derniers, des copies collationnées, si sa Majesté daigne favorablement agréer ce projet. Le but de cette acquisition serait de conserver les précieux restes de notre ancienne littérature, épars dans les bibliothèques particulières, et exposés, par le peu de soin qu'il est à craindre qu'on en prenne, à la dilapidation et aux incendies.

Quand à l'acquisition des livres en langues étrangères, qui manquent à la bibliothèque, elle pourra se faire en partie, en changeant les livres doubles, superflus et incomplets: le rapport à ce sujet sera présenté aussitôt que les différentes parties de la bibliothèque seront mises en ordre; mais avant de commencer ce revirement, il falloit connoître la quantité et le

* Quelque tems après (1805) Mr. le Conseiller de Collège Doubrowsky (*Pièces justificatives*, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, et 14), qui avoit recueilli dans les pays étrangers un grand nombre de manuscrits précieux, fut placé à la Bibliothèque Impériale. On lui assigna un appartement séparé, tant pour lui servir de logement, que pour y déposer les manuscrits qu'il avoit apporté et auxquels on joignit ceux qui se trouvaient déjà dans la bibliothèque, ci-devant de Varsovie, et qui lui furent remis, au nombre de 11,000 volumes (*Pièces justificatives*, No. 15). Cette partie des manuscrits confiée à ses soins, est entièrement séparée et indépendante des autres parties de la bibliothèque, avec laquelle elle n'a aucune relation. Mr. Doubrowsky est pour les fonctions de sa charge immédiatement sous l'inspection du directeur en chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

† *Pièces justificatives*, No. 16.

‡ Mr. De Bure a fait venir il y a quelque tems de Petersbourg, une collection des meilleurs ouvrages Russes imprimés dans cette langue, pour compléter la grande bibliothèque de Paris.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

le contenu des livres, que MM. les employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale ont porté jusqu'ici dans leurs catalogues particuliers, au nombre de plus de 100,000 vol.* Cette vérification était indispensable, tant pour savoir le nombre des doubles et des incomplets, que pour pouvoir procéder à la rédaction d'un nouveau système bibliographique, qu'on a jugé nécessaire par les raisons qui seront détaillées dans la seconde partie de cet essai.

II.—*Motifs du Nouveau Système Bibliographique.*

Les bibliographes les plus renommés ont généralement classé, dans leur catalogues, les livres d'après l'ordre des matières qu'ils contiennent; mais ils ont tous très légèrement passé sur les motifs qui les ont guidés dans cette classification; plusieurs même n'en ont pas fait mention du tout, d'autres ainsi que Fontanini† et le P. Garnier, paraissent avoir suivi l'ordre des quatre facultés; la théologie, la jurisprudence, l'histoire, forment dans leurs systèmes des classes particulières, tandis que toutes les autres sciences, ainsi que les arts, sont réunies et confondues sous le nom de philosophie. Le P. Garnier‡ étant par son état très zélé partisan de la doctrine de l'église Romaine, ajoute à ses divisions une classe particulière de théologie, sous le nom de hétérodoxie. Martin§ et de Bure||, adoptant en partie le même système, ne rendent également pas compte de leurs motifs, et mêlent indistinctement dans une seule classe, tout ce qui est relatif aux sciences et aux arts.

Leibnitz, contemporain du Père Garnier et de Fontanini, choqué probablement des inconvénients de leurs divisions, répartit tous les livres en 8 classes, savoir: 1, théologie; 2, jurisprudence; 3, médecine; 4, philosophie intellectuelle; 5, philosophie mathématique; 6, philosophie physique; 7, philologie; 8, histoire¶.

Personne ne suivit un ordre plus régulier et plus systématique que cet homme célèbre, mais distrait par ses nombreuses et importantes occupations, il n'eut probablement pas le loisir de porter ce système à sa perfection, en établissant les liaisons nécessaires entre les sciences, les arts et la littérature.

Les systèmes de Mr. l'Abbé Girard, proné par l'Encyclopédie**, et de Mr. Denis, Bibliothécaire du Collège Thérésien à Vienne, sont remarquables par leur singularité, surtout le premier. L'Abbé Girard suppose l'homme dans son état de nature primitive ou sauvage, et divise ses connaissances en six classes principales, savoir: 1, la théologie; 2, la nomenclature; 3, l'historiographie; 4, la philosophie; 5, la philologie; 6, la technologie. Commencant donc par les sciences les plus abstraites, il passe successivement aux connaissances les plus simples de l'homme, et finit par celles qui sont les plus rapprochées de l'état de nature. Ce système est encore remarquable par la prédilection de l'auteur pour le nombre six, qu'il emploie également dans les divisions, comme dans les sous-divisions, et par le mélange quelquefois bizarre des matières les plus opposées; de manière qu'on trouve dans une même division, la Bible avec l'Alcoran, le Corpus Juris avec les règles des jeux de hazard.

Mr. Denis†† divise son système bibliographique en sept parties, conformément au texte de l'écriture sainte, "la sagesse s'est construit un édifice, et l'a établi sur sept colonnes." Salom. chap. 9. v. 1.

Enfin il a paru de nos jours, à Jena, un nouveau système bibliographique inséré dans la Gazette Universelle de Littérature. Ce soi-disant système divise les connaissances humaines en 16 grandes classes. Leur distribution est arbitraire, nouvelle, et sans liaison. Chacune d'elles renferme un si grand nombre de divisions et de sections, que le lecteur engagé dans ce labyrinthe bibliographique, s'égare dans ses détours et n'en trouve l'issue qu'avec peine‡‡.

Considérant cette singulière diversité dans le principe des divisions, on s'est déterminé à établir pour la Bibliothèque Impériale un nouveau système bibliographique, où l'homme, dans la classification des connaissances humaines, serait considéré dans son état de civilisation, et non dans celui de nature, comme le suppose Mr. Girard. Ayant en conséquence examiné et comparé les systèmes les plus accrédités, on a commencé par séparer les sciences des arts, en déterminant leurs limites et saisissant les rapports qui les rapprochent, pour servir de liaison et de transition des unes aux autres.

Classant ensuite les sciences à l'exemple des bibliographes les plus renommés, et donnant à la théologie et à la jurisprudence le premier rang, on réunit les arts aux sciences par les liaisons qui parurent les plus naturelles.

D'après ce principe les sciences et les arts formèrent les deux premières divisions; on y ajouta

* Pièces justificatives, Nos. 17 et 18.

† Dispositio catalogi bibliothecæ Card. Imperialis. Romæ 1709; et Koeleri Sylloge aliquot scriptorum de bene ordinanda et ornanda bibliotheca. Francof. 1728, 4.—M. Denis, Einleitung in die Bücherkunde. 1 th. pag. 257.

‡ Systema bibliothecæ Collegii Parisiensis Societatis Iesu, à Garnerio Jesuita. Parisiis 1678

§ Catalogue des livres, etc. de Rothelin, par G. Martin. Paris 1746.

|| Bibliographie instructive, etc. par G. F. De Bure le jeune. Paris 1763.

¶ Leibnitii Opera, tom. 5, Genève 1768. Pagg. 213, 4.—M. Denis, Einleitung in die Bücherkunde. 1 th. pag. 258.

** Encyclopédie; in fol., édition de Livourne, tom. 2, pag. 732 et suivante.

†† M. Denis, Einleitung in die Bücherkunde. 1 theil, pag. 262. Wien 1777, in 4.

‡‡ Annuaire de la Librairie. Par Fleischer. Première année 1802, pag. 19 et suivantes.

ajouta une troisième sous le nom de philologie, qui renferme, sous un coup d'œil général, tout ce qui est relatif en particulier aux matières contenues dans les deux premières.

Les divisions générales de ce nouveau système seront donc,

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| 1. Les Sciences | - | - | - | - | - | - | Scientiæ. |
| 2. Les Arts | - | - | - | - | - | - | Artes. |
| 3. La Philologie ou Littérature | - | - | - | - | - | - | Philologia. |

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

Passant ensuite aux divisions particulières, on partagea les sciences en trois grandes classes. La première comprend celles qui sont fondées sur les connaissances intellectuelles de l'homme, sous le nom de *Sciences intellectuelles*; celles qui résultent des connaissances physiques, forment les deux autres classes; savoir: la seconde sous le nom de *Sciences naturelles*, et la troisième sous celui de *Sciences mathématiques ou exactes*. La science qui définit les rapports et les devoirs de l'homme envers Dieu, ou la *théologie*, occupe naturellement la première place dans la classe des sciences intellectuelles; elle est suivie de la *jurisprudence*, qui détermine les devoirs des hommes entre eux dans l'état de société; et enfin de la *philosophie*, dont la principale partie est relative aux deux sciences précédentes et à la morale: mais comme les sciences physiques sont aussi, pour la plupart, du ressort de la *philosophie*, elle formera naturellement la liaison entre la première et la seconde classe, par le moyen de l'*histoire*, qu'on peut diviser en deux parties, savoir: 1, l'*histoire des nations*, qui appartient à la première classe, à raison des secours et des éclaircissemens qu'elle fournit aux matières qui la composent; et 2, l'*histoire naturelle*, qui formera la première section de la seconde classe, comme servant d'introduction à la *médecine*, à la *chimie* et à la *physique*. Les principes d'après lesquels ces sciences sont traitées à présent, les lient à la troisième classe; celle des sciences mathématiques ou exactes.

La transition des sciences aux arts se fera de même d'une manière simple et naturelle, par les *arts mécaniques*, qui forment la première classe de la seconde division générale. Les *arts libéraux* et les *arts oratoires* seront compris dans la seconde et la troisième classe; les arts oratoires, savoir, l'éloquence et la poésie, faisant ainsi partie de la seconde division générale, la troisième ne comprendra que la philologie proprement dite, qui sera partagée en trois classes:

1. La connaissance générale et particulière des langues, sous le nom de *linguistique*.
2. Les recueils ou collections de plusieurs ouvrages sur une ou plusieurs sciences, ainsi que les œuvres des auteurs qui ont écrit sur différentes matières, sous le nom de *polygraphie*; et enfin,
3. L'analyse en général de tous les ouvrages connus, sous le nom de *critique*. De cette manière cette dernière division générale, ou philologie proprement dite, formera la liaison des arts oratoires avec les sciences intellectuelles, et pourra servir également d'introduction ou de complément aux sciences et arts compris dans les deux autres divisions. On trouvera ci-joint un tableau de ce nouveau système bibliographique, approuvé par le directeur en chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale, et qui servira de guide tant pour l'arrangement des livres, que pour la rédaction des catalogues, qui doivent être un nombre de trois, savoir:
 1. Le catalogue alphabétique des livres, par ordre de matières.
 2. Le catalogue alphabétique des auteurs.
 3. Le catalogue raisonné, où les matières seront classées d'après ce nouvel ordre bibliographique, avec des observations sur les livres et sur les éditions rares.

III. Méthode pour la Rédaction des Catalogues.

Ayant exposé les motifs qui ont nécessité un nouvel ordre bibliographique, il ne reste plus qu'à déterminer la méthode et les règles à suivre pour la rédaction des catalogues.

1. Les livres déjà portés dans les catalogues faits sur les différentes parties de la bibliothèque, seront de nouveau transcrits par des copistes désignés à cet effet, non dans des cahiers, mais sur des cartes ou feuillets pour chaque ouvrage en particulier; on continuera en attendant à mettre en ordre les livres qui ne sont pas encore inscrits.

2. Les copistes écriront sur ces feuillets le titre en entier, tel qu'il est, sur la première page du livre, le nom et surnom de l'auteur, de l'éditeur et de l'imprimeur, l'année et le lieu de l'impression; ils y ajouteront le nombre de volumes de chaque ouvrage: suivant le modèle ci-joint.

Premier Modèle.

Danicorum Monumentorum Libri Sex: e spissis antiquitatum tenebris et in Dania ac Norvegia extantibus rudibus eruti ab Olo Worm. D. Medicinæ in Acad. Hafn. professore publ.

Hafniæ, apud Joachimum Moltkenium, Bibliopolam ibidem primar. A^o MDCXLIII.

3. Les feuillets ainsi préparés, seront distribués chaque jour entre les employés à la bibliothèque, et chacun prendra ceux dont les titres peuvent correspondre à la division ou à la classe dont il a l'inspection particulière; celui par exemple, qui est chargé de la partie théologique, rassemblera tous les feuillets qui ont rapport à cette science; et dans le cas

Appendix, No. 32.
Communications
respecting Literary
institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.
2. RUSSIA.

qu'un ouvrage traitât de différentes matières, MM. les employés décideront entre eux à quelle classe il appartient principalement, pour le rapporter à la division et sous-division indiquée par l'ordre bibliographique ; on suivra le même procédé pour les autres parties.

4. Chaque employé (ayant recueilli les feuillets qui se rapportent à sa partie) écrira au coin supérieur de la colonne à gauche, la lettre initiale du titre, qui indique la place du livre par ordre alphabétique ; au dessous de cette lettre, et dans la même colonne, il écrira la classe, la division et section, à laquelle le livre correspond dans le nouvel ordre bibliographique. Passant ensuite à la colonne à droite, il écrit au haut le nom de l'auteur, au dessous duquel un chiffre Romain indiquera la salle où se trouve la classe à laquelle ce livre appartient ; l'armoire où il est placé d'après l'ordre bibliographique, sera désigné par une lettre dans la même colonne, au dessous de laquelle se trouvera le numero du livre.

Second Modèle.

D.		O. Worm.
Historia. Paralipomena Historica Archæologia.	Danicorum Monumentorum libri sex :	VII.
	e spissis antiquitatum tenebris et in Dania ac Norvegia extantibus ruderibus eruti	B.
	ab	
	Olaø Worm. D. Medicinæ in acad.	1 vol.
	Hafn. Professore publ.	in fol.
	Hafniæ,	N.
	Apud Joachimum Moltkenium, Bibliopolam ibidem pri- mar.	3,673.
	Anno MDCXLIH (1643.)	

5. On passe ensuite ce feuillet ainsi préparé, à un des employés chargé de faire le catalogue alphabétique des livres, par ordre de matières. Celui-ci le rapporte à la lettre de l'alphabet à laquelle il correspond, en suivant le même procédé que pour la rédaction des dictionnaires, et il fait ensuite transcrire le feuillet par les copistes, dans le catalogue qui doit être imprimé.
6. Après cette opération le même feuillet est remis à un autre employé, chargé de faire le second catalogue d'après l'ordre alphabétique des auteurs, avec la liste de leurs ouvrages. Celui-ci après lui avoir assigné la place qui lui convient, le donne pareillement à copier pour être porté dans le second catalogue, désigné ci-dessus sous le nom de catalogue alphabétique, d'après les noms des auteurs.
7. Ces deux catalogues étant achevés, les feuillets qui les composent seront enfin rendus aux employés de la bibliothèque, qui les placeront conformément à l'ordre établi par le système bibliographique, pour servir à la rédaction du troisième et dernier catalogue, dans lequel les livres seront classés d'après ce nouveau système ; le catalogue doit être rédigé avec le plus grand soin, et accompagné de notes critiques et d'éclaircissemens relatifs aux livres et aux éditions rares. Ce travail sera par conséquent le dernier dont MM. les employés s'occuperont, on écrira les remarques, qui n'exigent que peu de place, sur le revers des feuillets, mais celles qui sont plus étendues et plus détaillées seront écrites sur des feuilles, ou même dans des cahiers séparés, à la tête desquels on aura la précaution de coller le feuillet qui contient le titre du livre.
8. Pour faciliter l'assortiment des feuillets où les ouvrages sont inscrits par ordre alphabétique, soit des matières, soit des auteurs, on se pourvoira d'étuis ou de portefeuilles de carton, aux dos desquels les lettres de l'alphabet seront écrites, et où l'on insérera les feuillets, pour empêcher qu'ils ne se mêlent ou ne s'égarent ; pour prévenir la confusion qui pourrait en résulter, quand il faudra les transcrire dans les catalogues. On aura aussi de pareils portefeuilles pour le troisième catalogue, sur chacun desquels la division générale, la classe, la sous-division et la section du nouvel ordre bibliographique seront indiqués.
- Il est encore à remarquer que les deux derniers catalogues, par ordre bibliographique, et par ordre alphabétique des auteurs, devront être rédigés sur le modèle de la Bibliographie Instructive de *De Bure*. Quant au premier, par ordre alphabétique des matières, il suffira du titre abrégé des livres qu'on inscrira dans le catalogue, de la manière suivante.

Exemple.

Salle.	Armoire et No.	TITRE DES LIVRES.	Volumes.	Format.
VII.	B. 3,673.	DAN. Danicorum Monumentorum libri sex, etc. ab Olaø Worm. etc.; Hafniæ 1643.	1	p. in fol.

Nouveau Système Bibliographique, 1808.

I. SCIENCES.

Sc. Intellectuelles.

1. Théologie.
2. Jurisprudence.
3. Philosophie.
4. Histoire.

Sc. Naturelles.

5. Histoire naturelle.
6. Médecine.
7. Physique.
8. Chymie.

Sc. Exactes.

9. Mathématiques Pures et Mixtes.

II. ARTS.

1. Arts Mécaniques.
2. — Libéraux.
3. — Oratoires.

III. PHILOGIE*.

1. Linguistique.
2. Polygraphie.
3. Critique.

Sciences Intellectuelles.

1. Théologie.	Hiérogaphie ou Ecriture Sainte -	Textes originaux. Bibles Hébraïques et Grecques.	Tra-
		Versions - { Vulgate et autres versions Latines.	
		ductions en langues vivantes.	
	SS. Pères -	Bibles polyglottes.	
		Livres apocryphes.	
		Histoire et Figures de la Bible.	
	Herméneutique ou Explication de la Bible -	Bibliothèques ou collections des SS. Pères.	
		SS. Pères { des 4 premiers Siècles.	
		Orientaux et { du 4me Siècle jusqu'à Photius.	
	Conciles -	Latins - { depuis Photius jusqu'à l'origine de la	
		Théologie Scholastique.	
		Interprètes.	
	Dogmatique -	Commentateurs { Scholiastes.	
		Glossateurs.	
		Apparats de la Bible.	
	Polémique -	Critiques, { Exégèse.	
		ou Philologie { Harmonies et conciliations.	
		Sacrée - { Traités critiques sur les rits, les mœurs,	
	Morale -	la géographie et autres objets mention-	
		nés dans l'Ecriture.	
		Conciles généraux et œcuméniques.	
	Parénétique -	— particuliers.	
		— provinciaux ou Synodes.	
		Scholastique { Sommes des anciens Scholastiques.	
	Contemplative -	Cours de Théologie moderne.	
		Traité particuliers.	
		Catéchismes.	
	Mystique -	Instructions sur differens points de la	
		Réligion.	
		Ouvrages à l'usage du peuple.	
	Ascétique -	Apologies de la Réligion.	
		Traité généraux.	
		— particuliers { Contre les incrédules.	
	Missions.	— Juifs.	
		— Hérétiques.	
	Mandemens, Lettres pastorales.	Conférences, Controverses.	
		Traité généraux.	
		— particuliers.	
	Méditations.	Casuistes.	
		Homélies, prênes.	
		Sermons { Sur les Mystères.	
	Livres de prières.	— la Morale.	
		Mélanges.	
	Méditations.	Traité sur la perfection chrétienne.	
		l'amour de Dieu.	
		(Quiétisme.)	
	Livres de prières.	Exercices de Piété.	
		Méditations.	
		Livres de prières.	

* Ou littérature proprement dite.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

2.

Jurisprudence

Historique	-	Histoire Ecclésiastique générale.
		Hist. particu- lière - - - { Hist. des nations et des églises. — de la hiérarchie. — des conciles. — des hérésies.
Hétérodoxie	-	Biographies - { Vies des Saints. Légendes. Martyrologes. Vies des Papes, des Patriarches, des Car- dinaux, et autres personnages illustres.
		Rélig. Chréti- ennes - - - { Hérésies anciennes. Réformateurs nouveaux. Rélig. étran- gères au Chris- tianisme - { Payenne. Judaïque. Mahométane.
Droit ecclési- astique des églises d'Ori- ent et d'Occi- dent - -	-	Traité préparatoires. Institutions, dictionnaires.
		Bases du droit ecclésiastique { Actes des conciles. Corps de droit canon et leur commenta- teurs. Décisions des Patriarches, des Evêques. Décrétales, bulles des Papes.
		Droit canon public - - - { Traité de la puissance ecclésiastique, de la hiérarchie, et de la primauté du Pape et des Patriarches. Traité des élections et nominations. Concordats, pragmatiques. Droits et prérogatives des légats, car- dinaux et autres personnes ecclési- astiques.
		Droit canon privé - - - { Discipline ecclésiastique. — monastique. Censures, excommunications, inquisi- tions. Traité sur le mariage, le divorce, les dis- penses. Liturgies, cérémonies religieuses.
		Droit ecclésiastique des Protestans.
		Législations anciennes - { Des Juifs, des Grecs, des Asiatiques. Des Romains - { Droit avant Justinien. — de Justinien. Commentaires. Critiques.
		Législations modernes - { Droit Romain nouveau, codes de lois des nations modernes.
		Parties séparées { Code civil. — criminel. — féodal. — militaire.
		Jurisprudence pratique. Plaidiers, factums, mémoires.
		Introductions, traités généraux, anciens et modernes, de politique.
Droit public	-	Extérieur - - - { Droit naturel. — des gens. Traité, conventions, alliances. Diplomatique.
		Constitution - { Traité du Prince ou du Souverain. — des corps de l'état; Diètes, Parle- mens, Sénats. Traité des personnes particulières, mini- stres, fonctionnaires publics, noblesse, etc.
		Intérieur - { Etat militaire. Finances. Police de sûreté.
		Administration { — de perfectionnement. Economie politique*. Commerce.

* Полишическая экономія или Государственное хозяйство.

3. Philosophie -
- Spéculative - {
 - Logique et dialectique.
 - Métaphysique - {
 - Ontologie.
 - Psychologie.
 - Théodicée, ou Théologie naturelle.
 - Pratique - {
 - Morale - {
 - Droit naturel.
 - Réligion naturelle.
 - Traité particuliers
 - Traité particuliers sur des objets de morale.
 - Maximes, sentences.
 - Pédagogique - {
 - Traité généraux d'éducation.
 - Education physique.
 - _____ psychologique.
 - Ouvrages pour l'instruction.
 - _____ l'amusement.
 - Philosophes - {
 - Anciens - {
 - Pythagoriciens.
 - Platoniciens.
 - Peripatéticiens.
 - Du moyen âge - Scholastiques.
 - Modernes - {
 - Cartésiens.
 - Leibnitzien.
 - Kantistes.
 - Systèmes melangés.
 - et
 - Sophistes - {
 - Irréligion en général.
 - Athéistes.
 - Matérialistes.
 - Deïstes.
 - Illuminés.
 - Martinistes.
 - Sciences occultes {
 - Nécromancie.
 - Astrologie.
 - Alchymie.
 - Prédictions ou dévinations.
4. Histoire -
- Notions préliminaires - {
 - Géographie - {
 - Historique - {
 - Géographie ancienne et moderne.
 - Géographie générale et particulière.
 - Cartes géographiques.
 - Voyages, relations.
 - Statistique générale.
 - _____ des nations et de provinces particulières.
 - Politique et Statistique
 - Chronologie - {
 - Technique.
 - Tables Chronologiques.
 - Chroniques, Annales.
 - Histoire proprement dite - {
 - Universelle - {
 - De tous les âges et de tous les pays.
 - Des périodes particulières {
 - Ancienne.
 - Du moyen âge.
 - Moderne.
 - de l'histoire générale
 - Particulière - {
 - Des nations et d'états particuliers.
 - D'événemens et de périodes particulières.
 - Mémoires.
 - Biographies.
 - Dictionnaires historiques.
 - Histoire des villes.
 - Notions secondaires - {
 - Antiquités - {
 - Archéologie ou monumens de l'art.
 - Numismatique, monnoies, médailles.
 - Diplomatique, chartes et anciennes écritures.
 - Chevalerie - {
 - Généalogies.
 - Blason ou héraldique.
 - Institutions des ordres de chevalerie.

Sciences Naturelles.

5. Histoire Naturelle -
- En général - {
 - Histoire de la formation et des changemens de la terre.
 - Descriptions générales de la nature.
 - Dictionnaires d'histoire naturelle.
 - Parties séparées {
 - Zoologie.
 - Botanique.
 - Minéralogie

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

6.
Médecine

En général

Systèmes et méthodes anciennes et modernes.
Traité généraux.
Traité mélangés sur plusieurs parties.
Dictionnaires.

En particulier

Anthropologie { Anatomie.
Physiologie.
Pathologie - { Pathologie proprement dite.
Nosologie.
Semiotique.
Hygiène - { Diététique.
Orthopédie.
Thérapie - { Matière médicale.
Clinique.
Pharmaceutique.
Chirurgie - { Nosologie chirurgicale.
Instrumens, opérations.
Connaissances
médicales re- { Géographie médicale.
latives à d'au- { Connaissances des hôpitaux.
tres Sciences. { Médecine légale.
Médecine Vé- { Zootomie.
térinaire - { Hygiène.
Pathologie.
Chirurgie.

7.
Physique

En général

Traité généraux des loix et propriétés des corps.
Dictionnaires de Physique.

Parties séparées

Pneumatologie.
Météorologie.
Electricité.
Magnétisme.
Galvanisme.

8.
Chymie

Pure

Systèmes anciens et modernes.
Recherches particulières sur le règne minéral.
Recherches particulières sur le règne animal et végétal.
Pharmacie (voyez Médecine.)
Métallurgie.
Chymie Technique.

Appliquée

*Sciences Exactes.*9.
Mathema-
tiques

Pures

Calcul - { Arithmétique.
Algèbre.
Calcul infinitésimal.
— intégral et différentiel.
Géométrie - { Géométrie proprement dite.
Trigonométrie.
Géométrie transcendante.

Mécanique

Statique.
Hydrostatique.
Dynamique.
Hydraulique.
Architecture.

Acoustique, ou théorie des sons.

Mixtes

Optique

Optique proprement dite.
Catoptrique.
Dioptrique.
Perspective.

Sciences Astro-
nomiques

Astronomie.
Gnomonique.
Cosmographie.
Géographie Mathématique.
Hydrographie.
Navigation.

Tactique

Tactique proprement dite.
Castramétation.
Artillerie et Génie.
Architecture militaire.
Stratégie.

		<i>Arts.</i>	
1. Arts Mécani- ques	-	Traités généraux et mélangés. Descriptions de machines. Dictionnaires.	
		Economie -	Exploitation du règne mi- néral - - - Mines et fonderies. Salines. Carrières.
			Règne végétal { Economie rurale en général. Agriculture. Jardinage. Culture de la vigne.
			Règne animal { Entretien du bétail. Chasse, pêche. Abeilles et vers à soie.
2. Arts Libéraux	-	Technologie - { Manufactures, Usines. Fabriques. Métiers.	
		Traités généraux et mélangés. Histoires de l'art. Biographies, Dictionnaires.	
		Gymnastique -	Gymnastique des anciens.
			Gymnastique des modernes { Danse. Escrime. Equitation. Natation. Jeux.
		Musique - - - -	Ouvrages théoriques.
			Œuvres de musique - { d'Eglise. de Théâtre. de Société.
		Vocale. Instrumentale.	
		Peinture - - - -	Ouvrages élémentaires.
			Dessin - { Dessin proprement dit. Planographie. Calligraphie. Gravures en bois et en cuivre. Collections de gravures.
		Peinture proprement dite. Descriptions de galeries et collections de tableaux.	
		Beaux Arts -	Arts du modelleur. En pierres, en métaux, et en bois.
			Sculpture - { Gravures en pierres fines. Art du médailleur. Art typographique.
		Architecture -	Publique. Particulière.
			Economique - { Rurale. Hortéologique.
		Descriptions d'édifices. Vues, plans.	
		Rhéteurs -	Anciens et modernes. Livres élémentaires, rhétorique. Modèles, chrestomaties.
			Sacrés (voyez Théologie).
		Orateurs -	Politiques. Philosophiques. Académiques. Panégyristes.
			Eloquence - { Anciens. Modernes.
		Epistolaires -	Romans. Contes. Voyages amusans, etc.
			Narrateurs - { Dialogues. Facéties.
		Mélanges -	Poésie - { Mythologies anciennes et modernes. Poétiques en prose et en vers. Dictionnaires, prosodies.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

3.

Arts Oratoires - - -

Poésies	-	{	Epopées anciennes.
Epiques	-	{	— modernes.
	-	{	— sur des sujets plaisans.
	-	{	Sur des sujets religieux.
Didactique	-	{	— philosophiques.
	-	{	— historiques.
	-	{	— relatifs aux arts et aux sciences.
	-	{	Hymnes.
Lyrique	-	{	Odes.
	-	{	Cantates.
	-	{	Chansons, ballades, etc.
	-	{	Allégories, emblèmes, etc.
Allégorique	-	{	Fables.
	-	{	Satyres.
Satyrique	-	{	Epigrammes.
	-	{	Elégies.
	-	{	Idylles.
Poésies diver-	-	{	Eclogues.
ses	-	{	Epitres.
	-	{	Madrigaux.
	-	{	Sonnets, &c.
	-	{	Tragédies.
	-	{	Comédies.
	-	{	Drames.
	-	{	Operas.
	-	{	Parodies.
Dramatique	-	{	Mystères, farces, sottises.
	-	{	Déclamation.
	-	{	Gestes, pantomimes.
	-	{	Théâtres.
	-	{	Machines, décorations.
	-	{	Costumes.
	-	{	Histoire des Théâtres et Biograp. d'acteurs.
	-	{	Mélanges de poésies.

Philologie.

1.
Linguistique

	-	{	Méthodes générales pour l'étude des langues.
	-	{	Histoire des langues.
	-	{	Comparaisons, rapprochement des langues.
	-	{	Dictionnaires polyglottes.
	-	{	Hébraïque.
Langues Asia-	-	{	Arabe.
tiques	-	{	Syriaque.
	-	{	Chinoise, etc.
	-	{	Grecque.
Langues Euro-	-	{	Latine.
péennes mor-	-	{	Slavone.
tes	-	{	Celte, etc.
	-	{	Dérivées du Latin.
Langues Euro-	-	{	D'origine Germanique.
péennes vi-	-	{	— Slavonne.
vantes	-	{	

2.
Polygraphie

	-	{	Mémoires d'Académies et de Sociétés
	-	{	Littéraires.
	-	{	Encyclopédies.
	-	{	Mélanges, choix de lectures.
	-	{	En vers.
Auteurs Poly-	-	{	En prose.
graphes	-	{	Mélanges.

3.
Critique

	-	{	Traites généraux de critique, ouvrages d'esthétique.
	-	{	Critiques et commentateurs anciens et modernes.
	-	{	Journaux et gazettes littéraires.
	-	{	Satyres, défenses, apologies, rapports, réceptions.
	-	{	Universités.
	-	{	Académies, sociétés littéraires et écono-
	-	{	miques.
	-	{	Instituts, collèges, lycées, etc.
	-	{	Biographie des savans.
	-	{	Connaissance des matières.
	-	{	— des éditions.
	-	{	Classification des livres.

Novum Systema Bibliographicum. Anno 1808.

Appendix, No. 32.

I. SCIENTIÆ.

Sc. Rationales.

1. Theologia.
2. Jurisprudentia.
3. Philosophia.
4. Historia.

Sc. Naturales.

5. Historia naturalis.
6. Medicina.
7. Physica.
8. Chymia.

Sc. Exactæ.

9. Mathesis Pura et Mixta.

II. ARTES.

1. Mekanicæ.
2. Liberales.
3. Oratoriæ.

III. PHILOLOGIA.

1. Linguistica.
2. Polygraphia.
3. Critica.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

Scientiæ Rationales.

1. Theologia	Hierographia, seu Sacra Scriptura	Textus origi- nales	{ Biblia Hebraica. — Græca.
		Versiones	{ Vulgata et cæteræ versiones Latinæ ver- siones in linguas vulgares.
		Biblia polyglotta. Libri apocryphi. Historiæ et icones Biblicæ.	
		Bibliothecæ seu collectiones Patrum.	
	Patres	SS. Patres	{ Trium priorum sæculorum.—A sæculo quarto ad Photium.—A Photio usque ad originem Scholasticæ Theologiæ.
		Orientalis et Occidentales	
	Hermeneutica, seu Explana- tio Scripturæ.	Commentatores	{ Interpretes. Scholiastæ. Glossatores.
		Critica, seu Philologia sacra	{ Apparatus Biblici. Exegeses. Harmoniæ et conciliationes. Tractatus de ritibus, moribus, geographia, et cæteris, in scriptura memoratis.
		Concilia	{ Concilia generalia et œcumenica. — particularia. — provincialia, seu Synodi.
	Dogmatica	Scholastica	{ Summæ veterum Scholasticorum. Cursus Theologici Recentiorum. Tractatus singulares.
		Catechetica	{ Catechismi. Institutiones de variis Religionis capitibus. Opuscula ad usum vulgarem.
	Polemica	Apologiæ pro Religione. Tractatus generales.	{ Contra incredulos. — hæreticos. — Judæos, Mahometanos.
		Tractatus sin- gulares	
	Moralis	Colloquia publica et Disputationes.	{ De virtutibus Christianis. De amore Dei. Quietismus. Exercitia spiritualia. Meditationes. Libri precatorii.
		Universa. Tractatus singulares. Casuistæ. Homiliæ.	
	Parænetica	Conciones	{ De mysteriis fidei. De moralibus capitibus. Miscellanæ.
		Missiones. Litteræ pastorales.	{ De virtutibus Christianis. De amore Dei. Quietismus. Exercitia spiritualia. Meditationes. Libri precatorii.
	Contemplativa	Mystica	
		Ascetica	{ De virtutibus Christianis. De amore Dei. Quietismus. Exercitia spiritualia. Meditationes. Libri precatorii.
	Historica	Historia Ecclesiastica generalis.	{ Nationum et Ecclesiarum particularium Hierarchiæ. Conciliorum. Hæresium.
		Historica Ec- clesiastica specialis	
	Biographia Ecclesiastica	Martyrologia. Legendæ.	{ Vitæ Sanctorum, vitæ Pontificum Roman- orum, Cardinalium, Patriarcharum, et aliarum personarum illustrium.
		Vitæ Sanctorum, vitæ Pontificum Roman- orum, Cardinalium, Patriarcharum, et aliarum personarum illustrium.	

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

2.
Jurispru-
dencia

Heterodoxa -	{	Sectæ Chris- tianorum -	{	Veteres Hæretici. Novi Reformatores.		
		Religiones non Christianæ, seu Infidelium	{	Ethnicæ. Judaica. Mahometana.		
		Tractatus præliminares. Institutiones, Dictionaria..				
Jus Ecclesias- ticum Orien- talis et Occi- dentalis. Ecclesiarum -	{	Fontes -	-	Acta Conciliorum. Corpus Iuris Canonici et Commentatores. Decretales et Bullæ Pontificum Romanorum Decisiones Patriarcharum, Episcoporum, &c.		
			Jus Canonicum publicum -	-	Tractatus speciales de potestate ecclesias- tica, de hierarchia, primatu Papæ, juribus Patriarcharum, &c. De Electionibus, nominationibus, &c. De juribus et prærogativis Legatorum, Car- dinalium et aliarum personarum eccle- siasticarum.	
		Jus Canonicum privatum -		-	Concordata et Sanctiones pragmaticæ. Disciplina ecclesiastica. Disciplina monastica. De censuris ecclesiasticis et inquisitionibus. De matrimonio, divortio, dispensationibus. Liturgiæ, seu officia divina publica. Sacri ritus, agendæ, &c.	
			Jus ecclesiasticum Protestantium.			
			Legislationes antiquæ -	-	Jus Hebræorum. Jus Græcorum et Asiaticarum gentium.	
		Jus Civile		{	Jus Romanum {	Ante Justinianum. Justinianeum. Commentatores. Critici.
			Legislationes modernæ -		-	Jus Romanum novum. Codices nationum modernarum.
		Jus Publicum -	{	Partes speciales	-	Codex Judicialis. —— Criminalis. —— Feudalis. —— Militaris.
					Jurisprudentia practica seu proc. Judiciarius et forma cancellariæ defen- siones causarum.*	
				Introductiones et tractatus generales Politicorum veterum et modernorum.		
Externum -	-			Jus naturæ. Jus gentium. Pacta, fœdera, conventiones, &c. Diplomatica, seu negotiationes politicæ et legationes.		
	Inter- num			{	Ratio status, seu Consti- tutio.	De suprema potestate. De ordinibus regni, comitiis, parliamentis, senatu, &c. De personis, speciatim de ministris, of- ficialibus publicis, nobilitate, &c.
Admini- stratio					Status militaris. Reditus. Politia securitatis. Œconomia politica. Commercium.	

* (sic.)

3.
Philosophia

Speculativa	-	Logica et Dialectica.		
		Metaphysica	-	Ontologia. Psychologia. Theodicea seu Theologia naturalis.
Practica	-	Moralis	-	Jus naturæ purum. Religio naturalis.
				Tractatus morales varii. Sententiæ morales.
		Pædagogica	-	Tractatus de educatione. Educatio physica. —— moralis. Libri ad informationem. Opera ad recreationem discentium.

4. Historia	Philosophi	-	Veteres -	-	Pythagorici. Platonici. Peripatetici.
			Medii ævi, seu	Scholastici.	
			Recentiores	-	Cartesiani. Leibnitiani. Kantistæ. Systemata et opera miscellanea.
	et		Naturalistæ, seu	nullius religionis.	
	Sophistæ	-	Atheistæ.		
			Deistæ.		
			Materialistæ.		
			Illuminati.		
			Martinistæ.		
			Scientiæ occul- tæ	-	Necromantia. Astrologia Judiciaria. Alchymia. Prædictiones et divinationes.
4. Historia	Prolegomena Historica	-	Geographia	-	Geographia vetus et nova, ge- neralis et specialis. Atlantes et mappæ. Geographiæ et topographiæ. Itineraria et relationes.
					Politica seu Sta- tistica
					specialis. Nationum et provinciarum.
			Chronologia	-	Technica. Tabulæ Chronologicæ. Chronica, Annales.
					Omnium seculorum et nationum.
	Historia pro- priè dicta	-	Universalis	-	Periodorum { Veteris Medii } ævi. specialium { Moderni }
					Singularum gentium et regnorum. Eventum et periodorum singularium. Ephemerides Historicæ. Biographiæ. Dictionaria Historica. Historiæ et descriptiones urbium.
					Archæologia seu monumenta artium.
			Antiquitates	-	Numismatica. Res Diplomatica, seu scientia veterum diplomatum et characterum.
					Ars Heroica, seu equitum ordo
	Paralipomena Historica	-	-	-	Genealogia. Heraldica. Statuta ordinum equestrium.

Scientiæ Naturales.

5. Historia Na- turalis	{	Generalis	-	{	Historia formationis et mutationum telluris.	
					Descriptiones naturæ generales.	
					Dictionaria historiæ naturalis.	
{	Partes speciales	{	Zoologia.			
			Botanica.			
			Mineralogia.			
6. Medicina	{	Generalis	-	{	Systemata et methodi veterum et recentiorum.	
					Tractatus generales.	
					_____ singulares.	
		Specialis	-	{	Dictionaria medica.	
					Anthropologia	{ Anatomia.
						{ Physiologia.
					Pathologia	- { Pathologia propriè dicta.
						{ Nosologia.
						{ Semiotica.
					Hygiena	- { Diætetica.
Therapia	-	{	Orthopædia.			
			Materia medica.			
			Clinica.			
			Pharmaceutica.			
Chirurgia	{	Nosologia Chirurgica.				
		Instrumenta et operationes.				

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

7. Physica	Specialis	Scientiæ medi- cæ relativæ ad alias - - - Medicina vete- rinaria - - -	Geographia medica. Ordinatio Nosocomiorum. Medicina forensis et politica. Zootomia. Hygiena. Pathologia. Chirurgia.
	Generalis	Tractatus de proprietatibus corporum. Dictionaria Physica.	
8. Chymia	Partes speciales	Pneumatologia. Meteorologia. Electricitas. Magnetismus. Galvanismus.	
	Pura - - -	Systemata vetera et moderna. Investigationes super regno mineralium. _____ animalium. _____ vegetabilium.	
	Applicata	Pharmacia. vide Medicina. Metallurgia. Technica.	

Scientiæ Exactæ.

9. Mathesis	Pura - - -	Calculus - Geometria -	Arithmetica. Algebra. Calculus infinitesimalis. — integralis et differentialis. Geometria elementaris. Trigonometria. Geometria transcendentalis.
	Mixta - - -	Mechanica - Acoustica. Optica - Scientiæ Astro- nomicæ - Tactica -	Statica. Hydrostatica. Dynamica. Hydraulica. Architectura navalis. Optica propriè dicta. Catoptrica. Dioptrica. Perspectiva. Astronomia. Gnomonica. Cosmographia. Geographia Mathematica. Hydrographia. Nautica. Tactica propriè dicta. Castrametatio. Res Tormentaria. Architectura militaris. Strategia.

Artes.

1. Artes Mecha- nicæ - - -	Tractatus generales et miscellanei. Descriptiones machinarum. Dictionaria artium.		
	Œconomia, seu Artes Œcono- micæ - - -	Tractatio fos- silium - Tractatio vege- tabilium - Tractatio ani- malium -	Fodinæ metallorum, et officinæ fusoriæ. — Salis. — Lapidum. Œconomia rustica generalis. Agricultura. Cultura hortorum. Vinearum. Cura pecorum. Venatio, piscatura. Cura apium et bombycum.
	Technologia	Manufacturæ. Fabricæ, officinæ majores. Artes mechanicæ seu fabriles.	

2.
Artes Libe-
rales -

Tractatus generales et miscellanei.
Historia artium liberalium.
Biographia Artistarum.
Dictionaria artium.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Gymnastica | - | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Gymnastica veterum</td> <td>-</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Ars Saltatoria.</td></tr> <tr><td>- Gladiatoria.</td></tr> <tr><td>- Equitandi.</td></tr> <tr><td>- Natandi.</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gymnastica moderna</td> <td>-</td> <td>Artes lusoriæ.</td> </tr> </table> | Gymnastica veterum | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Ars Saltatoria.</td></tr> <tr><td>- Gladiatoria.</td></tr> <tr><td>- Equitandi.</td></tr> <tr><td>- Natandi.</td></tr> </table> | Ars Saltatoria. | - Gladiatoria. | - Equitandi. | - Natandi. | Gymnastica moderna | - | Artes lusoriæ. | | | | | |
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| Instrumentalis. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pictura | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Opera Elementaria.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ars Delineandi</td> <td>-</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Proprie dicta.</td></tr> <tr><td>Technographia.</td></tr> <tr><td>Chaligraphia, seu Ars scriptoria.</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pictura proprie dicta.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr><td>Chalcographia, seu incisio in ligno et ære.</td></tr> <tr><td>Collectiones tabularum æri incisarum.</td></tr> <tr><td>Descriptiones porticum et collectiones tabularum pictarum.</td></tr> </table> | Opera Elementaria. | Ars Delineandi | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Proprie dicta.</td></tr> <tr><td>Technographia.</td></tr> <tr><td>Chaligraphia, seu Ars scriptoria.</td></tr> </table> | Proprie dicta. | Technographia. | Chaligraphia, seu Ars scriptoria. | Pictura proprie dicta. | | | Chalcographia, seu incisio in ligno et ære. | Collectiones tabularum æri incisarum. | Descriptiones porticum et collectiones tabularum pictarum. | | |
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| Sculptura | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Plastica.</td></tr> <tr><td>Ars statuaria.</td></tr> <tr><td>Anaglyptica.</td></tr> <tr><td>Incisio gemmarum.</td></tr> <tr><td>Ars nummaria.</td></tr> <tr><td>Ars typographica.</td></tr> </table> | Plastica. | Ars statuaria. | Anaglyptica. | Incisio gemmarum. | Ars nummaria. | Ars typographica. | | | | | | | | | |
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| Ars typographica. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Architectura | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Publica.</td></tr> <tr><td>Privata.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Œconomica</td> <td>-</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Ruralis.</td></tr> <tr><td>Hortensis.</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr><td>Descriptiones et prospectus ichnographici et orthographici ædificiorum.</td></tr> </table> | Publica. | Privata. | Œconomica | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Ruralis.</td></tr> <tr><td>Hortensis.</td></tr> </table> | Ruralis. | Hortensis. | Descriptiones et prospectus ichnographici et orthographici ædificiorum. | | | | | | | |
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| Oratores | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Sacri (<i>Vide</i> Theologia homiletica).</td></tr> <tr><td>Politici.</td></tr> <tr><td>Philosophici.</td></tr> <tr><td>Academici.</td></tr> <tr><td>Panegyristæ.</td></tr> </table> | Sacri (<i>Vide</i> Theologia homiletica). | Politici. | Philosophici. | Academici. | Panegyristæ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Politici. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philosophici. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Academici. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panegyristæ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epistolographi | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Veteres.</td></tr> <tr><td>Moderni.</td></tr> </table> | Veteres. | Moderni. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Veteres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moderni. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narratores | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Narrationes fabulosæ, vulgo Romanenses.</td></tr> <tr><td>Apophthegmata, historiolæ, narratiunculæ.</td></tr> <tr><td>Itinera fabulosa.</td></tr> </table> | Narrationes fabulosæ, vulgo Romanenses. | Apophthegmata, historiolæ, narratiunculæ. | Itinera fabulosa. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narrationes fabulosæ, vulgo Romanenses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Itinera fabulosa. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mixti | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Dialogi.</td></tr> <tr><td>Joci et facetiæ.</td></tr> </table> | Dialogi. | Joci et facetiæ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dialogi. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Joci et facetiæ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poesis | - | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Apparatus</td> <td>-</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Mythologi veteres et novi.</td></tr> <tr><td>Præcepta Poetica soluto et ligato stylo.</td></tr> <tr><td>Prosodiæ.</td></tr> <tr><td>Dictionaria.</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Epica</td> <td>-</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Veterum.</td></tr> <tr><td>Modernorum.</td></tr> <tr><td>Ludicra.</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didactica</td> <td>-</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr><td>De rebus sacris.</td></tr> <tr><td>- philosophicis.</td></tr> <tr><td>- historicis.</td></tr> <tr><td>In ordine ad scientias et artes.</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lyrice</td> <td>-</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Hymn</td></tr> <tr><td>Odæ.</td></tr> <tr><td>Cantilenæ.</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allegorica</td> <td>-</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Allegoriæ, emblemata, symbola.</td></tr> <tr><td>Fabulæ, apologi.</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> | Apparatus | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Mythologi veteres et novi.</td></tr> <tr><td>Præcepta Poetica soluto et ligato stylo.</td></tr> <tr><td>Prosodiæ.</td></tr> <tr><td>Dictionaria.</td></tr> </table> | Mythologi veteres et novi. | Præcepta Poetica soluto et ligato stylo. | Prosodiæ. | Dictionaria. | Epica | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Veterum.</td></tr> <tr><td>Modernorum.</td></tr> <tr><td>Ludicra.</td></tr> </table> | Veterum. | Modernorum. | Ludicra. | Didactica | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>De rebus sacris.</td></tr> <tr><td>- philosophicis.</td></tr> <tr><td>- historicis.</td></tr> <tr><td>In ordine ad scientias et artes.</td></tr> </table> | De rebus sacris. | - philosophicis. | - historicis. | In ordine ad scientias et artes. | Lyrice | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Hymn</td></tr> <tr><td>Odæ.</td></tr> <tr><td>Cantilenæ.</td></tr> </table> | Hymn | Odæ. | Cantilenæ. | Allegorica | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>Allegoriæ, emblemata, symbola.</td></tr> <tr><td>Fabulæ, apologi.</td></tr> </table> | Allegoriæ, emblemata, symbola. | Fabulæ, apologi. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Præcepta Poetica soluto et ligato stylo. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prosodiæ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dictionaria. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Veterum. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Modernorum. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ludicra. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Didactica | - | <table border="0"> <tr><td>De rebus sacris.</td></tr> <tr><td>- philosophicis.</td></tr> <tr><td>- historicis.</td></tr> <tr><td>In ordine ad scientias et artes.</td></tr> </table> | De rebus sacris. | - philosophicis. | - historicis. | In ordine ad scientias et artes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| De rebus sacris. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - philosophicis. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - historicis. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Hymn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Odæ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cantilenæ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Fabulæ, apologi. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.
Artes Orato-
riæ -

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

Satyrica	-	{ Satyræ. Epigrammata.
Varia	-	{ Elegiæ, Idyllia, Eclogæ, et alia minora poemata. Epistolæ.
Dramatica	-	{ Tragœdiæ. Comœdiæ. Parodiæ jocosæ. Dramata sacra. Dramata ludicra.
Miscellanea Poetica.	-	{ Accessoria theatro - { Declamationes. Mimica. Descriptio theatrorum. Machinæ. Ornamenta. Habitus. Historia spectaculorum. Biographia Actorum.

Philologia.

		Methodi generales docendi et discendi linguas. Historia linguarum. Collatio et analogia linguarum. Dictionaria polyglotta.	
1. Linguistica	-	De Linguis Asiaticis	{ Hebraica. Arabica. Syriaca. Sinica, etc.
	-	De linguis Europæis mortuis	{ Græca. Latina. Slavonica. Celtica, etc.
	-	De linguis Europæis modernis	{ Ex Latina derivativa. Ex Slavonica. Ex Germanica. Ex Celtica.
2. Polygraphia	-	Opera Polygrapha	{ Ephemerides et Acta litteraria Academia- rum et Societatum. Encyclopædiæ. Excerpta varia ex authoribus Miscellanea.
	-	Autores Polygraphi	{ Metrici. Prosaici. Miscellanei.
3. Critica	Tractatus critici generales. Critici et commentatores veteres et moderni. Diaria et novellæ litterariæ. Satyræ, invectivæ, apologiæ, relationes, recensiones. Estetica.		
	-	Instituta litteraria	{ Universitates, academiæ. Instituta, collegia, lycea, scholæ. Societates litterariæ.
	-	Historia litteraria	{ De Eruditis - Biographia eruditorum. De libris sive Bibliographia { Notitia contentorum in libris. ----- editionum. Dispositio librorum in Bibliothecis.

No. 1. *Надпись въ бывшей Залусской Библиотекѣ въ Варшавѣ.*

Cum Iosephus Andreas Junosza-Thabasz,
 Comes in Zaluskie Zaluski,
 Supremus Regni Poloni Referendarius,
 Abbas Commendatarius
 Fontaneti, et Assessor Statuum Parlamenti Divionensis in Burgundia,
 Villariæ, Betnaci, et Consiliarius Prælatus honoris Parlamenti Nanceiani in Lotharingia,
 Ac Vanchocensis in Polonia,
 Præpositus Regiæ Insignis Ecclesiæ Varsaviensis,
 Cathedralis Cracoviensis Capitularis,
 Berolinensis, Bononiensis, Florentinæ, Nanceianæ, Petroburgensis,
 Aliarumque celebrium Scientiarum ac Bonarum Artium
 Academiarum Socius Honorarius,
 Nihil in hâc vitâ optaverit magis, quam de bonis omnibus, pro fortunæ
 Suae tenuitate, optime mereri;
 Hancce Bibliothecam,
 In quâ multò maximam ætatis partem transegit,
 Libris optimæ notæ, cujusvis idiomatis, ducentorum millium propè voluminum
 Sumtu magno, cura majori, constantiâ maximâ
 Ex disjunctissimis totius Europæ terris,
 Spatio annorum XLIII conquisitis,
 Provisam;
 In quâ diuturno studio hoc in primis didicit:
 Mortalia Contemnere
 Et Ignorantiam suam non Ignorare;
 In ornamentum Patriæ, Civiumque suorum perpetuam utilitatem,
 Publicam esse voluit:
 Adolescentibus illicium, senibus subsidium,
 Otiosis spectaculum, occupatis diverticulum,
 Studiosis negotium,
 Conditori gloriosum Monumentum.
 Maximè verò ea propter, quò Fidei Orthodoxæ
 Et veterum Ecclesiasticæ Disciplinæ rituum documenta,
 Linguis omnibus expressa,
 Aliorumque librorum sacrorum multiplex copia conservarentur,
 Ad puram et incorruptam religionis doctrinæque veritatem,
 Perpetuâ successionem in cunctos derivandam.
 Celsissimus deinde Princeps
 Andreas Stanislaus-Kotska,
 Comes in Zaluskie Zaluski,
 Episcopus Cracoviensis et Dux Severiensis,
 Ordinis Aquilæ Albæ Eques,
 Anno reparatæ humanæ salutis MDCCXLII,
 Ædem hanc, totius Varsaviæ veterrimam,
 Pertinentem olim ad illustrem Zalusciis sanguine conjunctorum Danieloviciorum familiam,
 A vetustissimis Haliciæ Regibus ortam,
 Ex quâ matrem suam nactus est magnus ille Poloniarum Rex,
 Ioannes III. Sobiescius.
 In conspicuam istam molem transformari curavit:
 Inque hunc locum editum, perlucidum, nec minus salubrem quam jucundum,
 Fratris germani sui Bibliothecam transtulit,
 Codices quoque addidit præstantissimos
 Ex Ioannis III. Poloniæ Regis musæo,
 Andreae Olszowski, Regni Pol. Primatis, avunculi sui, libraria supellectile,
 Nec non Andreae Chrysostomi, S. R. I. principis, Episcopi Varmiensis,
 Et Ludovici Bartholomæi, Plocensis Antistitis, designati Gnesnensis Archipræsulis,
 Patruorum suorum, summorum Domus Zaluscianæ luminum,
 Litterario apparatu, collectos:
 Tum etiam cimelia musæoli sui adjunxit,
 Ac censum annuum assignavit,
 Unde huic thesauro incrementum quotannis sit accessurum.
 Anno autem Redempti Orbis MDCCXLVII,
 Regnante Augusto III,
 Principum hujusce atque omnis ævi Optimo,
 Ne quid vel Civium commodo, vel Urbis decori deesset,
 Liberalibus disciplinis, et litteris elegantioribus alendis excolendisque,
 Hocce Musarum Delubrum aperuit.
 Tandem Iosephus Andreas ille Zaluski,
 E Supremo Regni Referendario,
 Kioviæ et Czerniechoviæ Antistes,
 Regni Poloniæ Senator Purpuratus,

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
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2. RUSSIA.

Assistens Solii Pontificii Prælati,
Albæque Aquilæ Torquatus Eques creatus,
Demortuo celsissimo germano,
Aulam inferiorem, et ædes undique contiguas, proprio ære construxit,
Librorumque copiam immenso numero auxit;
Assiduâ verò operâ in dies adaugens,
Ne unquam, post fata sua, hicce Thesaurus vel diripi, vel loco suo moveri queat,
Vivus iam supremæ voluntatis suæ tabulas confecit, anno H. S. MDCCLXI.
In quibus religiosè ac sanctè constituit,
Ut, eo ad superos abeunte,
Hæc Bibliotheca,
Cum omnibus ædificiis, hortis, areisque suis,
Magnâ etiam æde, erigendo novo Typographeo destinatâ,
Collegio Majori Societatis Iesu Varsaviensi,
Sempiterno jure cedat;
Eo omnino pacto,
Ut hocce Eruditionis Sacrarium,
Omnibus ac singulis diebus ferialibus,
Ab ipso matutino ad vespertinum tempus,
Cuivis, vel legendi, vel videndi gratiâ advenienti pateat,
Atque à quatuor ejusdem Collegii lectissimis viris
Certatim ejus cura in perpetuum agatur.
Opus vel Rege dignum nedum privato.

* { *Tu herb Baranka*
Y niczey ped nim taka inskrypcya
Sic vos, non vobis.

PIÈCES JUSTIFICATIVES.

Traduction Littérale de l'Inscription Latine de la Bibliothèque de Zaluski à Varsovie.

Joseph André Junosza-Thabaz,
Comte de Zaluskie Zaluski,
Grand Référendaire du Royaume de Pologne,
Abbé Commandataire
De Fontanet, et Assesseur des états du Parlement de Dijon en Bourgogne,
Ainsi que de Villars et de Betnac,
Conseiller d'honneur du Parlement de Nanci en Lorraine,
Ainsi que de Vanchocs en Pologne,
Prévost de l'insigne église de Varsovie,
Chanoine Capitulaire de la Cathédrale de Cracovie,
Membre honoraire
Des Académies de Berlin, de Bologne, de Florence, de Nanci,
De Petersbourg, et de plusieurs autres célèbres Académies des Sciences et Beaux Arts,
N'ayant jamais rien eu tant à cœur que de se rendre
Utile aux gens de mérite, autant que sa fortune le permettait,
A fondé cette Bibliothèque,
Où il a passé la plus grande partie de sa vie,
Et qu'il a enrichi de près de 200,000 volumes des meilleurs auteurs
Dans toutes les langues, rassemblés pendant XLIII ans,
Des contrées de l'Europe les plus éloignées,
A grand frais, avec des peines infinies et une constance infatigable.
Il y apprît surtout, par une étude assidue,
A mépriser les vanités de ce monde
Et à connaître son ignorance;
Et, pour l'honneur de sa patrie, et l'avantage de ses compatriotes,
Il voulut qu'elle fut publique
Pour le charme de la jeunesse, la ressource de la vieillesse,
La curiosité des oisifs, le délassement des gens occupés,
Et les recherches des savans,
Et pour être un monument glorieux à la mémoire de son fondateur;
Surtout par le soin qu'il prit d'y rassembler
Les dépôts sacrés de la foi orthodoxe
Dans toutes les langues,
Et les livres concernant les rites et la discipline ecclésiastique;

Afin

* Ces trois lignes (dans la minute originale de cette inscription) sont écrites de la propre main du Comte Zalusky.

Afin de transmettre à tous, par une succession non interrompue,
 La vérité pure et incorruptible de la religion.
 Ensuite le très illustre Prince,
 André Stanislas Kotska,
 Comte de Zaluskie Zaluski,
 Evêque de Cracovie et Duc de Severie,
 Chevalier de l'ordre de l'aigle blanc,
 A fait réparer et aggrandir,
 L'an de Grace MDCCXLII,
 Cet édifice, le plus ancien de tout Varsovie,
 Appartenant autrefois à l'illustre famille des Danielowitch, unie par les liens du sang aux Zaluski,
 Issue des anciens Rois de Galicie,
 Et de laquelle descendait par sa mère le grand Roi de Pologne,
 Jean III Sobieski,
 Pour transférer la Bibliothèque de son frère
 Dans ce lieu élevé, éclairé, et aussi sain qu'agréable ;
 Après l'avoir enrichi de manuscrits précieux
 Récueillis du musée de Jean III, Roi de Pologne,
 Et des Bibliothèques d'André Olszowski, Primat du Royaume de Pologne, son oncle maternel,
 D'André Chrysostome, Prince du S. E. R., Evêque de Varmie,
 Et de Louis Barthélemi, Evêque de Plocen, désigné Archevêque de Gnesne,
 Ses oncles paternels, et la gloire de la maison
 Des Zaluskis ;
 Il y a ajouté les collections de son cabinet,
 Et assigné une rente annuelle
 Pour l'augmentation de ce trésor.
 L'an de Jesus Christ MDCCXLVII,
 Sous le règne d'Auguste III,
 Le meilleur des Princes de son siècle et de tous les âges,
 Ce temple des muses fut ouvert et rendu public,
 A la gloire de la ville et à l'avantage des citoyens,
 Pour nourrir et entretenir l'amour des sciences et des lettres.
 Enfin Joseph André Zaluski,
 Ancien grand Référéndaire du Royaume de Pologne,
 Evêque de Kiovie et de Czernigov,
 Sénateur du Royaume de Pologne,
 Prélat assistant de sa Sainteté,
 Grand Croix de l'ordre de l'aigle blanc,
 Fit construire, après la mort de son illustre frère,
 Le salon inférieur et les bâtimens contigus à ses propres frais,
 Et augmenta considérablement le nombre des volumes.
 Voulant empêcher
 Que ce trésor, accru par ses soins, ne fut par la suite aliéné ou déplacé,
 Il a de son vivant consigné par écrit sa volonté dernière (en 1761),
 Declarant solennellement,
 Qu'après sa mort,
 Cette Bibliothèque,
 Avec tous ses édifices, cours, jardins,
 Ainsi que le bâtiment destiné à une nouvelle Imprimerie,
 Appartiendra pour toujours
 Au grand collège des Jesuites de Varsovie ;
 A la condition
 Que ce sanctuaire de l'érudition
 Sera ouvert tous les jours et chaque jour de fête,
 Depuis le matin jusqu'au soir,
 A tous ceux que la curiosité, ou le désir de s'instruire y attireront ;
 Et que la garde et les soins en seront confiés
 A quatre des pères les plus distingués de ce collège,
 Etablissement digne d'un Roi plutôt que d'un particulier.

*Ici bas un bélier * blazoné, et au dessous l'inscription suivante :*

Sic vos non vobis.

* Les armes de la maison de Zaluski sont, un bélier dans un champ de gueules.

Appendix, No. 32.

No. 2.—Livres arrivés par le premier Transport, d'après la note de Mr. Bogdanof.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

Totalité des Livres.				Nombre des Livres.	Livres rares compris dans la Totalité.			
Livres Français	-	-	-	57,408	Français	-	-	28
— Allemands	-	-	-	4,706	Allemands	-	-	8
— Latins	-	-	-	55,684	Latins	-	-	209
— Italiens	-	-	-	11,823	Hollandais	-	-	9
— Polonais	-	-	-	3,811	Grecs	-	-	4
— Espagnols	-	-	-	1,092	Bohémiens	-	-	1
— Portugais	-	-	-	58	Anglais	-	-	1
— Hollandais	-	-	-	85	Suédois	-	-	1
— Anglais	-	-	-	42	Polonais	-	-	1
— Suédois	-	-	-	12	Espagnols	-	-	1
— Danois	-	-	-	3	Arabes	-	-	14
— Bohémiens	-	-	-	16	Grecs	-	-	4
— Russes	-	-	-	17	Hébreux	-	-	1
— Lithuaniens	-	-	-	5	Chinois	-	-	2
— Grecs	-	-	-	63	Persans	-	-	1
— Hébreux	-	-	-	24	Syriens	-	-	1
— Arabes	-	-	-	19	Chaldéens	-	-	1
— Syriens	-	-	-	2				
— Hongrois	-	-	-	3				
— Slavons	-	-	-	1				
— Serviens	-	-	-	1				
— Esthoniens	-	-	-	1				
— Saxons	-	-	-	1				
— Arméniens	-	-	-	3				
— Persans	-	-	-	1				
— Chaldéens	-	-	-	1				
— Chinois	-	-	-	2				
De plus :				134,884				
Livres avec estampes	-	-	-	724	Estampes en 75 liasses, au nombre			
Catalogues	-	-	-	2,361	de	-	-	16,044
Dissertations, thes. serm.	-	-	-	43,038				
Incomplets	-	-	-	1,152				
TOTAL				182,159				

Livres arrivés par le second Transport.

	Anglais	-	-	-	4,326
	Hollandais	-	-	-	2,498
	Français	-	-	-	1,530
	Allemands	-	-	-	32,453
	Latins	-	-	-	31,032
	Grecs	-	-	-	25
	Hébreux	-	-	-	14
	Arméniens	-	-	-	7
	Indiens	-	-	-	3
	Russes	-	-	-	4
Manuscrits	-	-	-	-	15
Brochures, dissertations, etc.	-	-	-	-	120,500
Estampes	-	-	-	-	8,530
	Catalogues de livres	-	-	-	4,564
	Livres d'estampes	-	-	-	120
	Incomplets	-	-	-	650
	Polonais	-	-	-	240
					77,466
	Livres manuscrits	-	-	-	15
					77,481
Premier transport	-	-	-	-	182,159
D'après le total du second transport indiqué dans l'original de cette note	-	-	-	-	80,481
					262,640
23 Fevrier 1796.					

No. 3. Décret Impérial du 23 Janvier 1795, par lequel la surveillance de la Bibliothèque, ci-devant de Varsovie, est confiée au Conseiller privé Comte de Choiseul Gouffier.

No. 4. Décret Impérial du 15 Juin 1797, qui fixe les appointements des Employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale sous les ordres du Comte Choiseul Gouffier, nommément du Conseiller de Collège Chevalier d'Augard, de l'Assesseur Köhler, et du Conseiller titulaire Dvigoubsky.

No. 5.

No. 5. Note du nombre de volumes remis au Collège de Médecine en 1799.

Livres Latins d'après les deux catalogues :

1 ^{er}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094
2 nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,747
											3,841
Livres Français	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	811
— Allemands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	749
— Anglais	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,441 vols.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

No. 6. Rescrit de l'Empereur, en langue Française, du 3 de Septembre 1798, au Comte Choiseul Gouffier, sur le démembrement de la Bibliothèque de Varsovie.

No. 7. Décret émané de l'Empereur, du 23 Janvier 1800, par lequel le Conseiller privé actuel Comte de Stroganoff est nommé Directeur en Chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

No. 8. Lettre du Comte de Stroganoff, du 18 Octobre 1801, au Chevalier d'Augard, sur l'organisation de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

No. 9. Décret Impérial, du 7 Juillet 1801, qui ordonne au Cabinet d'annexer à la Bibliothèque une des maisons attenantes à cet édifice, pour le logement des employés.

No. 10. Décret Impérial au Senat Dirigeant, du 23 Février, par lequel Mr. l'Assesseur de Collège Doubrovsky est nommé Conseiller de Cour.

No. 11. Rescrit de l'Empereur, du 27 Février 1805, au Comte de Stroganoff, pour établir un dépôt particulier de manuscrits cédés à la Bibliothèque Impériale par M. le Conseiller de Cour Doubrovsky, nommé par le même rescrit Conservateur de ce dépôt, qui doit être sous les ordres immédiats du Directeur en Chef.

No. 12. Rescrit de l'Empereur, du 27 Février 1801, à l'aide ministre de l'extérieur Prince Tchartorysky, qui assigne au conservateur des manuscrits Mr. le Con. de Cour Doubrovsky, l'encaissement de 15,000 Rbls.

No. 13. Décret Impérial, du 27 Février 1805, qui ordonne au Cabinet l'émission annuelle de 3,000 roubles de pension, et de 1,200 roubles d'appointement, à Mr. le Con. de Cour Doubrovsky.

No. 14. Rescrit Impérial, du 27 Février 1805, qui accorde l'ordre de St. Anne de la seconde classe au Con. de Cour Doubrovsky, en récompense de son zèle et de ses sacrifices.

No. 15. Extrait du registre des manuscrits délivrés par la Bibliothèque Impériale à Mr. le Cons. de Collège Doubrovsky. Total, 11,010 MSS.

No. 16. Décret Impérial au Senat Dirigeant, du 27 Avril 1808, qui nomme le Conseiller d'état actuel Olenin comme adjoint du Directeur en Chef des Bibliothèques Impériales.

No. 17. Extrait des Rapports donnés par MM. les Employés de la Bibliothèque Impériale, qui s'occupent de la rédaction des Catalogues ; le 30 Juin 1808.

Mr. le Conseiller d'état de Torcy a mis en ordre et porté dans le Catalogue les livres suivants :

Jurisprudence, au nombre de	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,838
Arts et sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,268
Philologie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,567
Histoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,418
										24,086 *

* (sic.)

Parmi ce nombre se trouve les livres Anglais et Polonais sur la héraldique, et une partie des livres sur l'histoire, portés dans le Catalogue par Mr. le Conseiller de Cour Brunet.

Mr. le Conseiller d'état Breitkopf a mis en ordre les livres Italiens :

Théologie, au nombre de	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,803
Jurisprudence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329
Sciences et Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650
Littérature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,467
Histoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,477
Incomplets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952
										11,678

Il a inscrit aussi dans le Catalogue les livres Polonais, Bohémiens, Slavons et Latins, concernant

La Théologie, au nombre de	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,929
La Jurisprudence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309
Les Sciences et Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
La Littérature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	795
L'Histoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	793
										3,926

Mr. le Conseiller de Collège de Suchtelen s'occupe d'une notice détaillée des livres imprimés dans le 15 siècle, depuis 1463 jusqu' en 1500 ; le nombre de ces ouvrages se monte à 450 volumes.

Appendix, No. 32. Le Conseiller de Cour Brunet a mis en ordre et inscrit dans le Catalogue les livres Anglais et Français concernant

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

La Théologie, au nombre de - - - - - 4,231
Les Sciences et Arts - - - - - 1,853

----- 6,084

Il a de plus inscrit dans le Catalogue, conjointement avec Mr. de Torcy, les livres Français sur l'histoire, ainsi que les livres Anglais et Polonais sur la héraldique.

Mr. le Conseiller de Cour Dvigoubsky a mis en ordre et inscrit dans le Catalogue les livres Latins concernant

La Théologie, au nombre de - - - - - 28,576
L'Histoire - - - - - 3,703

----- 32,279

Mr. le Conseiller de Cour Semiguinovski a mis en ordre et porté dans le Catalogue les livres Grecs, Latins et Français, concernant

Les Sciences et les Arts, au nombre de - - - - - 1,916
La Littérature - - - - - 7,844

----- 9,760

Les livres Grecs compris dans ce nombre montent à 2,188.

Mr. le Conseiller de Cour Stavitzki a mis en ordre les livres Latins concernant

Les Sciences et les Arts, au nombre de - - - - - 6,090
L'Histoire - - - - - 1,267

----- 7,357

Les livres compris dans ce nombre et portés dans le Catalogue montent à 982.

Mr. le Conseiller titulaire Popof a mis en ordre et inscrit dans le Catalogue les livres Allemands concernant

La Théologie, au nombre de - - - - - 1,463
La Jurisprudence - - - - - 1,078
Les Sciences, Arts et Métiers - - - - - 1,562
La Littérature - - - - - 2,735
L'Histoire - - - - - 4,429

----- 11,267

Ainsi, d'après les rapports donnés et signés par MM. les Employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale, le nombre des livres mis en ordre monte

En Théologie, au nombre de - - - - - 38,073
— Jurisprudence - - - - - 8,245
— Sciences, Arts et Métiers - - - - - 13,339
— Littérature - - - - - 21,613
— Histoire - - - - - 20,294
— Incomplets - - - - - 952
— Editions du 15 siècle - - - - - 450

----- 102,966

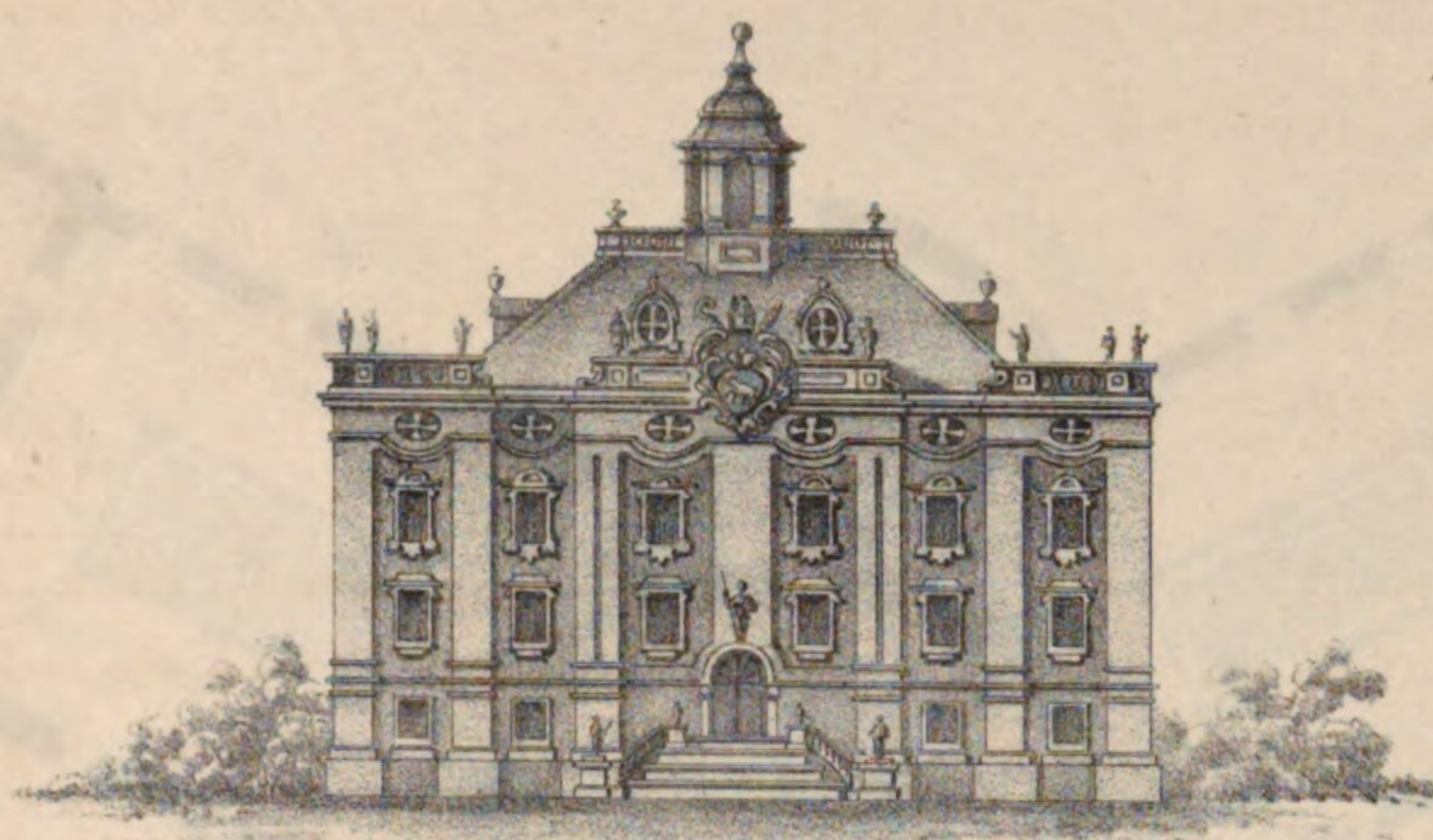
Le nombre des livres inscrits dans les Catalogues monte

En Théologie, au nombre de - - - - - 36,199
— Jurisprudence - - - - - 8,225
— Sciences, Arts et Métiers - - - - - 7,681
— Littérature - - - - - 18,941
— Histoire - - - - - 17,343
— Incomplets - - - - - 952
— Editions du 15 siècle - - - - - 450

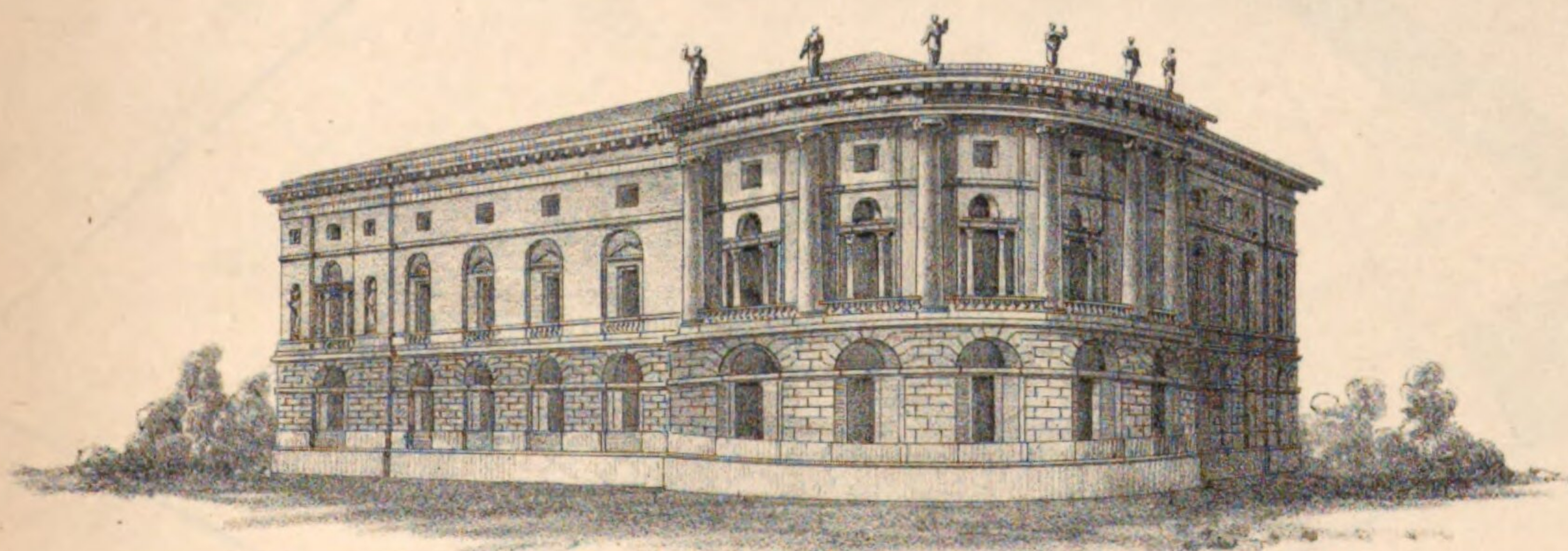
----- 89,791

No. 13.—LISTE Nominale des Personnes employées à la Bibliothèque Impériale, sous la Direction de S. E. le Conseiller privé actuel Comte de Stroganof, Directeur en Chef.

Employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale.	Date de l'Entrée au Service, de la B. I.	Appointemens.	
Adjoint du Directeur en Chef, le Conseil- ler d'état actuel et Chevalier Olenin -	29 Avril 1808	Sans appoin- temens.	} Absens par congé.
Le Conseiller d'état actuel Trembezki -	11 Avril 1798	2,250	
Le Conseiller d'état et Chevalier de Torcy - - - - -	5 Octobre 1800	1,875	
— Breitkopf - - - - -	21 Avril 1802	1,200	
Le Conseiller de Collège de Suchtelen -	5 Janvier 1807	2,000	
— Engelbach - - - - -	26 Mars 1804	900	- - Inspecteur du Gym- nase de St. Petersburg.

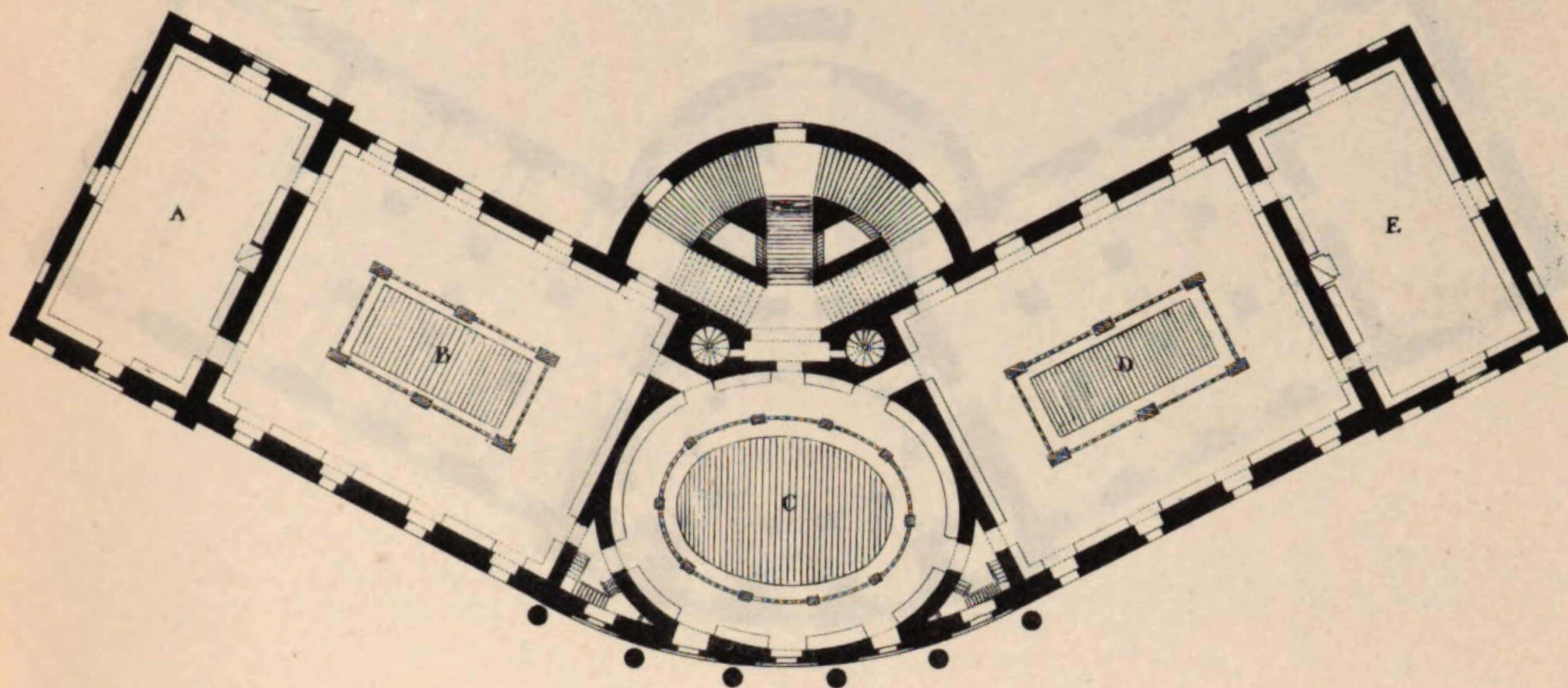


Facade de l'ancienne Bibliothèque de ZALUSKY.



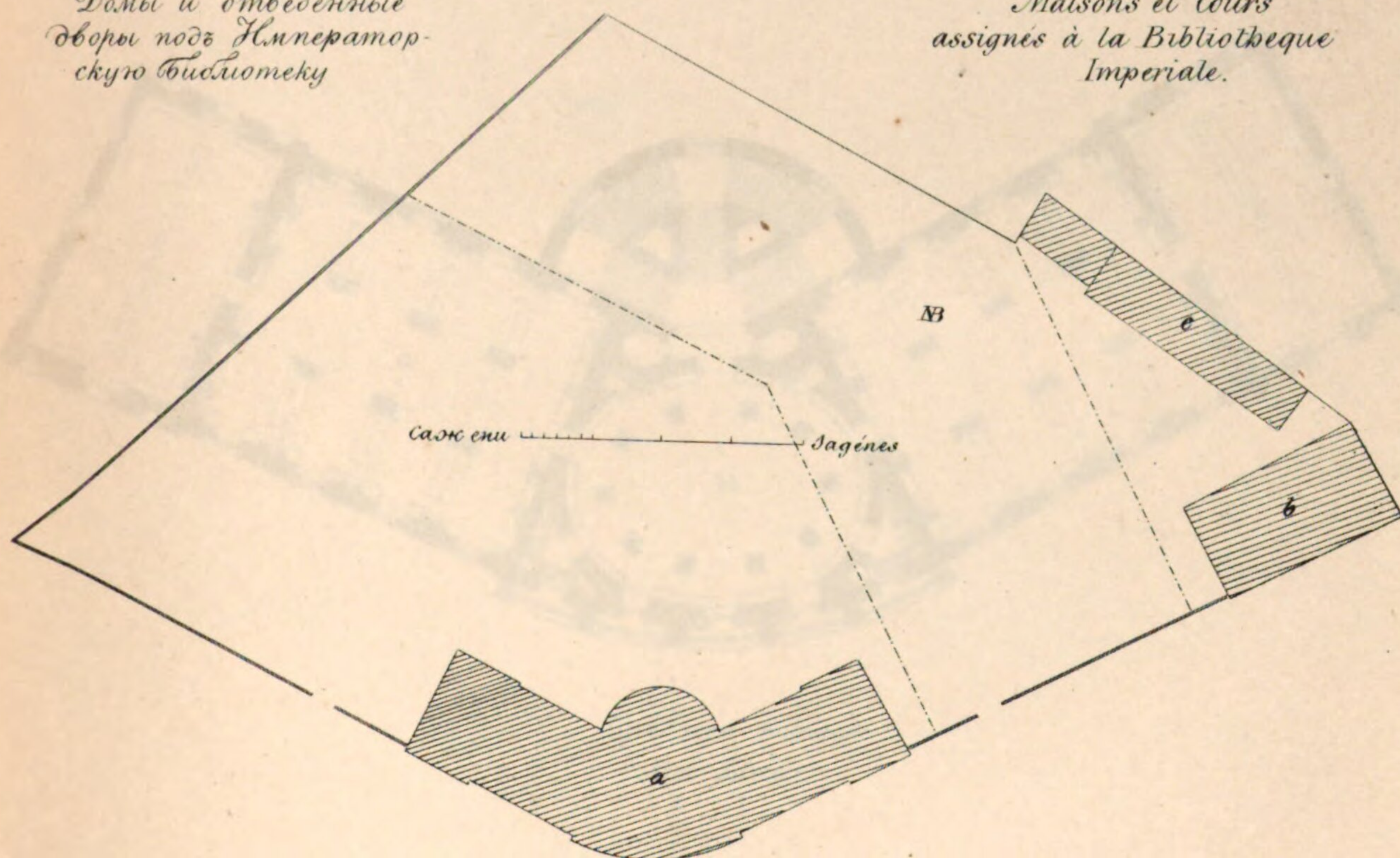
Домъ Императорской Библиотеки.

Венская школа
Etage Supérieur

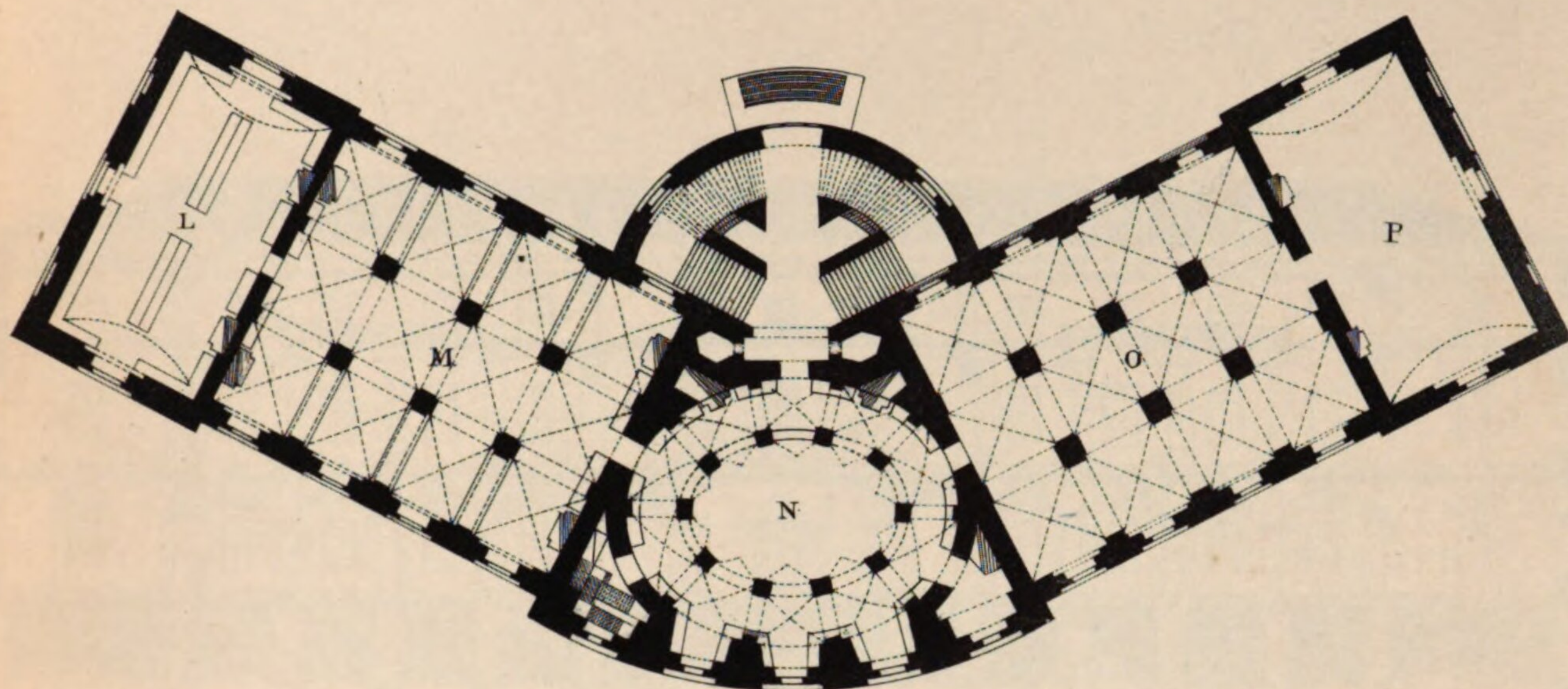


*Домы и отведенные
дворы подъ Император-
скую Библиотеку*

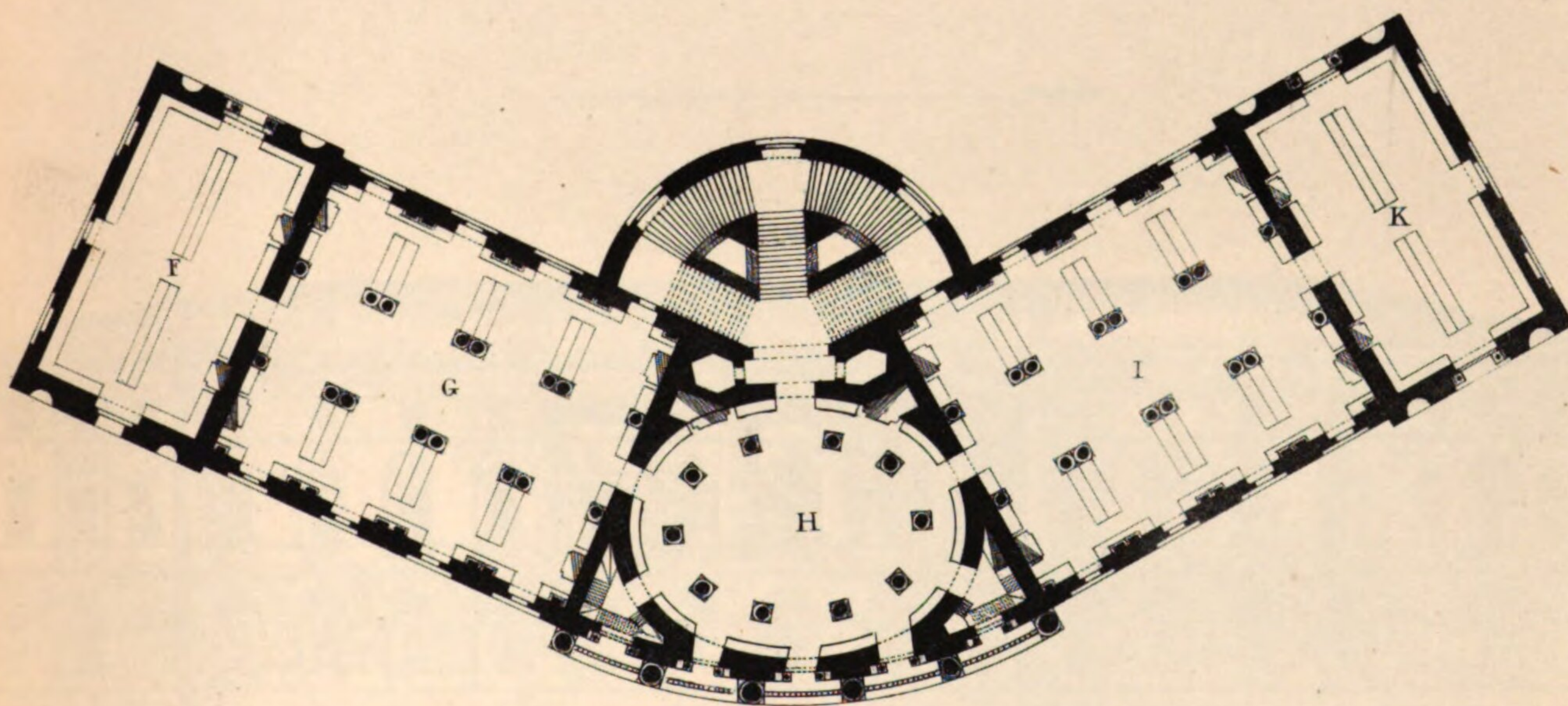
*Maisons et Cours
assignés à la Bibliothèque
Imperiale.*



Хижняе деурбе
Rez-de-Chaussée.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Casceru

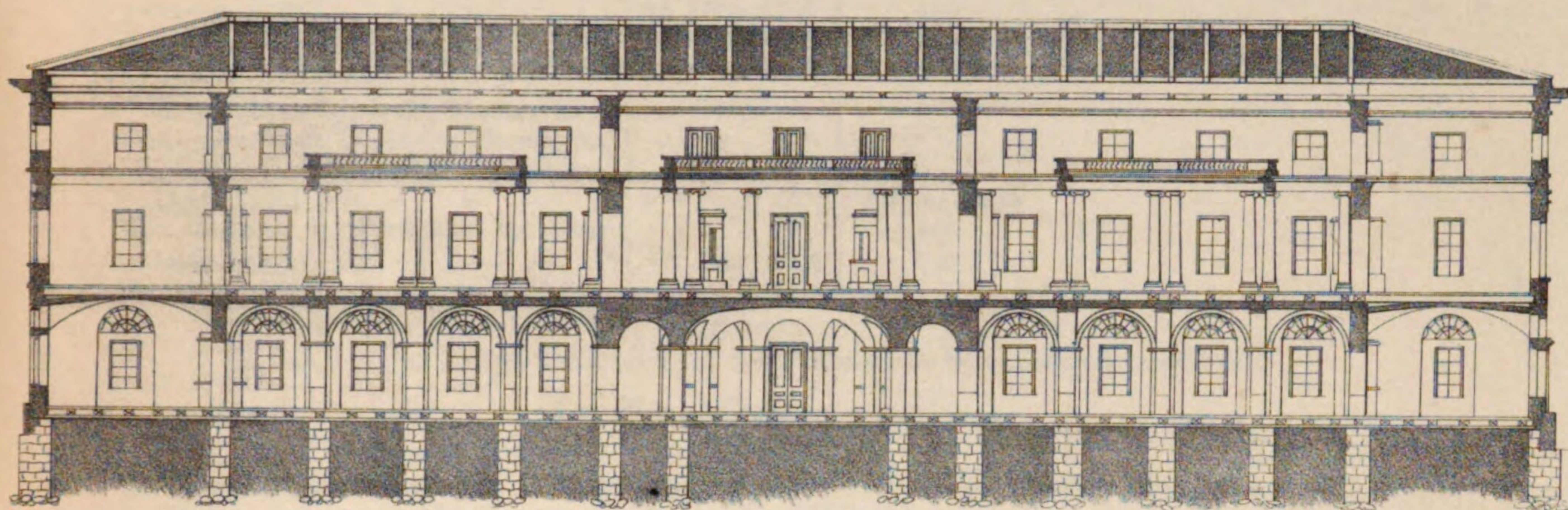


Среднее жилье
Bel Etage

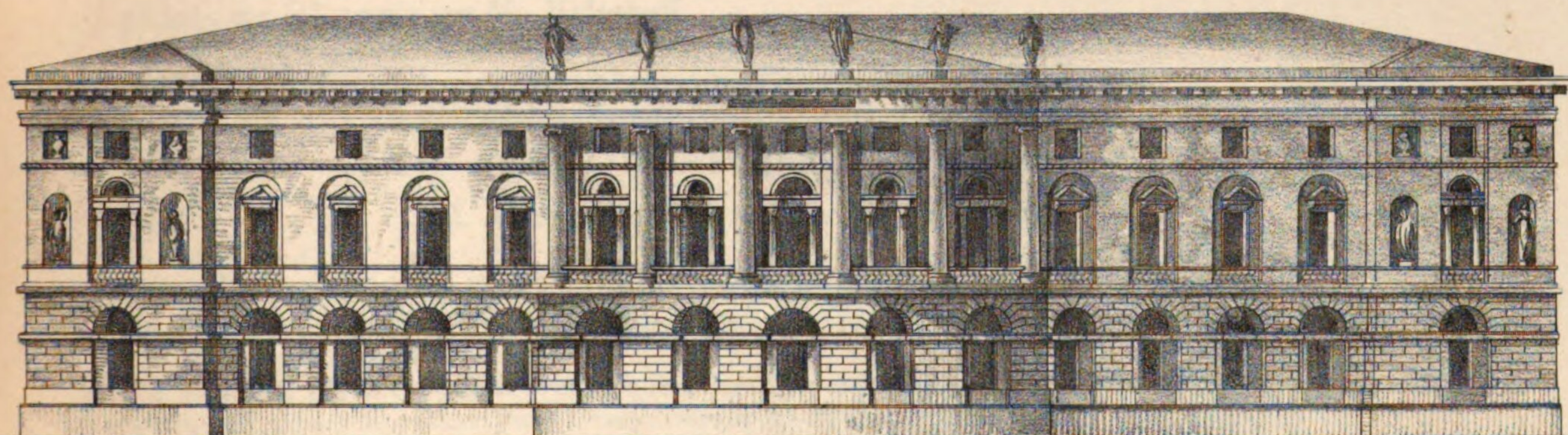
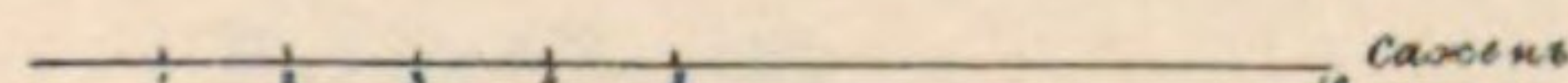
J. Basire delin.



Домъ Императорской Библиотеки
Bibliothèque Imperiale.

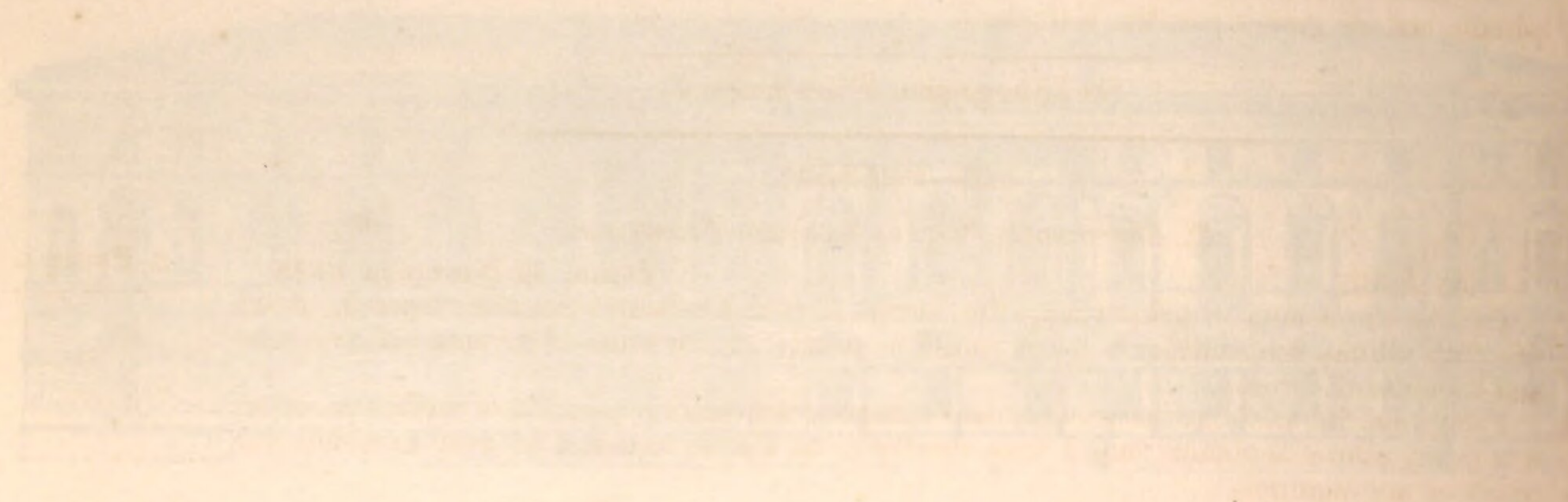


Разрѣзъ.
Coupe.



Луврская сторона
Facade.

APR 10 1955
CHICAGO
LIBRARY



Employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale.	Date de l'Entrée au service, de la B. I.	Appointemens.
Le Conseiller de Cour Antonofski -	5 Septem. 1795	600
— Strougofschikof - -	16 Mai 1806	900
Le Conseiller de Cour Brunet - -	6 Août 1800	900
— Dvigoubski - - -	14 Juin 1797	900
— Semiguinofski - - -	30 Dec. 1796	900
— Stavitzki - - -	17 Juin 1802	600
Les Conseillers Titulaires :		
— Popof - - - -	23 Dec. 1796	450
— Reinhardt - - - -	12 Juin 1795	450
Mr. Laskowcki - - - -	1 Avril 1807	300
Employés au Dépôt des Manuscrits :		
Conservateur du Dépôt des Manuscrits, le Conseiller de Collège et Chevalier Doubrowski - - - -	27 Février 1805	Pension, 1,200
Son Adjoint, le Conseiller de Cour Lascowcki - - - -	17 Juin 1805	3,000 750

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

2. RUSSIA.

Explication des Lettres indiquées sur les Plans de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

I-er Plan.—*Etage supérieur.*

A. B. C. D. E. Salons contenant la partie Théologique.

a. Plan général du bâtiment et des cours appartenantes à la Bibliothèque Impériale.

b. Maison, où logent Mrs. les employés à la dite Bibliothèque.

c. Bâtiment, qui sert de logement aux gardiens de cet établissement.

N. B.—Place accordée au Général Lieutenant Kalagrivoff, et qui appartient présentement à l'aide de camp de sa Majesté Impériale, le Colonel Balabin.

II-d Plan.—*Bel étage.*

Le Salon K. contient la Jurisprudence et la Philosophie.

— J. — l'Histoire.

— H. — l'Histoire Naturelle, la Physique, la Médecine, la Chymie et les Mathématiques.

— G. — Les Arts mécaniques, libéraux et oratoires.

— F. — La Philologie ou Littérature.

Rez de Chaussée.

Les Salons L. M. N. contiennent les Doubles et les Incomplets.

— O. P. renferment le Dépôt des Manuscrits et la demeure de leur conserva-
teur, Mr. le Conseiller de Cour Doubrovsky.

Les titres de cet Essai Bibliographique, les plans et les façades de la Bibliothèque Im-
périale, ont été gravés par Mr. Kalpakoff.

See Lithographic Plans annexed.

(3.)—PRUSSIA.

R. Abercrombie, Esq. to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Berlin, 12 November 1834.

3. PRUSSIA.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch, dated the 29th ultimo, transmitting a list of questions relative to the state of the national museums and libraries of Prussia.

I shall not fail to collect as accurate and complete information upon these various points as it is in my power to obtain; and I trust shortly to be able to transmit to your Lordship the result of my inquiries.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Abercrombie.

(4.)—DENMARK.

Sir Henry W. Williams Wynn to the Duke of Wellington.

My Lord Duke,

Copenhagen, 24 March 1835.

4. DENMARK.

IN reference to Lord Palmerston's circular despatch of the 29th of October, I have now the honour to transmit the answers to queries therein contained, relative to the state of the national museums and libraries in this country.

I have to apologize for the delay in sending it, arising from the dangerous illness of the person in whose hands I had placed the papers.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. W. Williams Wynn.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure 1 in No. 4.)

MUSEUM.

A N S W E R S.

There are Five Public Museums, the Names of which are at the head of the adjoining Columns, and now arranging.

QUESTIONS.	ROYAL MUSEUM for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.	ROYAL PICTURE GALLERY.	MUSEUM for NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES.	ROYAL MUSEUM for NATURAL HISTORY.	ROYAL CABINET of COINS AND MEDALS.	ROYAL CABINET of ENGRAVINGS, &c.
1. Is there a national museum devoted to the arts, antiquities or natural history, in Copenhagen?	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Inspector, J. C. Spengler.	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Inspector, J. C. Spengler.	Committee of Management, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Count Vargas Bedemar. Professor E. C. Werlauff. Professor Finn Magnussen. C. J. Thomsen. Professor C. C. Rafn.	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Directors, Count Vargas Bedemar. M. C. G. Lehmann. P. Thönning. Inspector and Secretary, Professor J. C. H. Reinhardt. Assistants, Dr. Pingel, mineralogical departmt. H. Bech - zoological - ditto.	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Professor P. O. Brönsted. Inspectors, C. J. Thomsen. Ole Devegge.	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Committee, — Rumohr. J. C. Spengler. E. C. Werlauff. C. J. Thomsen. J. M. Thiele. Inspector, Professor J. M. Thiele.
2. Under whose direction and control is it placed?	Exchequer Chamber.	His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch.	Committee as above.	His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch.	Exchequer Chamber, and officials above mentioned.	His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch.
3. How many directors are attached to it?	One inspector.	One inspector.	C. J. Thomsen, special director.	Three directors.	One director and two inspectors, who have mutual control on each other.	One inspector.
4. Into what departments is it divided?	1. Classical antiquities and Egyptian. 2. Northern antiquities, and from Middle Age. 3. Specimens of art. 4. Intaglios, gems, prætiosa. 5. Ethnographics.	1. Italian school - - 2 rooms. 2. Flemish do. - - 2 ditto. 3. Dutch (a very rich collection) - - 3 ditto. 4. French do. - - 1 ditto. 5. German do. - - 2 ditto. 6. Danish - - 2 ditto. 7. Ditto (living artists) 2 ditto.	1. Pagan, in three classes: (A.) Before metals were known. (B.) When only two metals. (C.) When the metals generally were known. 2. Relating to Catholic worship in the north. 3. Chivalric. 4. Foreign antiquities. Uncertain; from 80 places there came last year 398 numbers, chiefly presents.	1. Zoological department. 2. Mineralogical ditto.	Brönsted, nummi populorum, urbium et regum et orientales. Devegge, nummi Romanorum. Thomsen, nummi medii levi et recentiores.	Engravings 90,000, chiefly of elder Dutch and German artists. Drawings 1,000.
5. What are the general annual expenses?	Uncertain.	Uncertain.	Uncertain; from 80 places there came last year 398 numbers, chiefly presents.	Uncertain.	Uncertain.	This institution is only in progress, and not yet opened; uncertain.
6. Out of what fund are they defrayed?	Royal treasury.	Royal treasury.	Royal treasury.	Royal treasury.	Royal treasury.	Royal treasury.
7. Who are the principal directors at present?	J. C. Spengler.	J. C. Spengler.	C. J. Thomsen.	Professor J. C. H. Reinhardt.	Professor P. Q. Brönsted.	Professor J. M. Thiele.
8. What the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the museum?	Admission daily, when application is previously made to the inspector. Ticket costs 2 rbd., but a company of 10 may be admitted on one ticket. 9 dollars - - £. 1.	Open to the public every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday. Ticket costs 1/4 dollar. Strangers admitted every day on applying at the inspector's house, and paying as above. 9 dollars - - £. 1.	Admission gratis every Thursday, from 11 to 1.	Open every Thursday and Sunday, from 11 to 2, admission gratis.	Open to the public, gratis, on Monday, from 11 to 2, and Friday afternoon, from 5 to 7. The director lectures an hour each time, being the last hour.	This institution is only in progress, and not yet opened.

J. MacCaul, A.M. C.B. Oxon.

(Enclosure 2 in No. 4.)

LIBRARY.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

There are Three Public Libraries, the Names of which are at the head of the adjoining Columns.

QUESTIONS.	THE KING'S LIBRARY.	THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.	CLASSEN'S LIBRARY.
1. How many public libraries are there in Copenhagen?	His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court, no salary.	Committee of Management—(No salary). J. F. W. Schlegel, eldest professor in the faculty of law. J. S. Saxtorp - ditto - - - - - medicine. J. W. Horneman - ditto - - - - - arts. H. N. Clausen - ditto - - - - - theology. J. N. Madvig, head librarian.	G. G. Macdougall - - - - - Head Librarian, salary, <i>Rbd.</i> 600. O. Devegge - - - - - Under Librarian, salary, <i>Rbd.</i> 400.
2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries? <i>N. B.</i> —9 dollars - - £. 1. sterling. The salaries will appear inadequate, but it must be recollected that they are in general accessories; for example, the head librarian of the King's Library is also a professor in the University, as is also the case with the head librarian of the University, &c. &c.	E. C. Werlauff - - - - - Head Librarian, salary, <i>Rbd.</i> 800. Secretaries, 1. C. Molbech - - - - - salary - - - - - 900. 2. J. A. Bolling - - - - - - - - - 800. 3. Vacant - - - - - - - - - 700. E. E. Moldenhaver, inspector of reading-room - - - 700. T. Fabritius, book-keeper - - - - - 350. S. Salomonsen, amanuensis - - - - - 300. <i>Rbd.</i> 4,000 allowed annually for purchasing books. 1,000 - ditto - - - for binding. The library has a right to a gratis copy of every book published in Denmark.	Professor J. N. Madvig - - - - - salary, <i>Rbd.</i> 635. Under Librarians, M. N. Thaarup - - - - - salary, <i>Rbd.</i> 450. P. Thorsen - - - - - - - - - 100. <i>Rbd.</i> 2,000 allowed annually, which is employed chiefly to purchase foreign books, as the University Library has a right to a gratis copy of every book published in Denmark.	<i>Rbd.</i> 1,000, allowed annually for purchasing books, besides binding. About <i>Rbd.</i> 3,000. From the entailed estate of the founder.
3. What is the annual expense of books?	About <i>Rbd.</i> 10,000. The royal treasury.	Every respectable householder, or stranger introduced and guaranteed by a respectable householder, has the use of the reading-room, and may borrow books from the library gratis. Books borrowed and returned between the hours of 11 and 1. Reading-room open between 1 and 2 daily.	Every householder, or stranger introduced and guaranteed by a householder, may have the use of the reading-room, and may borrow books gratis. Reading-room is open from 11 to 2 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
4. What the general annual expenses?			
5. Out of what fund are they paid?			
6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public? <i>N. B.</i> —At all the three libraries the greatest disposition possible is shown to accommodate those wishing to consult or borrow books.	All respectable householders, or strangers introduced by such, have free access to the reading-room, and may consult whatever books they please. They may also take books home to their houses gratis, but this of course is subject to exception in the case of rare or very valuable books. Special application must be made to the governor for permission to borrow manuscripts. Reading-room open daily from 11 to 2. Books lent out daily (Wednesday excepted) from 11 to 1.	J. N. Madvig, doctor of philosophy, professor of the Latin language and literature in the University of Copenhagen. About 110,000 volumes, all collected since 1728, when the original library was destroyed by fire. 1,761 ancient Icelandic, 202 Oriental, 1,228 classical and Danish history, besides MS. collections of the classics. General, but chiefly with reference to academical education. No annual printed accounts; but accounts are occasionally to be found in some of the periodical works connected with the University.	G. G. Macdougall, Esq., formerly of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge. About 35,000 volumes. No manuscripts. Principally geography, travels, natural history, agriculture. None.
7. Who are the principal librarians at present?	E. C. Werlauff, K. D., doctor of philosophy, professor of history in the University of Copenhagen.		
8. What is the number of volumes in each?	About 400,000 volumes.		
9. What the number of manuscripts?	About 20,000 manuscripts.		
10. What is the nature of these institutions generally?— [I am not sure if I understand this question.]	General, in all branches of knowledge.		
11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?	None.		
12. What is the number of provincial libraries?	One in each of the seven dioceses, viz. at Rveskilde, Odensee, Mareboe, Aalborg, Aarhus, Ribe and Wiborg, and one in Iceland.		
13. Are they under the superintendence of the government authority?	They are under the control of the bishop and the high bailiff of the diocese.		

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

5. BELGIUM.

(5.)—BELGIUM.

Sir George B. Hamilton to the Duke of Wellington.

My Lord Duke,

Brussels, 28 November 1834.

IN reference to a despatch, marked "Circular," which I received from Lord Palmerston, dated the 29th ultimo, instructing me to obtain information relative to the state of the national museums and libraries in this country, I have the honour herewith to forward to your Grace, in original, the answers that I have received from the Minister of the Interior to the questions which I addressed to this government relative to those subjects.

I have, &c.

(signed) George B. Hamilton.

(Enclosure 1, in No. 5.)

M. de Nothomb to Sir George Hamilton.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

Bruxelles, le 26 Nov. 1834.

Enclosure 1
in No. 5.

POUR satisfaire à la demande que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser sous la date du 7 de ce mois, le département des affaires étrangères a transmis au Ministère de l'Intérieur la liste des questions relatives aux musées et bibliothèques publiques que vous m'avez fait parvenir.

Je m'empresse de vous envoyer le travail auquel ces questions ont donné lieu, travail qui n'a pu être terminé plus tôt, attendu que pour le compléter le Ministère de l'Intérieur a dû recourir à la Régence de Bruxelles afin d'obtenir d'elle quelques renseignements qu'il ne possédait pas.

Veillez agréer, monsieur le chevalier, les nouvelles assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée.

(signé) Le Sec. Gen. du Dépt des Affaires Etrangères: Nothomb.

(Sub-Enclosure (A.) in No. 5.)

MUSÉES.

Sub-Enclosure (A.)
in No. 5.

1. Y A-T-IL un musée national consacré aux arts, aux antiquités, ou à l'histoire naturelle dans la capitale de la Belgique?—Bruxelles possède un musée des arts et métiers, un musée des tableaux, un cabinet d'histoire naturelle, un cabinet de physique et de numismatique.

Le premier de ces établissemens appartient au gouvernement, les autres sont à la ville.

Le gouvernement s'occupe en outre de la formation d'un musée des beaux arts, qui sera composé des ouvrages des principaux artistes Belges.

2. Sous le contrôle et la direction de qui est-il placé?—Le musée des arts et métiers est administré par une commission de six membres, sous la direction du Ministre l'Intérieur.

Le musée des tableaux est administré par une commission de cinq membres, sous le contrôle et la direction de la Régence.

Les cabinets d'histoire naturelle et de physique par une commission de sept membres, sous le contrôle et la direction de la Régence.

3. Combien de directeurs y sont attachés, et quels sont leurs salaires?—La Régence nomme les membres de ces commissions; elle les choisit parmi les personnes notables, ayant les qualités et les connaissances nécessaires pour bien remplir ces fonctions. Ces places sont honorifiques et gratuites.

Il en est de même de la commission du musée des arts et métiers.

4. En combien de départements est-il divisé?—Les établissemens appartenant à la Régence sont divisés en quatre sections:

- 1° Musée des tableaux.
- 2° Cabinet de physique.
- 3° Cabinet de numismatique.
- 4° Cabinet d'histoire naturelle.

Le musée des arts et métiers contient des collections des différents instruments et machines applicables aux arts, à l'agriculture, à l'industrie, aux sciences physiques, chimiques et mathématiques. On a commencé de plus à y former un cabinet d'antiquités. Une expédition de l'arrête royal qui règle l'organisation de cet établissement se trouve ci-jointe.

5. Quelle est la somme des dépenses annuelles?—

Musée des tableaux	-	-	-	-	6,500 francs.
Cabinets de physique et d'histoire naturelle	-	-	-	-	6,500 —
Cabinet de numismatique	-	-	-	-	1,058 —
Musée des arts et métiers	-	-	-	-	30,000 —

6. Par

6. Par quels fonds est-elle supportée?—Les dépenses des établissements appartenant à la ville sont payées par elle; celles du musée des arts et métiers sont supportées par l'état. Appendix, No. 32.

7. Quels sont actuellement les directeurs principaux?—Les membres qui composent les commissions susdites sont, Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

Pour le musée des tableaux:

MM. le Baron Charlé de Waspick.
Navez, peintre d'histoire.
Vanassète, peintre de paysages.
Paëlinck, peintre d'histoire.

5. BELGIUM.

Pour les cabinets d'histoire naturelle de physique, etc.:

MM. le Baron Vanvolden de Lombeck.
Simon Brunelle.
Vanden Corput.
Delporte.
Schuermans.
Sauveur.

Pour le musée de l'état:

MM. Vifquain, inspecteur des ponts et chaussées.
Quêtelet, directeur de l'observatoire de Bruxelles.
Froidmont, docteur en médecine.
De Memptinne, chymiste.
Raymond Biolley, sénateur.
Frédéric Basse, fabricant.

8. A quels règlements est soumise l'admission du public au musée?—La galerie de tableaux, les cabinets de physique, d'histoire naturelle, etc. sont ouverts au public depuis 10 heures du matin jusqu'à 4 heures, tous les Dimanches, Lundis et Jeudis, à l'exception des mois d'Août et de Septembre.

Les étrangers sont admis tous les jours pendant toute l'année, aux heures préindiquées, sur l'exhibition de leur passeport au concierge.

Le musée des arts et métiers est ouvert tous les jours, depuis neuf heures jusqu'à trois heures.

(Sub-Enclosure (B.) in No. 5.)

LÉOPOLD, Roi des Belges, à tous présens et à venir, Salut.

VOULANT donner au musée de l'état les développemens et l'utilité dont il est susceptible, dans l'intérêt des arts et de l'industrie:

Sub-Enclosure (B.)
in No. 5.

Sur le rapport et la proposition de notre ministre de l'intérieur,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons:

Art. 1^{er}. Les collections du musée de l'état seront, le plus promptement possible, complétées, de manière à les mettre au niveau des perfectionnemens, qui seront successivement faits dans les sciences physiques et chimiques, les arts et l'industrie.

Il y sera ajouté, 1^o. une collection complète de modèles des meilleurs instruments aratoires connus; 2^o. une collection complète d'échantillons des produits de l'industrie, agricole et manufacturière, et des mines du royaume.

Des médailles d'or et d'argent, et des primes d'encouragement, dont le nombre et la valeur seront ultérieurement déterminés, seront décernées annuellement aux auteurs des inventions et découvertes les plus utiles et des machines et instruments les plus perfectionnés, qui seront envoyés à l'exposition publique du musée, quarante jours au moins avant le jugement, qui aura lieu le 25 Juillet de chaque année, par une commission de onze membres au moins, dont feront partie les membres de la commission administrative du dit musée.

Une publication mensuelle aura lieu à partir au plus tard du 1^{er} Mars 1833, par les soins et sous la surveillance de la commission administrative, à l'effet d'éclairer les industriels et les agriculteurs sur les améliorations qui peuvent être introduites dans l'agriculture et l'industrie Belge.

Art. 2^o. Notre ministre de l'intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Bruxelles le 24 Septembre 1832.

(signé) Léopold.

Par le Roi, le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(signé) De Theux.

Pour copie conforme,

Le Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Intérieur,

(signé) Dugnioll.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

5. BELGIUM.

Sub Enclosure (C.)
in No. 5.

(Sub-Enclosure (C.) in No. 5.)

BIBLIOTHÈQUES.

1°. COMBIEN de bibliothèques y a-t-il dans la capitale?—Deux ; l'une, composée d'ouvrages imprimés, appartient à la ville ; l'autre, composée entièrement de manuscrits, appartient au gouvernement.

2°. Combien de bibliothécaires y sont attachés et quels sont leurs salaires?—Un seul à chacune. Celui de la ville reçoit un traitement annuel de 2,000 francs, celui de l'état 3,110 francs.

3°. Quelle est la dépense annuel en livres?—1,150 francs pour la bibliothèque de la ville. 6,000 à 7,000 francs pour la bibliothèque de manuscrits du gouvernement, dite de Bourgogne.

4°. Le total de la dépense annuelle?—Bibliothèque de la ville : La dépense ordinaire est de 4,800 francs, mais il est fait de temps en temps des allocations spéciales pour acquisitions de livres ; la dernière, dont le montant était de 1,000 francs, a eu lieu en 1833.

Bibliothèque du Gouvernement : Dépense annuelle 10,000 francs.

5°. Sur quels fonds sont-elles payées?—Les dépenses du premier de ces établissements, par la ville ; les dépenses du second, par le gouvernement, sur le trésor de l'état.

6°. A quels règlements est soumise l'admission du public?—Bibliothèque de la ville : Ouverte au public les Lundis, Mardis, Jeudis, Vendredis et Samedis de chaque semaine (les jours fériés exceptés), depuis dix heures du matin jusqu'à deux heures après midi.

On ne peut entrer dans les salles de la bibliothèque qu'accompagné de l'un des préposés à la conservation des livres. Les lecteurs se réunissent dans un salon disposé à cet effet, où l'on apporte les livres qu'ils ont choisis sur le catalogue de la bibliothèque.

Bibliothèque du Gouvernement : Ouverte tous les jours de l'année depuis 9 heures du matin jusqu'à 4 heures après midi.

7°. Quels sont actuellement les bibliothécaires principaux?—Bibliothécaire de la ville, Mr. Goethals.

Bibliothécaire du gouvernement, Mr. Marchal, qui porte le titre de conservateur de la bibliothèque des manuscrits.

8° et 9°. Quel est le nombre des volumes dans chacune? Quel est le nombre des manuscrits?—Bibliothèque de la ville, 140,000 livres imprimés ; bibliothèque du gouvernement, 15,000 manuscrits.

10°. Quel est en général la nature du gouvernement de ces institutions?—Le bibliothécaire de la ville dirige et administre sous la surveillance de la Régence, et fait les achats d'après son autorisation.

Le Bibliothécaire du gouvernement administre sous la surveillance et la direction du ministre de l'intérieur.

11°. Imprime-t-on toutes les années des rapports ou comptes y relatifs?—Non, les bibliothécaires adressent leurs comptes ; mais ils ne font des rapports que lorsqu'on le leur demande.

12°. Quel est le nombre des bibliothèques de province?—Les villes suivantes possèdent des bibliothèques publiques :

Anvers, Bruges, Gand, Liège, Louvain, Mons, Namur, Tournay.

13°. Sont-elles sous la surintendance de quelqu'autorité du gouvernement?—Les bibliothèques de Gand, Liège et Louvain sont sous la direction des universités du gouvernement qui existent dans ces villes.

Les bibliothèques des autres villes sont dirigées par des bibliothécaires, sous la surveillance des Régences.

(6.)—WIRTEMBERG.

Lord William Russell to the Duke of Wellington.

My Lord Duke,

Stuttgard, 10 December 1834.

6. WIRTEMBERG.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in Viscount Palmerston's circular despatch to Mr. Wellesley of 29th of October last, I have now the honour to transmit to your Grace the accompanying information relative to the state of the national museums and libraries in Wirtemberg.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. Russell.

(Enclosure in No. 6.)

MUSEUM.

1. Is there a national museum devoted to the arts, antiquities or natural history, in the capital of Wirtemberg?—Stuttgart possesses no national museum under that name, but a cabinet of natural history, and a small cabinet of medals, antiquities and arts.

2. Under whose control and direction is it placed?—The cabinet of natural history is under the inspection of the professor of medicine, Dr. Jäger; the cabinet of medals and arts under that of Professor Stälin.

3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries?—These two establishments, together with the public library and the king's private library, have a director in common, who receives an annual salary of 1,600 florins.

4. Into what departments is it divided?—None.

5. What are the general annual expenses?—About 850 florins.

6. Out of what fund are they defrayed?—The public treasury.

7. Who are the principal directors at present?—The conseiller d'état, Dr. Kielmeyer.

8. What are the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the museum?—The cabinet of natural history is at all times open to the public. Persons wishing to visit it must announce themselves beforehand to the inspector. Permission to visit the cabinet of medals and arts must be asked from the inspector, and can only be granted if he has time to accompany the visitors.

LIBRARY.

1. How many public libraries are there in the capital of Wirtemberg?—One.

2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries?—One upper and two under: the first receives 1,500 florins annually; the second, 1,200; and the third, 1,000.

3. What is the annual expense of books?—About 4,000 florins.

4. What the general annual expenses?—About 7,000 florins.

5. Out of what fund are they paid?—The public treasury.

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?—The entrance is free to all persons, provided they are accompanied by a servant of the establishment. On the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays persons are allowed to read in the library.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present?—The upper librarian's name is Moser; the under, Stälin and Gfroezer.

8. What is the number of volumes in each?—One hundred and ninety-seven thousand.

9. What the number of manuscripts?—One thousand eight hundred.

10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally?—The government of these institutions is in general vested in the directors. They endeavour, as far as their means allow, to procure every thing that is of real worth. The booksellers and antiquarians of Stuttgart, and some others, send what they think worthy of note for inspection.

The library is divided into three departments, each under the superintendence of one of the librarians, who are charged with the purchase, binding of books, keeping catalogues, &c. Recommendations from any of the authorities of the State, for the purchase of any particular work, always attended to. All booksellers in the kingdom are required to furnish a copy of any work published by them. To certain persons, and under certain regulations, books are allowed to be taken from the library.

11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?—None; but an annual written report is sent to the Ministry of the Interior, and there examined and deposited.

12. What is the number of provincial libraries?—One in Tubingen.

13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?—The Ministry of the Interior.

(7.)—FRANCE.

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Paris, 3 November 1834.

7. FRANCE.

I RECEIVED yesterday your circular despatch, dated 29th October, directing me to obtain answers to certain queries enclosed in it, respecting the public museums and libraries of this country; and I shall lose no time in making an application to the French government to furnish me with the required information.

I have, &c.

(signed) Granville.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

8. TUSCANY.

(8.)—TUSCANY.

George H. Seymour, Esq., to the Duke of Wellington.

My Lord Duke,

Florence, 29 December 1834.

IN reference to Viscount Palmerston's circular despatch of the 29th October, I have the honour to submit to your Grace the following statement respecting the museums and libraries of Florence :

1. This town possesses a museum of natural history.
2. Which is placed under the control of the Department of the Interior.
3. The museum has one director, three professors, of whom one of physic, one of natural history, and a third of mineralogy, and has moreover an astronomer attached to it.
The director receives a salary of 100 francesconi ; and the same emoluments are bestowed upon the professors and the astronomer, who, as well as the director, are lodged at the public expense.
4. The museum is formed of a cabinet of natural history, another of mineralogy, a third of physic, and an observatory ; a botanical garden, of inconsiderable extent, forms part of the establishment.
5. It would be difficult to estimate the annual expenses of the museum, which vary according to the purchases which are made, and the various alterations and improvements which are introduced.
6. The expenses are defrayed by sums set apart by the direction of the Court.
7. The present director of the museum is the Chevalier Vincenzo Antinori ; the physical professor, Chevalier Nobili (of Modena) ; M. Mazzi, of Sienna, is the professor of natural history ; M. Filippo Neati, the professor of mineralogy ; and M. Giovanni Amici (of Modena), the astronomer.
8. The public are admitted to the museum on every day, except festivals, between the hours of ten and three, and are likewise permitted to attend the lectures.
The museum of antiquities is annexed to the gallery, and is placed at present under the same director, the situation of guardian of the royal antiquities not having been filled up since the death of the Abbé Zannoni. Those persons only who have received a special permission are permitted to view this museum, which possesses a large collection of Etruscan and Grecian gems, and of gold and silver medals.
A museum of Etruscan antiquities exists still at Cortona ; but the most valuable subjects which were to be seen there were stolen some years ago, and since then little care has been bestowed upon keeping up the establishment. Another more perfect collection of Etruscan remains is to be found at Volterra.

The following public libraries exist at Florence :

1. The collection bequeathed to the public by Magliabechi (by whose name it is distinguished), and enriched by the subsequent governments of Tuscany ; the Medico-Laurenziana ; the Marucelliana ; the Riccardiana, which was purchased not long since of the Riccardi family ; and the library of the " Belle Arti," containing the books which were taken out of the suppressed convents.
2. & 7. The Magliabechan library is under the direction of the Abbé Follini, who receives an annual stipend of 240 scudi, and who has under his orders a sub-librarian, with a salary of 180 scudi, an assistant, a clerk, and four guardians (custodi).
The Laurentian and Marucellian libraries are under the charge of Signor del Faria, who receives 396 scudi annually ; and each of these collections has besides a sub-librarian, an assistant and a guardian, who receive respectively a salary of half the amount of that bestowed upon the librarian.
- The Riccardi collection is managed by a librarian, the Canon Bincini, and by a sub-librarian, the Abbé Becchi. The former of the two receives 164 scudi a year.
- The library of the " Belle Arti " is placed under the superintendence of Signor Niccolino, who acts as librarian, with a salary of 348 scudi. He has only one guardian under his orders.
- 3, 4, 5, 10 & 11. The disbursements of these various libraries are made by their respective librarians, under the control of the Minister of the Interior ; these expenses are, however, very trifling.
Not more than 100 scudi are expended annually in the purchase and the binding of books for the Magliabechan collection, and proportionally smaller sums are laid out upon the other libraries.
6. The public are admitted to the Magliabechan library every day in the year, except on festivals ; and from the 1st of October to the 12th of November the doors are opened at nine and closed at two o'clock.
The same regulations are observed with regard to the Laurentian and Riccardi libraries.
The Marucellian is open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the library of the " Belle Arti " on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of the year.
It is not permitted to carry away the books belonging to any of these libraries ; but every facility is afforded to persons who may be desirous of making notes or extracts from them.
- 8 & 9. It is not possible to state the exact number of volumes in each library, no very correct catalogue having been made, except in the " Belle Arti."

The

The Magliabechan library is, however, supposed to contain 150,000 volumes, and 11,000 manuscripts; the Laurentian, 9,000 manuscripts; the Marucellian, 50,000 volumes; the Riccardi, 26,000 volumes and 9,000 manuscripts; and the collection of the "Belle Arti," 11,000 volumes.

12. & 13. In almost all the chief provincial towns of Tuscany there are to be found public libraries, although in general of no great importance, which are placed under the control of the communal magistrates.

The librarians are, for the most part, priests and schoolmasters, and receive an inadequate annual allowance of 30 or 40 scudi.

The libraries of the universities of Pisa and Sienna are, however, sufficiently valuable, each of them possessing about 50,000 volumes, to which an annual addition of books, to the value of 100 scudi, is respectively made.

The situation of librarian to the University of Sienna is filled by Dr. Chigi; the same office at Pisa has lately become vacant by the death of Signor Piazzini. The librarian of both towns receives a salary of 160 scudi.

The above information, if not as full as I could have wished, will, I believe, be found to be correct.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. H. Seymour.

Appendix, No. 32.
Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

8. TUSCANY.

(9.)—SICILY.

The Honourable *William Temple* to the Duke of *Wellington*.

My Lord Duke,

Naples, 21 January 1835.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing herewith answers to the queries contained in the memorandum of Mr. Hawes, enclosed in Lord Palmerston's despatch, marked "Circular," of the 29th October of last year, upon the subject of the information he was desirous of obtaining relative to the state of the national museums and libraries in the capital of this country, for the use of a Committee of the House of Commons.

9. SICILY.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Temple.

(Enclosure in No. 9.)

MUSEUM.

1. Is there a national museum devoted to the arts, antiquities or natural history, in the capital of Naples?—There is at Naples a Royal Museum (Real Museo Borbonico) devoted to arts and antiquities, containing also a library and schools of painting, drawing, sculpture and architecture.

Enclosure in No. 9.

There are four cabinets of natural history at Naples, and a botanical garden belonging to the government.

There are also three cabinets of natural history belonging to private individuals, to which the public are admitted.

2. Under whose control and direction is it placed?—The Royal Museum and the four cabinets of natural history are under the control of the Minister of the Interior.

3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries?—There is one director, a comptroller, a secretary and an architect, attached to the Royal Museum; one director to each of the four cabinets of natural history, and one to the botanical garden.

4. Into what departments is it divided?—The Royal Museum is divided into the following departments:

The 1st contains a collection of statues and of inscriptions.

2d. A collection of Etruscan vases, Egyptian monuments and Herculanean paintings.

3d. A collection of small bronzes and ancient glass.

4th. A collection of coins, precious objects, terracotta, and objects of the middle ages.

5th. A collection of paintings.

6th. A library.

7th. Schools of painting, drawing, sculpture and architecture.

The four public cabinets of natural history do not belong to the museum, but to the university, and are divided as follows: viz.

1st. A mineralogical museum.

2d. A zoological museum.

3d. Materia medica.

4th. Pathological anatomy.

The private cabinets consist of,

1st. A zoological museum.

2d. A geological museum.

3d. A mineralogical museum.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

9. SICILY.

5. What are the general annual expenses?—

The expenses of the royal museum are	-	-	100,000 ducats per annum.
The expenses of the mineralogical museum are	-	-	1,500 ducats ditto.
The zoological museum	-	-	800 ducats ditto.
The materia medica	-	-	600 ducats ditto.
The pathological anatomy	-	-	1,300 ducats ditto.
The botanical garden	-	-	4,200 ducats ditto.

6. Out of what fund are they defrayed?—From the royal treasury.

7. Who are the principal directors at present?—

The Marquis Arditì, of the royal museum;
The Chevalier Tondi, of the mineralogical museum;
The Chevalier Sangiacomo, of the zoological museum;
The Chevalier Mannola, of the materia medica and pathological anatomy;
The Chevalier Tenore, of the royal botanical garden;
The Chevalier Niccolini, of the schools of painting, drawing, sculpture and architecture.
The Signor Costa is the proprietor of the private museums of zoology and geology.
The Chevalier Monticelli is the proprietor of the private museum of mineralogy.

8. What are the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public?—The public are admitted every day (except holidays) from 8 A. M. until 2 P. M. There is nothing demanded upon entrance, but a trifle is always expected by the attendants who open the different rooms.

LIBRARY.

1. How many public libraries are there in the capital of Naples?—There are five public libraries in Naples; viz.

- 1st. The Royal Library in the museum.
- 2d. The Brancacciano.
- 3d. Library of the University.
- 4th. Library of the Military Staff.
- 5th. Ditto - of the Monks of St. Jerome.

2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries?—There are four librarians to the Royal Library, two to the Brancacciano, two to the University, one to the Military Staff, one to the Library of the Monks of St. Jerome.

3. What is the annual expense of books?—Four thousand ducats for the Royal Library; but as, of all books printed in the kingdom of Naples, two are given to the Royal, and one to the other libraries, the 4,000 ducats go to the purchase of foreign books.

4. What are the general annual expenses?—The expenses of the Royal Library are included in the expenses of the Royal Museum, of which it forms part.

5. Out of what funds are they paid?—From the royal treasury, except that of the Monks of St. Jerome, which are defrayed out of the funds of the convent; this library is rich chiefly in ancient books.

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?—The Royal Library is open every day from eight A. M. until two P. M., during the months of January, February, March, April, October, November and December; and from seven A. M. until two P. M., in the months of May, June, July, August and September. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the reading finishes at one P. M. It is shut on all holidays, and on the birth-days of the king, queen and dowager queen. It is closed from the day before Christmas until the first of January, on the last six days of Carnival, the first day of Lent, from Wednesday in the Holy week until Easter Tuesday, and finally from the 15th of October until the 5th of November.

The Brancacciano is open every day from the 6th of November until the end of May, with the exceptions as mentioned above (Saturdays excluded), from eight A. M. until eleven A. M., and from the 21 to the 23 Italian hour. From the 1st of June to the 28th of September it is only open in the afternoon.

The other libraries follow the rules of the Royal Library.

The public have free permission to read in the libraries, but no books are allowed to be taken away.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present?—The principal librarians in the Royal Library are, Monsignor Scotti, the Abbé Jannelli, Chevalier Cirillo, Chevalier de Lictériis.—In the Brancacciano, Abbé Gazzelli, Abbé Sozio.—In the University, Chevalier Flauti, Abbé Tedeschi.—In the Convent of St. Jerome, Abbé Telesio;—And in the Library of the Military Staff, one of the colonels.

8. What is the number of volumes in each?—The Royal Library contains about 300,000 volumes in print.

The Brancacciano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 volumes in print.
The University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 - - ditto.
The Convent of St. Jerome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 - - ditto.
The Military Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 - - ditto.

9. What is the number of manuscripts?—There are about 6,000 manuscripts in the Royal Library, but there are none in any of the other public libraries.

10. What

10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally?—They are under the direction of the minister of the interior.

Books are bought at the suggestion of the librarians, who submit a list of the foreign works which they wish to acquire to the minister of the interior, for his approbation.

11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?—There are regular reports kept and given in annually, which have been printed, but not regularly.

12. What is the number of provincial libraries?—There are no public libraries in any of the provincial towns, excepting Foggia and Lucera; but in every diocese there is a library belonging to the see, to which admission may be obtained by a permission.

13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?—All these public establishments are under the superintendence of the minister of the interior, who must give a full account of them annually to the king.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

9. SICILY.

(10.)—BUENOS AYRES.

H. Hamilton, Esq., to the Duke of Wellington.

My Lord Duke,

Buenos Ayres, 16 February 1835.

HAVING duly transmitted to the government of Buenos Ayres a copy of the memorandum enclosed in Viscount Palmerston's circular of the 29th October ultimo, upon the subject of certain information which Mr. Hawes, the Member for Lambeth, is desirous to obtain relative to the national museums and libraries in foreign countries, for the use of a Committee of the House of Commons, I have received, in answer, from the minister of foreign affairs the enclosed note, stating that the requisite data are now collecting, so that the information in question may be supplied in the most complete and satisfactory form.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hamilton Hamilton.*

10. BUENOS
AYRES.

(Enclosure in No. 10.)

Don Manuel de Yrygoyen to H. Hamilton, Esq.

Buenos Ayres, 15 February 1835,
26th year of Liberty, and 20th of Independence.

To H. E. Hamilton Hamilton, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

THE undersigned, official mayor of foreign affairs, in virtue of an authorization to that effect, has received and communicated to his government the note of H. E. Hamilton Hamilton, dated the 8th instant, and the memorandum annexed, addressed to him by His Majesty's Government, with a view to obtain a variety of information concerning the libraries and the museums of the republic.

Enclosure in No. 10.

The government being thus instructed of the wishes of H. E., begs to inform him that they shall be fulfilled in a manner which may be depended upon for its exactness, and that the data necessary for the purpose are already collecting.

The undersigned has, in consequence, the pleasure to apprise H. E. that all the queries comprehended in the memorandum shall be duly answered, so soon as the required information can be collected together.

God preserve, &c. &c.

(signed) *Manuel de Yrygoyen.*

(11.)—MEXICO.

R. Pakenham, Esq., to the Duke of Wellington.

My Lord Duke,

Mexico, 26 March 1835.

ON the receipt of Viscount Palmerston's circular despatch of the 29th of October last, I addressed a note to the Mexican government, requesting that measures might be taken to obtain the information desired by that despatch relative to the public museums and libraries of this country, for the use of the Committee of the House of Commons; and I have received a note in answer from the minister for foreign affairs, informing me that instructions have been circulated to the governments of the states, and to the directors of the national museum and library in Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining the required information in the most authentic manner, and with as little delay as possible.

11. MEXICO.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Pakenham.*

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

12. FRANKFORT.

(12.)—FRANKFORT.

Thomas Cartwright, Esq., to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Frankfort, 18 July 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the replies to the queries transmitted to me in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 29th of October last, respecting the Museums and Libraries at Frankfort.

I have, &c.
(signed) Thomas Cartwright.

(Enclosure 1, in No. 12.)

MUSEUM.

1. Is there a National Museum devoted to the Arts, Antiquities, or Natural History in Frankfort?

There are two national museums at Frankfort on the Maine:

- (a) The one is for the fine arts, and is called the Institution of Staedel, because it was founded by a gentleman of that name.
(b) The other is for natural history, the Senkenberg Museum. There is also a collection of coins, which is connected with the national library.

2. Under whose control and direction are they placed?

(a) The Institution of Staedel was founded by Johann Friedrich Staedel, a merchant, who died on the 2d of March 1816, and bequeathed to it about 1,300,000 florins. It is placed under the control of five directors, who, upon the secession of one of their number, themselves elect his successor. These directors have been invested by the founder with unlimited full powers, to conduct the affairs of the institution, in conformity with the stipulations of the charter.

(b) The Senkenberg Museum is placed under the direction of the acting members of the society, who hold meetings at stated periods for this purpose.

(c) The collection of coins is deposited at the public library, and is placed under the same control with that establishment.

3. How many directors are attached to them, and what are their salaries?

(a) The Institution of Staedel for the Fine Arts:—The governors undertake the direction of the institution. They receive no salary. Under them are placed, a director for the collections, who, as such, receives a salary of 1,000 florins; and an inspector, who receives 1,700 florins annually, besides an apartment free of expense.

(b) The Senkenberg Museum:—Two of the members of this society conduct the affairs of the institution. They receive no salary.

4. Into what departments are they divided?

(a) The Institution of Staedel for the Fine Arts, contains collections of sculpture, paintings, drawings and sketches (about 10,000), engravings (about 30,000), books relating to the fine arts (from 2,000 to 3,000 vols).

(b) The Senkenberg Museum comprises the three kingdoms of nature, and is accordingly classified into the several established departments.

5. What are the general annual expenses?

(a) The Institution of Staedel for the Fine Arts:—The annual expenses of this entire establishment amount to 35,000 florins, a part of which is applied to the support of the academy connected with this institution. About 15,000 florins are annually appropriated to the augmentation of the collections, of which 2,000 florins are expended in books.

(b) The Senkenberg Museum:—The annual expenses of this establishment amount to 4,800 florins.

6. Out of what funds are they defrayed?

(a) The Institution of Staedel for the Fine Arts:—The funds with which the expenses of this establishment are defrayed, consist in the capital bequeathed to it by its founder, and which is placed under the control of the administration.

(b) The Senkenberg Museum:—The funds for this establishment are derived from an annual grant of 1,500 florins out of the public treasury, and from the contributions of the members of the society, who pay annually 11 florins.

7. Who are the principal directors at present?

(a) The Institution of Staedel for the Fine Arts:—The present director of the several galleries is the professor of painting, Mr. Philip Veit.

(b) The Senkenberg Museum:—The principal directors are, the Senator Von Heyden, and M. Kretschmar, M. D.

8. What the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public?

(a) The Institution of Staedel is open to the public gratis. The rooms containing the collections of sculpture and paintings are open to the public four times a week, each time for two hours; the library of the institution once a week, for two hours.

(b) The Senkenberg Museum is open to the public gratis, twice a week, each time for two hours. The members of the society have access to it every afternoon, with the exception of Sundays.

Enclosure 1,
in No. 12.

LIBRARY.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

12. FRANKFORT.

1. How many Public Libraries are there at Frankfort?

Besides the libraries connected with the two establishments above mentioned, and several small collections of books belonging to various public institutions; such as the Physical and Polytechnical Societies, the Gymnasium, the Freemasons' Lodge, and the Medical Institution at the Senkenberg Museum; there is one great public library, the "Stadt Bibliothek."

2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries?

This library is entrusted to the care of two librarians, one of whom receives a salary of 600 florins, the other of 400 florins.

3. What is the annual expense of books?

2,565 florins are annually expended in books and binding.

4. What the general annual expenses?

The entire annual expenses amount to 4,350 florins, and 60 florins for coins. The necessary supply of fuel is furnished gratis, from the forests belonging to the town.

5. Out of what fund are they paid?

Of these expenses, 4,000 florins are contributed by the public treasury, and the remainder is furnished by the interest of such capitals as have been at different times bequeathed to the library for that purpose.

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?

The library is open to the public four days in the week; twice for two hours, and twice for one hour. Every burgher is entitled to receive books upon furnishing a receipt for them. Strangers can only receive books through the recommendation of burghers, and upon depositing a sum of money. All persons, whether natives or foreigners, are at liberty to read and study at the library, provided they do not take the books home.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present?

The present librarians are Dr. Böhmer and Dr. Eyssen.

8. What is the number of volumes in each?

This library contains 50,000 volumes of printed books.

9. What the number of manuscripts?

Five hundred volumes of manuscripts; of which 20 are Abyssinian, 12 Turkish and Persian, 6 Hebrew, 2 Indian and Burmese, and the rest German, Latin, and the modern languages.

10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally?

The government of the public library is conducted by three members of the senate, who hold a meeting once a month, and address to the senate such propositions as they may conceive it necessary to be adopted as regulations.

11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?

In the preface to the following work, "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Publicæ Mœno Francofurtensis: Francofurti, 1728, 4to." will be found some notices respecting the library. A new description of the library is at present in progress.

12. What is the number of provincial libraries?

There are no further public libraries within the territory of the free city of Frankfort.

13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?

The national library is placed under the supreme superintendence of a special commission of the chief authorities of the state, which is composed of three senators.

(Enclosure 2, in No. 12.)

(Translation.)

Enclosure 2,
in No. 12.

SUPPLEMENTARY and Circumstantial Minutes respecting the Senkenberg Society for Natural History.

THIS institution of the free city of Frankfort comprises the following departments:

1. A Botanical Garden and Green-house, the latter subdivided into separate compartments for the warm and the cold culture of plants, and an anatomical school, with the different collections of preparations required for the lectures.

N. B.—These establishments were founded in 1769, by Johann Christian von Senkenberg, Physicus, and practical physician in this city, and they are governed by a body of directors, who elect their own members in case of a vacancy, and over whom the physicians of the town preside, in virtue of the provisions stipulated by the founder.

2. A Museum of Natural History, for Zoology, Mineralogy and Botany.

These various branches are scientifically treated by a society which was founded on the 22d November 1817, by a small number of physicians and naturalists, under the name of the Senkenberg Society for Natural History. This society met with great encouragement on the part of the public, and was promoted to an independent establishment in virtue of the recognition and support of the High Senate.

(a) The Senkenberg Society for Natural History is composed of active and honorary members. All pay an annual subscription of 11 florins. The active members undertake the management of the scientific labours, and meet once every month for the purpose of making and receiving communications on all branches of natural history.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

12. FRANKFORT.

(b) All the members assemble once a year (on the first Sunday of the month of May), and hold a public meeting, at which an account is laid before the Senate and the public of all that has been done during the past year.

(c) The extensive buildings which were erected in 1819 and 1828, for containing the scientific collections, were constructed by means of general contributions, made on the part of the wealthy inhabitants.

(d) The entire institution is placed under the control of a board of directors, at the head of which stand, as directors, the Senator Von Heyden, Dr. Kretschmar, M. D.; as Secretaries, Dr. Mappes, M. D., and Dr. Sömmering, M. D. These, as well as the other active members, receive no salary for their labours, but, on the contrary, pay an annual contribution in common with the rest.

(e) The number of contributing members amounts to about 300, whose contributions amount to 3,300 florins; to this, the High Senate contributes out of the public treasury 1,500 florins, making a total of 4,800 florins. This fund is employed in the support of the workmen employed on the collections, the payment of the interest, and a sinking fund for procuring specimens and remunerating a Professor of Natural History (principally Zoology), which post is at present held by the director, Dr. Kretschmar, M. D., who receives for his lectures an annual salary of 1,000 florins. If the means of the society prove insufficient for extraordinary emergencies, a subscription is raised among the public, and in this manner considerable sums have already been obtained.

(f) The collections in every branch have increased so considerably that they may be reckoned amongst the richest and most important. They therefore stand in no proportion to the means and funds of the society; and it must be observed, in addition to this declaration, that the collections, owing to the scientific travels of Dr. Edward Rüppell in the North of Africa, which he undertook during a period of 10 years, at his own expense, for the benefit of the Museum, have been rendered remarkably complete and interesting.

(g) No branch of natural history has been neglected, and each branch has its committee, selected from amongst the active members, which committee conducts the affairs of its section.

(h) The collections are open to the public at large on two appointed days of the week; the teachers and scholars of the public schools have access to them as often as they may wish, and the members of the society at all times.

3. A separate society has been formed in the Museum for Natural History, which has for its object the study of natural philosophy and chemistry, and is composed for the most part of the members of the original society, who pay an annual contribution of 10 florins for that purpose. The funds thus obtained are exclusively devoted to the purchase of physical instruments, the promotion of chemical and physical lectures, and the payment of a salary to a lecturer on those sciences.

4. The extensive library of the society is kept in the principal building, and is superintended by a special librarian, M. Fresenius, M. D., who is at the same time keeper of the archives of the institution.

5. The aforesaid administration of the institutions, founded by Dr. Von Senkenberg, appoints a lecturer on anatomy in the person of Dr. Mappes, M. D., and a lecturer on botany in the person of Dr. Fresenius, allowing them a salary, which is paid out of their own funds, furnished by the interest of the capital bequeathed to the establishment for that purpose by its founder.

(13.)—SAXONY.

13. SAXONY.

The Honourable *F. R. Forbes* to Viscount *Palmerston*.

(Extract.)

Dresden, 12 May 1835.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing to your Lordship answers to the questions concerning the state of the National Museum and Libraries in Saxony, which were transmitted to you by Mr. Hawes, the Member for Lambeth, as required for the use of a Committee of the House of Commons.

All the collections in Dresden are opened twice a week, on stated days, to the public, but not more than a certain number of persons are admitted at the same time to some of them, where there are many small articles of value. The Picture Gallery is open twice a week to every one of all classes; on other days tickets may be procured for parties of six persons, on paying 1 s. each.

F. R. Forbes.

(Enclosure in No. 13.)

Enclosure in
No. 13.

THERE is no National Museum in Saxony, but the following collections are at Dresden:

1. Picture Gallery:—One director, M. Matthai; two inspectors, Messrs. Schmidt and Tenner. Their joint salaries amount to 1,200 dollars, equal to 180 l.
2. Gallery of Antiques:—One director, M. Hase; salary 300 dollars, equal to 45 l.
3. Collection of Medals:—One director, M. Hase; salary 300 dollars, equal to 45 l.
4. Cabinet of Natural History:—Two inspectors, Messrs. Reichenbach and Thieneman; joint salaries 1,300 dollars, equal to 195 l.

5. Collection

5. Collection of Physical and Mathematical Instruments:—Two inspectors, Messrs. Lohrmann and Blochmann; joint salaries 1,000 dollars, equal to 150 *l*.
 6. Historical Museum:—One inspector, M. Brietze; salary 400 dollars, equal to 60 *l*.
 7. Collection of the Copies of Antiques in Plaster of Paris:—One inspector, M. Mathai; salary 300 dollars, equal to 45 *l*.
 8. Collection of Engravings:—One inspector, M. Frenzel; salary 500 dollars, equal to 75 *l*.

The sum of 3,000 dollars, equal to 450 *l*., is allowed annually by the State for the support of the above collections, which are open to the public twice a week, and are to be seen on other days by parties of six persons, each paying 1 *s*.

9. The Jewel Office:—Two inspectors, Messrs. Landsberg and Schulze; joint salaries 1,100 dollars, equal to 165 *l*.

10. Armoury:—Two inspectors, Messrs. Hänisch and Meitzner; joint salaries 1,200 dollars, equal to 180 *l*.

Not including the small libraries belonging to each large school, and which are not under the inspection of government, there are in Saxony but two public libraries, at Dresden and at Leipzig.

At the library at Dresden there are, one librarian, M. Falkenstein, salary, 1,000 dollars, equal to 150 *l*.; one sub-librarian, vacant, salary 600 dollars, equal to 90 *l*.; two secretaries, Messrs. Klemm and Krauckling, joint salaries 700 dollars, equal to 105 *l*.

The sum of 2,500 dollars, equal to 375 *l*., is allowed yearly for buying books, binding, &c. The expenses of the library are defrayed by the State.

The number of volumes is	-	-	-	-	300,000
Manuscripts	-	-	-	-	2,700
Dissertations	-	-	-	-	150,000

The library together with the above collections are the entailed property (Fidei Commiss) of the Crown of Saxony, which can neither be sold nor removed out of the country.

All these collections are under the control of the Minister of the Interior.

The directors and inspectors are bound to make a yearly report of the state of these collections, which however is not published. There are printed catalogues of all the collections, excepting those of natural history and of engravings.

The Library at Leipzig (which is principally intended for the use of the university) is under the control of the Minister of Worship: it is superintended by a librarian, M. Gersdorf, whose salary is 600 dollars, equal to 90 *l*.

The number of volumes is	-	-	-	-	110,000
Manuscripts	-	-	-	-	2,000

The libraries are open every day to the public.

(14.)—SWITZERLAND.

D. R. Morier, Esq. to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Bern, 26 June 1835.

IN compliance with the commands contained in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 29th October last, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a translation of the answers returned by the Bernese Government to the demand for information respecting the Museums and Public Libraries of this country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. R. Morier.*

(Enclosure in No. 14.)

(Translation.)

Memorandum.—INFORMATION relative to the State of the National Museums and Libraries in *Bern*.

MUSEUM.

1. Is there a National Museum devoted to the Arts, Antiquities or Natural History in the capital of Bern?

The corporation of Bern possesses a Museum of Natural History, included in which, are a small ethnographic collection, and some antiquities found in the canton.

2. Under whose control and direction is it placed?

It is under the direction and inspection of a committee chosen for that purpose by the magistrates of the town.

3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries?

The museum committee consists of a president and four members; their services are gratis. The household servants, appointed by the committee, are the only persons paid.

4. Into what departments is it divided?

The several members are charged with the superintendence of the different divisions of the natural kingdom; and the conduct of the general affairs is equally divided among them.

14. SWITZERLAND.

Enclosure in
No. 14.

Appendix, No. 32.
Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

13. SAXONY.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

14. SWITZERLAND.

5. What are the general annual expenses ?

About 1,500 Swiss francs (90 *l.*), of which 400 (24 *l.*) is expended in wages to servants.

6. Out of what funds are they defrayed ?

Out of the funds of the town council.

7. Who are the principal directors at present ?

The committee at present consist of, president, M. Stüder, sen.; quæstor, M. Von Wagner; zoological, M. Ischarner; mineralogical, M. Stüder, jun.; botanical, M. Feuter.

8. What are the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the Museum ?

The Museum is open to the public gratis, in summer thrice, and in winter twice a week; it is also open at any other time, at the discretion of the servants in waiting.

LIBRARY.

1. How many public libraries are there in the capital of Bern ?

There are, one public town library, and several smaller collections; one clerical library, one medical library, one for the students generally. We confine ourselves to the town library, as the three latter are to be considered rather in the light of private libraries.

2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries ?

One head librarian, salary 500 *S.f.* (30 *l.*); two under librarians, salaries each 200 *S.f.* (12 *l.*)

3. What is the annual expense of books ?

About 2,800 *S.f.* (168 *l.*), including carriage and binding.

4. What are the general annual expenses ?

Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swiss francs	2,800	-	-	£. 168
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	54
Attendance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	12
Furniture, warming, sweeping and other small services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	42

TOTAL Swiss francs - - - - 4,600 - - £. 276

5. Out of what fund are they paid ?

By the customary annual contributions :

1. From the municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swiss francs	2,000
2. Subscription of the cantonal government on account of the university	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,600
3. Capital and rent of houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900
4. Money taken from visitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

Swiss francs 4,600

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public ?

The enclosed regulation gives the following information upon this point. Every inhabitant of the city, whether citizen or not, can buy the right of making use of the library, once for all, for 10 Swiss francs (about 12 *s. 2 d.* English), without any further yearly payment. Ecclesiastics pay only six francs.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present ?

Not answered.

8. What is the number of volumes ?

About 35,000.

9. What is the number of manuscripts ?

About 1,050; viz., philological, classical and historical, in general, in the collection of Bongars, 800. Swiss, for the most part historical, 250.

10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally ?

The town library is under the direction of a commission of six members (including the head librarian), and a president.

This commission decides upon the purchase of books proposed (1,200 Swiss francs being dedicated to that of books proposed by the university professors). It deliberates on the interests and improvements of the collections entrusted to it (among which is a tolerably valuable collection of coins), examines the accounts, &c.

11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them ?

No. The accounts are sent in to the town magistrates for their examination and approval. A separate account being furnished to the department of education, of the contribution of the cantonal government. Reports are published, but irregularly, and from time to time only.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

(15.)—SWEDEN.

Sir *Edward C. Disbrowe* to Viscount *Palmerston*.

MY LORD,

Stockholm, 29 July 1835.

15. SWEDEN.

No. 1.

No. 2.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's circular of the 29th of last October, I have obtained, through the kind offices of the Swedish Government, a Report on the state of the National Libraries in Sweden, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

I beg also to transmit a memorandum which contains answers to the questions drawn up by the Committee of the House of Commons, and forwarded to me by your Lordship.

As to the answers to the questions relating to "National" Museums, none can be returned, for there are no establishments of this nature existing in Sweden.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Disbrowe*.

(Enclosure 1, in No. 15.)

REPORT on the State of the National Libraries in *Sweden*.

Notices sur les Bibliothèques Publiques en Suède.

LES bibliothèques publiques à Stockholm, c'est-à-dire, celles qui certains jours de la semaine sont ouvertes au public sont :

Enclosure 1,
in No. 15.

1°. La Bibliothèque Royale dans l'aile septentrionale du château, qui est ouverte les avant-midi tous les jours ouvrables excepté Samedi.

La Bibliothèque Royale, de même que les Archives, fut fondée par Gustave I., qui après la Réformation, envoya à cet effet un savant faire le tour de toutes les provinces du royaume, pour recueillir et transmettre à Stockholm toutes les collections de livres et de manuscrits, qui avaient appartenu aux monastères sécularisés. En même tems, un autre savant fut envoyé en Allemagne, pour demander les conseils de Luther et de Melancthon en matière religieuse, et pour acheter et faire parvenir en Suède tous les ouvrages intéressans. Après avoir été considérablement augmentée par les successeurs de Gustave I., et principalement par son petit fils le grand Gustave Adolphe, la Bibliothèque Royale fut, en 1621, donnée par ce dernier à l'Université d'Upsal, et peut être considérée comme le premier fond de sa bibliothèque. La savante Christine, fille et successeur du grand Gustave Adolphe, commença de former une nouvelle bibliothèque des livres qu'on avait à double et des collections qui, pendant la guerre de trente ans, étaient, comme butin, échues en partage à la couronne. Comme la Reine ne regardait point aux frais, la Bibliothèque devint bientôt fort considérable, et surtout riche en manuscrits d'anciens auteurs classiques. Elle fut, cependant, en assez grande partie dispersée, soit par les dons faits par la Reine elle-même à l'Université d'Åbo, fondée par elle, et à la Bibliothèque du Gymnase de Strenguäs, soit par la permission qu'elle accordait aux savans étrangers qu'elle avait faits venir, de choisir dans sa bibliothèque ce qui pourrait leur être de quelque utilité dans leurs travaux, soit enfin par suite de la mesure prise par elle, lors de son départ de la Suède, d'amener une grande partie de cette bibliothèque à Rome, où elle se trouve encore et fait une collection à part dans la Bibliothèque du Vatican. Ce qui en reste fut, cependant, assez considérable pour servir de fond à une nouvelle collection. Charles X., successeur de Christine, ne négligea aucune occasion de l'augmenter pendant son regne court mais victorieux, et les bibliothèques qui tombèrent entre ses mains lors de ses victoires en Pologne et en Danemarck, y fournirent de riches contingens. Cette collection si considérable fut, cependant, presque entièrement détruite, lorsqu'en 1697, au mois d'Avril, un incendie dévasta le Château de Stockholm. Pendant les longues et malheureuses guerres qui suivirent ce désastre, on ne pût ajouter que fort peu aux débris qu'on avait réussi à en sauver; et la seule augmentation quelque peu considérable qu'elle reçut, fut, lorsque, à cause de l'invasion Russe en Livonie, la Bibliothèque de l'Académie de Pernau fut, en 1710, transférée à Stockholm. La Bibliothèque Royale date, cependant, du regne de Charles XI. et de Charles XII., l'époque de son organisation régulière et d'un plan arrêté pour son augmentation successive, puisque ce ne fut qu'alors qu'elle obtint une allocation annuelle, quoique peu considérable, pour l'achat de livres et un nombre suffisant d'employés pour en avoir soin. Elle s'accrût lentement, mais sans interruption, pendant la majeure partie du dernier siècle, mais, vers sa fin, elle reçut comme un don du ci-devant Roi, Gustave IV. Adolphe, toute la bibliothèque privée du Roi Gustave III., et de plus, une augmentation très considérable pour l'achat de livres ainsi qu'un plus grand nombre d'employés mieux salariés. Par suite de cette amélioration la Bibliothèque Royale continua à s'accroître peu-à-peu, lorsqu'en

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

15. SWEDEN.

lorsqu'en 1823 les Etats Généraux triplèrent la somme allouée et la mirent ainsi en cas de pouvoir disposer de 3,000 rix de banque pour l'augmentation de ces collections. Mais comme cette somme est certainement très minime dans l'état actuel de la littérature Européenne, et le serait encore d'avantage si la Bibliothèque Royale ne s'était point limitée à n'acheter de préférence que des ouvrages sur la politique, l'histoire, la géographie et la statistique, les ouvrages ayant pour objet les sciences, proprement dites, et les beaux arts, ont dû être mis de côté, comme en général très coûteux et dont l'achat dépasserait par conséquent les ressources de la bibliothèque. Mais comme l'Académie Royale des Sciences, selon que le lui permettent ses moyens, fait acheter ceux-là pour sa Bibliothèque, et que l'Académie de Peinture et de Sculpture en fait de même quant à ceux-ci, l'homme de lettres et l'artiste sont toujours à même de consulter les ouvrages d'un prix plus élevé qui viennent de paraître, malgré que les bibliothèques des institutes précitées, (dont celle de l'Académie des Sciences est très considérable), ne soient point publiques; on a jugé superflu d'avoir dans la même villes des duplicata de pareils ouvrages.

Outre l'augmentation régulière que la Bibliothèque Royale est dans le cas de faire annuellement, elle continue d'être enrichie aujourd'hui comme autrefois par la munificence des particuliers et de l'état. Sa Majesté le Roi lui a donné plusieurs témoignages de la sienne, et encore dernièrement par le don de l'ouvrage de Denon sur l'Egypte. Sa Majesté a en outre fait acheter, aux frais de l'état, la collection de manuscrits et de livres en langue Turque et Arabe, recueillie dans l'Orient par notre compatriote le voyageur Docteur Hedenborg, ainsi que la collection faite par lui de livres écrits en langue nouvelle Grecque, et qui, sans contredit, est la plus grande, si non la seule, qui existe en Suède. Il faut aussi mentionner ici avec reconnaissance que la Bibliothèque Royale a dans les derniers tems reçu de l'Angleterre des dons d'un grand prix, tels que du feu George IV. le Catalogue de la Bibliothèque Royale de Windsor, de la Commission de Records toute la précieuse collection d'archives publiée par elle, et en outre plusieurs dons de moindre conséquence faits par les auteurs Anglais.

La Bibliothèque Royale est surtout riche en manuscrits concernant l'ancienne littérature du Nord et l'histoire. La collection de chroniques d'Islande et des anciens lois des peuples du Nord, surtout de celles de la Suède en général et celles autrefois en vigueur dans plusieurs de ses provinces, mérite la considération que lui ont accordée les savans tant dans le rapport de l'antiquité que du nombre des manuscrits. A cette collection se lie celle très considérable de diplomes au nombre de 16,500, que l'antiquaire du royaume, le conseiller de Chancellerie Liljegren, secouru par une subvention des fonds de l'état à commencé à faire imprimer et dont deux volumes ont déjà paru.

Le nombre des livres imprimés est de 70,000 et celui des manuscrits de 2,500 volumes sans compter les 16,500 diplomes. Cette bibliothèque formée de la manière susmentionnée, doit nécessairement avoir plusieurs lacunes très considérables, même pour les tems anciens, et que ses ressources pécuniaires lui permettront guères de remplir maintenant. Elle est riche surtout en ouvrages concernant la littérature et l'histoire de la Suède ainsi qu'en belles lettres Françaises. La Bibliothèque Royale reçoit gratis un exemplaire de tout ce qui s'imprime en Suède. Les employés y attachés sont, un Bibliothécaire ayant un appointement de 1,800 écus de banque, un premier adjoint avec 800 écus, et un second adjoint avec 400 écus d'appointemens. Le bibliothécaire actuel est M. P. A. Wallmark; 1^{er} adjoint M. A. J. Arvedson, et 2^d adjoint M. J. E. Rydgvist. Le Chancelier de la Cour est le chef immédiat de la bibliothèque. Elle est ouverte au public tous les jours ouvrables entre 11 et 2 heures, excepté Samedi, et s'étant procuré l'autorisation du Chancelier de la Cour on peut en emprunter des livres. Il n'est point prescrit de publier chaque année une relation sur l'état de la Bibliothèque, puisque celle-ci ne contiendrait pour la plupart que l'énumération des livres qu'on avait fait venir de l'étranger pendant le courant de l'année; mais lorsqu'il a été question d'augmenter les fonds alloués à la bibliothèque, ou le nombre des employés ou leurs appointemens, on a fait de pareilles relations de même que toutes les fois que le Chancelier de la Cour en a donné l'ordre.

2°. Outre la Bibliothèque Royale il y en a encore une à Stockholm à la disposition du public, et qui, quoiqu'elle n'est plus ouverte au public à quelque jour fixe de la semaine, est cependant toujours accessible aux savans et aux amateurs aussitôt qu'ils en font la demande à M. Liljegren, Antiquaire du Royaume. C'est la Bibliothèque dite de Benzeltstjerna Engeström, fondée par le Secrétaire d'Etat et Directeur des Postes, M. Benzeltstjerna, oncle du feu le Ministre d'Etat d'Engeström, et erigée par lui, ainsi que la maison où elle est placée, en majorat pour la famille de son neveu. Le Secrétaire d'Etat Benzeltstjerna était fils d'un des trois savans frères Benzelius, qui se succéderent au siège de l'Archevêché d'Upsal, et il avait hérité d'eux ainsi que de son grand-père (qui fut aussi Archevêque et distingué par son érudition), outre son amour de la littérature, des collections d'un grand prix, tant de livres que surtout de manuscrits traitant de l'histoire de Suède, et qui furent augmentés par lui à grands frais durant sa longue carrière. Le Ministre d'Etat d'Engeström, qui passa une grande partie de sa vie dans l'étranger, et en missions près des Cours d'Autriche, de Prusse et de la Grande Bretagne, ne négligea aucune occasion qui se présenta à lui d'ajouter au trésor dont il avait hérité, non seulement tout ce que la presse offrait de remarquable dans les pays susmentionnés, qui pouvait servir à jeter du jour sur leur situation politique et statisque, mais encore les productions les plus insignifiantes, aussitôt que, sous quelque rapport, elles pouvaient servir à caractériser les tems et les nations. Sous ce rapport ce bibliothèque peut être considérée unique en Suède dans son genre pour l'époque de 1786 à 1806. Comme Ministre d'Etat et des Affaires Etrangères depuis 1810 jusqu'à 1823 il

fit pour sa bibliothèque plusieurs acquisitions précieuses de livres et de manuscrits, et sa plus chère occupation pendant ses momens de loisir fut de les mettre en ordre. Le nombre de volumes de cette bibliothèque peut être évalué à 12,000, et celui de la collection de manuscrits, qui est très riche en matériaux pour la Biographie Suédoise, à 3,000.

Outre les bibliothèques susmentionnées des Académies des Sciences, et de Peinture et de Sculpture, l'Académie Suédoise possède une bibliothèque nombreuse et choisie surtout en fait d'histoire et de littérature de la Suède. Cette bibliothèque est un don du négociant Lindahl à Norköping, qui voua presque toute sa vie ainsi que sa fortune à la former. Ainsi que celles des autres Académies, cette bibliothèque n'est point expressément ouverte au public, mais le bibliothécaire de même que ceux des autres bibliothèques se fait un plaisir de rendre ses trésors accessibles à quiconque voudra les consulter.

Après avoir terminé ces brièves notices sur les principales bibliothèques de la capitale, il reste à fournir quelques renseignemens sur celles en province; ce sont, 1°. Les bibliothèques des universités; et 2°. Celles des gymnases.

La Bibliothèque de l'Université d'Upsal est la plus grande des bibliothèques qui existent en Suède. Elle peut être considérée comme fondée par le Grand Gustave Adolphe, par le don considérable qu'il lui fit l'an 1621, et la somme annuelle qu'il alloua à son agrandissement. Son acte de donation, en date du 7 Juillet 1621, prescrit en même tems qu'un des professeurs doit être bibliothécaire, et qu'on devait bâtir une maison pour y placer la bibliothèque une disposition qui cependant n'a été effectué que ces derniers tems, par suite de la munificence du Roi actuel. La grande bibliothèque prise à Wurzburg, en 1631, pas les armes Suédoises fut aussi en partie donnée, par Gustave Adolphe, à la Bibliothèque d'Upsal. Par ces donations royales ainsi que par plusieurs autres, faits jusqu'à nos jours par des particuliers, de collections précieuses de livres et de manuscrits, cette bibliothèque est parvenue au rang éminent qu'elle occupe maintenant parmi celles du Nord. Outre les fonds fixés pour l'achat annuel de livres, elle peut encore disposer à cet effet du droit payé à la caisse de la bibliothèque par chaque étudiant, lors de son enrégistrement comme Civis Academicus, ce qui est le plus considérable de ses revenus. Elle est ouverte tous le jours ouvrables, et tout étudiant peut en emprunter des livres, sur la caution d'un professeur, ou quelque autre personne de marque. Le nombre de volumes imprimés est de 100,000, et celui des manuscrits de 6,000. Un catalogue imprimé, en 2 volumes, en quarto, a été publié en 1814, par le Professeur P. F. Aurivillius.

La Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lund fut fondée en même tems que cette université, par Charles X., lorsque les provinces conquises du Danemarck, la Scanie, le Halland et le Blekinge furent réunies à la Suède en 1660. Cette Université était principalement destinée au service de la jeunesse des dites provinces, pour laquelle Upsal était regardé comme étant trop éloignée. La Bibliothèque de Lund possède environ 40,000 volumes. Elle est administrée de la même manière que celle d'Upsal, et ses revenus sont de la même nature. Après le bibliothécaire l'administration des deux bibliothèques est gérée par le Sénat Académique, ou le Consistoire de l'Académie, lequel a pour chef suprême le Chancelier, Son Altesse Royale le Prince Royal.

Les gymnases occupent un degré intermédiaire entre les écoles de première classe et les universités. Ils possèdent des bibliothèques formées et augmentées de même manière que cell s des universités, c'est-à-dire, par donations faites par des particuliers, et des achats annuels, proportionnés à leurs ressources. En exceptant le gymnase nouvellement fondé à Stockholm, qui n'a pas encore eu le tems de former une bibliothèque, il y en a à Calmar, Gefle, Gothembourg, Hernösand, Linköping, Skara, Strenguäs, Westerås, Wexiö et Wisby, en tout 11. Un des instituteurs occupe en même tems la place de bibliothécaire, et comme, à l'exception de Gefle, les gymnases sont fondés dans les villes où résident les évêques, ils sont, de même que leurs bibliothèques, soumis à la surintendance des évêques et des consistoires. Ces bibliothèques, de même que celles des universités, sont ouvertes au public certains jours de la semaine, et les étudiants peuvent y emprunter des livres. Parmi ces bibliothèques il y en a plusieurs qui sont très considérables; celle de Linköping est surtout riche en manuscrits sur l'histoire de la Suède, et en nouveaux ouvrages d'un grand prix sur l'histoire naturelle; celle de Westerås possède plusieurs livres très anciens. La Bibliothèque de Skara, dont il a paru un catalogue imprimé, contient 11,000 volumes, dont plusieurs ouvrages précieux en fait de littérature moderne; celle de Strenguäs est aussi très remarquable; elle fut fondée par la Reine Christine, qui lui fit un don de la majeure partie des livres pris à Olmütz, pendant la guerre de trente ans, ainsi que plusieurs qui appartenaient à sa bibliothèque privée. Elle est aussi riche en paleotypes.

Le nombre de bibliothèques publiques en Suède, sans compter celles de la capitale, est donc de 13; nombre, qui comparé à la population du pays et à la faible fraction de cette population qui est à même de se vouer à des occupations littéraires, doit être regardé comme assez considérable.

(Enclosure 2, in No. 15.)

NATIONAL LIBRARIES IN SWEDEN.

1. How many public Libraries are there in the capital of Sweden?—One; the Royal Library, situated in the King's palace. There is also a library called Benzielstjerna

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

15. SWEDEN.

Engeström, founded by private individuals, to which persons are admitted on recommendation; but this library cannot strictly be called national.

2. How many librarians attached to it, and what are their salaries?—One librarian and two assistants: the librarian receives about 150*l.* a year; the first assistant, 65*l.*; and the second, 33*l.*

3. What is the annual expense of books?—250 *l.*

4. What the general annual expenses?—500 *l.*

5. Out of what fund are they paid?—A grant from the Diet.

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?—It is open to the public every day, excepting Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, between 11 and 2 o'clock; and books are lent out on respectable recommendation, and under the authority of the chancellor of the court.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present?—Mr. P. A. Wallmark, Mr. A. J. Arvedson, and Mr. J. E. Rydgvist.

8. What is the number of volumes in the Royal Library?—70,000.

9. What the number of manuscripts?—2,500 manuscript volumes; 16,500 manuscript diplomas.

10. What is the nature of the government of this institution generally?—The Royal Library is under the principal direction of the chancellor of the court, who is the responsible administrator, and from whom all bye-laws emanate.

11. Are there any annual or printed accounts relating to the Royal Library?—It is not usual to publish annual reports, and they seldom appear, except on the occasion of an appeal to the Diet for an increased grant of money.

12. What is the number of provincial libraries?—Thirteen.

13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?—Two of these libraries are at the Universities of Upsala and Lund; both are considerable, and that of Upsala the largest in Sweden. These libraries are kept up and increased by an annual grant from the State, and by a fee paid by each student on entering the university. They are open every day, and each student can borrow books on the responsibility of a professor, or of some respectable person. There is one librarian at each university, and the administration rests with the University Senate, ("Sénat Académique,") the supreme chief of which is the chancellor, now the Prince Royal of Sweden.

There are also public libraries in those provincial towns where large public schools, called "Gymnases," are established, of which there are 11. These libraries are founded by private individuals, and are kept up much in the same way as those at the universities. They are under the direction of the bishops and chapters, and are accessible to the public each day in the week. The students can borrow books.

(16.)—SPAIN.

George Villiers, Esq., to Viscount Palmerston.

16. SPAIN.

My Lord,

San Ildefonso, 9 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a translation of the answers, which I have received from the Minister of the Interior to the queries, contained in your Lordship's circular despatch, dated October 29th, 1834, respecting National Museums existing in Madrid.

The answers to the queries respecting Public Libraries and Archives existing in Spain being very voluminous, I have thought it expedient to reduce them into the tabular statement which I herewith enclose.

The statement contains returns from the principal towns in Spain possessed of public libraries. Several returns, however, I find to be still wanting; and it is my intention to make a renewed application to the Minister of the Interior upon the subject, that I may be enabled to transmit to your Lordship a perfectly complete document for the information of the House of Commons.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Villiers.*

(Enclosure 1, in No. 16.)

NATIONAL MUSEUMS IN SPAIN.

Royal Academy of History, at Madrid.

Enclosure 1,
in No. 16.

QUERIES relative to the state of National Museums in Foreign Countries, and their Answers as regards this Institution.

1. Is there a National Museum devoted to the Arts, Antiquities or Natural History in the capital of Spain?

Limiting

Limiting ourselves to the subject of antiquities (the only point in the query having reference to our institution), the Royal Academy possesses a collection of antiquities, and continues to collect all such as are within its reach, with the view of establishing a National Museum. In the Royal Library also there is a collection of antiquities.

2. Under whose control and direction is it placed?

The collection of antiquities hitherto has been placed in the library of the Academy, under whose control and direction the National Museum will be placed when it is established.

3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries?

The Academy has but one director in conformity with its statutes, and he, as such, receives no salary from the State.

4. Into what departments is it divided?

The Academy preserves such antiquities as have already been collected in its apartments.

5. What are the general annual expenses?

The expenses of the Academy amount to 80,000 reals (about 800*l.* sterling), which at present are assigned to it for its support.

6. Out of what fund are they defrayed?

The expenses of the Academy are defrayed out of the sum destined for its support, payable by the Royal Treasury.

7. Who are the principal directors at present?

The present director of the Academy is D. Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, Procer of the Realm.

8. What are the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the Museum?

The entrance to the Academy is not public, but permission is given with pleasure to the studious, whether native or foreign, and its library, its collection of coins and antiquities are much visited.

Madrid, March 1, 1835.

Royal Conservatory of Arts, at Madrid.

ANSWERS to Queries relative to the state of National Museums in Foreign Countries, as regards the above Institution.

1. There exists in Madrid an establishment dedicated to the industrial or mechanical arts, under the name of the Royal Conservatory of Arts.

2. It is dependent upon the Ministry of the Interior, and is under the immediate control of a director, according to a decree, No. 1, August 18, 1824.

3. It has one sole director, and without salary.

4. It is divided into three departments, or embraces three principal objects:

1stly. A conservatory, properly so called; that is to say, a collection or depository of machines, apparatus, and artistical manufactures, together with a scientific workshop.

2dly. Schools of geometry, physics, mechanics, chemistry and geometrical drawing, the whole with immediate reference to the arts or trades, and in conformity with the plan and regulations inclosed and marked No. 2.

3dly. In this establishment takes place the public exhibition of works of art, according to the instruction, marked No. 3.

5. The annual expenses of the Conservatorio amount to 190,000 reals (about 1,900*l.* sterling), divided thus: 70,000 for the Conservatory, strictly speaking, and 120,000 for the schools. Besides, every three years there is a public exhibition of works of art and distribution of rewards, consisting of gold, silver and copper medals, the total cost of which may be estimated on an average at 50,000 reals (about 500*l.* sterling), each time that there is an exhibition.

6. The funds from which these expenses are paid arise from an augmentation of half per cent. on the "balanza" (or beamage duty.)

7. The present director is D. Antonio Gutierrez, who is, at the same time, professor of the establishment.

8. There are no fixed days for the admission of the public to the Conservatorio, but whenever any person or persons present themselves, requesting to see it, it is shown to them, and every explanation given.

The lectures are public.

Madrid, Feb. 28, 1835.

(signed) *Antonio Gutierrez.*

(Annex 1, to Enclosure 1, in No. 16.)

DECREE of the King of Spain, 18 August 1824.

Ministerio de Hacienda de España.

DESEANDO el Rey nuestro Señor acelerar los progresos de la prosperidad pública en sus dominios protegiendo los ramos productivos: persuadido de que su fomento pende principalmente de la propagacion de las artes y conocimientos útiles, que no se consigue sin que la

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

la ilustracion del Gobierno forme establecimientos centrales, en donde se aprendan prácticamente las aplicaciones, y se toquen sus resultados, de cuyos medios se han valido las naciones cultas para promover su industria y llevarla al grado de perfeccion en que se halla: y enterado tambien de que en varios parages existen dispersas las máquinas e instrumentos artísticos, costeados antes de ahora por la Real munificencia, los cuales en este estado no sirven de uso ni beneficio, y reunidos con sistema pueden desde luego proporcionar sin mas dispendios el de que sus vasallos perfeccionen con facilidad las atrasadas operaciones fabriles, y se despierte en ellos el gusto á la invencion y construccion de los utensilios propios para mejorar las artes necesarias, empleando productivamente en uno y otro muchos capitales que pasan al extranjero en cambio de sus ricas manufacturas; se ha servido S. M. mandar que se organice un depósito de máquinas é instrumentos artísticos con la planta que contienen las reglas siguientes:

1ª. La mejora y adelantamiento de las operaciones industriales, tanto en las artes y oficios, como en la agricultura, forman el objeto de este establecimiento, el cual por lo mismo será publico.

2ª. Tendrá la denominacion de Real Conservatorio de Artes.

3ª. Constará de dos departamentos ó divisiones: en la una se situará el depósito de objetos artísticos; y en el otro un taller de construccion.

4ª. En la primera se colocarán máquinas en grande, modelos en pequeño, planos, descripciones y escritos de cuanto se pueda adquirir y corresponda á este objeto.

5ª. Tambien se reunirán en ella muestras de las materias primeras mas principales, ya sean de las que admiten mejora, ya de las que convenga comparar con las de distintos paises: materias elaboradas asi en el Reino como fuera; y muestras de las minas que se benefician ó se descubran, agregándose á cada cosa las noticias y datos convenientes.

6ª. Igualmente se depositarán alli los modelos, planos y descripciones que presenten los que soliciten patente ó privilegio de invencion ó introduccion de algun artefacto.

7ª. Asimismo se llevarán las máquinas, instrumentos, modelos, descripciones y noticias que en la instruccion de expedientes se presentan al Gobierno, á fin de que no se extravíen ó queden olvidados como sucede, por no haber donde colocarlos.

8ª. Se dará lugar á las máquinas, instrumentos é invenciones que donen al establecimiento los inventores y constructores, y los particulares aficionados á la prosperidad de la industria del Reino.

9ª. Estarán en ejercicio algunas máquinas que parezcan convenientes para hacer ensayos y propagar ciertas operaciones industriales, y donde podrán los particulares trabajar de su cuenta.

10. El fundamento del Real Conservatorio será el antiguo gabinete de máquinas, los modelos y objetos sueltos que existen en el departamento del fomento y balanza, y cualesquiera otros que pertenezcan á S. M. y no tengan aplicacion exclusiva.

11. En el segundo departamento habrá un Taller ú obrador para la construccion de máquinas é instrumentos con destino al Conservatorio, y para la compostura y reparacion de las que haya en él.

12. El Taller trabajará tambien en construir las máquinas é instrumentos que encarguen los particulares, pagándolas al precio que antes se contrate.

13. Se instruirán en el Taller algunos artistas en la parte de construccion de máquinas.

14. Para arreglar el régimen interior directivo del establecimiento se formará una instruccion particular.

15. Para cuidar del orden, buen gobierno, observancia de la instruccion y mejoras del establecimiento habrá un director, que será persona zelosa y posea nociones de las artes, con quien se entenderá la superioridad en lo relativo á estos puntos.

16. Será el gefe de todo, y bajo de este concepto se obedecerán sus disposiciones.

17. Este encargo será puramente de honor.

18. Habrá un encargado del Conservatorio con doce mil reales de dotacion al año: sera inteligente en el manejo de máquinas, sabrá dar explicaciones á quien se las pida, y cuidará de que todo se conserve en el mejor orden.

19. Habrá otro encargado para el Taller, que conozca las artes y posea con perfeccion la habilidad de construir máquinas, al cual por ahora no se le señala sueldo alguno por este encargo.

20. Habrá un secretario-contador-bibliotecario con la dotacion anual de doce mil reales.

21. Estará á su cargo todo lo concerniente á libros, manuscritos, índices, registros, memorias, cuenta y razon, notas sobre el estado de la industria del reino y extranjería, y las demas tareas de esta clase relativas al establecimiento. Tambien llevará el registro de las patentes de privilegio de invencion ó introduccion que se expidieren, procediendo en esto con arreglo á lo que se establezca y mande en la materia.

22. Habrá un portero con el sueldo anual de tres mil reales y el beneficio de habitacion.

23. Todas estas personas serán de nombramiento de S. M.

24. Si se necesitase un oficial para las labores del Taller, y un delineador y algun escribiente para el servicio del Conservatorio, se recibirán por solo el tiempo que sea preciso y con anuencia del director, y con la misma se les señalarán los jornales ó estipendios eventuales que parezcan arreglados.

25. Para los gastos fijos y eventuales del establecimiento se consignan por S. M. los productos que resulten de las obras que se ejecuten en el Taller; lo que rindan las patentes de privilegios exclusivos, y setenta mil reales de los productos de la mina de grafito de Marbella, mientras otra cosa no se determina; cuyas sumas bastarán á cubrirlos, guardándose en la inversion la mas estrecha y prudente economía.

26. Estos fondos estarán depositados donde la Junta de comercio y moneda tenia los que le fueron aplicados para objetos de fomento; de lo cual cuidará el director.

27. El mismo librará sobre ellos lo que se necesite para el pago de la nómina de sueldos fijos y asignaciones eventuales, que formará el secretario-contador-bibliotecario.

28. Para el abono de los demas gastos, como la compra de materiales, herramientas, adquisicion de objetos y otros precisos, precederá la justificacion de su necesidad, y solo con esta circunstancia podrá librarlos el director, y pagarlos el depositario de los fondos. La inversion tambien se justificará con documentos.

29. De uno y otro se llevará razon por los encargados del Conservatorio y Taller: se formará la cuenta mensual por el secretario: se intervendrá por él, y la visará el director.

30. Al fin del año se formará y pasará á la superioridad la cuenta general con todas las formalidades de estilo, á fin de que la mande examinar, y obtenga la aprobacion.

31. Igualmente se presentará á la superioridad cada año una exposicion de todo lo que se haya hecho en el establecimiento, de lo que exista en él, de lo que se haya aumentado, y de cuanto sea digno de ponerse en su noticia.

32. Se colocará el establecimiento en la Real Fábrica de Aguardientes y Licores de esta corte, eligiéndose para ello las piezas y oficinas que sean á propósito, ya sea en estos departamentos, ó ya en el que fue Fábrica de Tabacos, para lo cual se pondrá de acuerdo el director con el que cuida del edificio, ó con la persona que nombre la direccion-general de rentas. Tambien tendrán habitacion en él, sin pago de alquileres, el director y los empleados artísticos.

En su consecuencia se ha servido S. M. nombrar para director á D. Juan Lopez Peñalver, intendente de provincia honorario, sin sueldo ni gratificacion por este encargo: para encargado del Conservatorio á D. Josef Sureda con cuatro mil y setecientos reales sobre los siete mil y trescientos que como conserje del antiguo gabinete de máquinas le corresponden: para encargado del Taller á D. Bartolome Sureda, director de la Real Fábrica de Loza de la Moncloa, sin mas sueldo que el que ya disfruta: para secretario-contador-bibliotecario á D. Antonio Regás, visitador de fábricas de Madrid, con tres mil y doscientos reales, pagados de los fondos del establecimiento, sobre los ocho mil y ochocientos reales que disfruta por esta razon; debiendo proponerse para portero el sugeto que reuna las convenientes circunstancias, el cual gozará el sueldo de tres mil reales anuales, pagados de dichos fondos, y el beneficio de casa.

Y ordena S. M. á todas las autoridades y corporaciones del Reino faciliten al Real Conservatorio los auxilios que les pidiere, y las noticias y datos que fueren necesarios para que cumpla con los importantes objetos de su instituto, que es el adelantamiento de las artes españolas; siendo la voluntad de S. M. que se anuncie al público este establecimiento, para que los empresarios de industria, los artistas, los estudiosos, y cuantos se interesen en promoverlas, sepan que tienen un centro de comunicacion adonde dirigirse en este punto.

Todo lo cual comunico á V. de Real orden para su inteligencia y debido cumplimiento en la parte que le toca. Dios guarde á V. muchos años. Madrid, 18 de Agosto de 1824.

Luis Lopez Ballesteros.

(Annex 2, to Enclosure 1, in No. 16.)

PLAN de Enseñanzas para el Real Conservatorio de Artes.

Objeto y Division de las Enseñanzas.

1. LAS enseñanzas del Real Conservatorio de Artes tendrán por objeto principal:

Primero. Propagar los conocimientos de la geometría, mecánica, física y química que pueden servir para mejorar y adelantar las artes y fábricas, inclusa la agricultura.

Segundo. Poner estos conocimientos al alcance del mayor número de personas, teniendo para ello en consideracion, que no pudiendo aspirarse en tales estudios á enseñar la practica de las artes ni todas las aplicaciones de los principios, deberán limitarse á lo mas general y necesario para poner á los oyentes en estado de juzgar y aprender por sí mismos en los libros, en los talleres y en las fábricas, y á los artesanos y fabricantes en disposicion de que puedan igualmente hacerlo, y aplicar los principios y reglas á las operaciones á que se dedican, á cuyo fin se cuidará de contraer las aplicaciones á circunstancias, datos y hechos de este pais.

2. Habrá tres géneros de enseñanza, á saber:

1ª. Enseñanza particular.

2ª. Enseñanza general.

3ª. Enseñanza especial.

Las dos primeras serán determinadas por su objeto y duracion; la tercera variará segun convenga y se determine.

ENSEÑANZA PARTICULAR.

3. Esta enseñanza comprenderá tres clases, á saber:

Clase 1ª. Aritmética, geometría y mecánica de las artes.

Clase 2ª. Química de las artes,

Clase 3ª. Delineacion ó dibujo geométrico.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

Clase Primera.

4. Esta clase estará á cargo de un profesor.
5. El curso será de un año.
6. Las lecciones se darán tres veces á la semana, despues de obscurecer, y serán de dos horas.
7. Desde que se abra el curso hasta fin de Febrero se destinará un dia de leccion á explicar la aritmética, y los otros dos dias la geometría.
8. Desde 1º. de Marzo hasta cerrarse el curso, en los tres dias señalados de enseñanza, se explicará la mecánica, interpolando algunas noticias de física.
9. Por ahora, y hasta que se formen ciertos sumarios ó programas de las materias que han de explicarse en las lecciones, conviene señalar libros que puedan servir para que los que aprenden estudien las materias que señale el profesor, y sirvan de texto en las lecciones.
10. Para la explicacion de la aritmética señalará el profesor algun libro breve que crea mas conveniente para el estudio de los discípulos, y se limitará á las operaciones de uso mas general, y que tienen aplicaciones mas inmediatas ó mas numerosas.
11. Para la enseñanza de la geometría y mecánica tendrá el profesor frecuentes ocasiones para aclarar ciertas operaciones de la aritmética, y ejercitar en ellas á los discípulos, asi como para indicarles los varios casos en que convendrá se ejerciten en la delineacion.

Clase Segunda.

12. Esta clase estará á cargo de un profesor.
13. El curso será de un año.
14. Las lecciones se darán tres dias á la semana, despues de obscurecer, y durarán dos horas.
15. Siendo el objeto de este curso presentar los conocimientos mas necesarios y de mas general utilidad en el corto tiempo de un año escolar, tanto para los que se dedican á la práctica de las artes, como para los que quieren estudiarlas y entenderlas, se limitará el profesor á exponer los hechos que dan mas luz ó tienen mas aplicaciones, con cuya instruccion pueda pararse la atencion en los fenómenos que suelen presentarse en la práctica, vencerse dificultades, y hallar á veces medios nuevos de mejorar las operaciones y los instrumentos.
16. Asi pues el profesor, despues de algunas nociones del calórico, la electricidad y la luz, pasará á darlas de los cuerpos simples no metálicos, de los metales, ligas y demas, hasta concluir el estudio de las sales, terminando la química mineral con los principios de análisis suficientes para poder caracterizar y determinar la naturaleza de las diferentes combinaciones químicas que tienen uso en las artes.
17. De la química vegetal explicará el profesor la análisis elemental, expondrá las propiedades de los ácidos y sales, del azúcar y goma, resinas, aceites y materias colorantes.
18. De la química animal solo tratará de la gelatina, de la sangre y del azul de Prusia, y de la conservacion de las materias animales.
19. En todo aprovechará las ocasiones de indicar las aplicaciones que puedan excitar la curiosidad y el deseo del estudio y aprovechamiento privado, y estimular el interes individual en favor de las mejoras de nuestras artes y fábricas.

Clase Tercera.

20. Delineacion ó dibujo geométrico.
21. Esta enseñanza estará á cargo de un profesor.
22. Se abrirá todas las noches, despues de obscurecer, por el tiempo de dos horas.
23. No pudiéndose admitir mas que cierto número de personas, se observará lo siguiente :
24. Podrán concurrir á ellas, y serán preferidos, los que asisten á la enseñanza de geometría y mecánica, ó la de química.
25. Para esto se matricularán los que hayan de asistir hasta el número que esté determinado, y en el caso de quedar plazas vacantes, se admitirán otros que lo soliciten sin ser de los concurrentes á dichas enseñanzas.
26. La delineacion se reduce meramente á representar los cuerpos con líneas en un plano.
27. La delineacion se hace primero á pulso, segundo con regla y compas, y á veces con algunos instrumentos auxiliares.
28. Los dos métodos se emplearán simultánea y oportunamente.
29. Mientras se arregla un plan ó programa para este estudio, tendrá presente el profesor la enseñanza del dibujo lineal de L. B. Francœur, y la obra elemental de dibujo del Profesor Hanhart. Ademas cuidará de que los discípulos practiquen las operaciones que se indican en la geometría y mecánica de las artes del Baron Carlos Dupin, que sirve de texto en esta enseñanza. Escogerá tambien algunos ejercicios de la geometría descriptiva de Mr. Vallée, y oportunamente presentará algunos de la obra de Leblanc para la enseñanza de delineacion de las máquinas, cuyas obras estan todas en la librería del Real Conservatorio de Artes.

ENSEÑANZA GENERAL.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

30. Esta enseñanza comprenderá las clases siguientes :

- Clase 1ª. Nociones matemáticas y mecánica de las artes.
Dinámica y construcción.
Clase 2ª. Química de las artes.
Clase 3ª. Delineación aplicada á la construcción.

Clase Primera.

31. Esta clase se dividirá en dos secciones, á saber :

- Sección 1ª. Nociones matemáticas y mecánica de las artes.
Sección 2ª. Dinámica y construcción.

Cada una de estas dos secciones será materia de un curso anual.

Ambos cursos estarán á cargo de un profesor.

32. Las lecciones serán tres días en la semana. Empezarán á las once de la mañana, y se acabarán á la una.

Sección Primera.

33. Se darán principios suficientes de álgebra y análisis, con la resolución de las ecuaciones del segundo grado, y las de todos los grados por las reglas de falsa posición; también se darán principios de la aplicación del álgebra á la geometría, de las secciones cónicas, y trazado de las curvas que tienen aplicaciones en las construcciones; é igualmente de la trigonometría rectilínea y sus aplicaciones á la práctica, con algunos principios de la trigonometría esférica.

34. En la explicación de estos principios, hará el profesor las aplicaciones numerosas y útiles á que dan ocasión, eligiendo las que crea mas convenientes, hasta tanto que se redacte un sumario ó programa de estas lecciones que pueda servir de guía al profesor y á los discípulos.

35. Se explicará la mecánica de las artes, sirviendo de texto la traducción de la del Baron Carlos Dupin, con las ampliaciones y aplicaciones que parezcan mas convenientes.

36. Las nociones de física interpoladas con las demas, y especialmente con las de la mecánica, por tener con ellas íntima conexión, facilitarán y harán mas útil uno y otro estudio. Y á fin de que los concurrentes puedan sacar mayor provecho de este estudio, les indicará el profesor anticipadamente las materias que ha de explicar, y la obra en castellano que hayan de consultar: la que por ahora será la traducción del tratado elemental de física de Mr. Beudant.

37. Para que el estudio de estas materias sea mas provechoso y agradable, alternará el profesor las lecciones de mecánica con las nociones matemáticas, y destinará á estas dos días á la semana, y uno á la de mecánica, cuyos días se fijarán de una vez para todo el curso.

Sección Segunda.

38. Se explicará la dinámica por la obra del Baron Carlos Dupin, interpolando algunos principios de física que convengan en sus casos.

39. Se darán á conocer los principios de construcción, especialmente de las máquinas, explicando las especies, cualidades, formas y empleo de los materiales que mas usos tienen en tales objetos, como son :

- Las maderas.
Los metales, y especialmente el hierro.
Las piedras naturales y artificiales.
Los correajes.
Los cordajes.

Clase Segunda.—Química de las Artes.

40. Esta clase se dividirá en dos secciones, á saber :

- Sección 1ª. Química mineral.
Sección 2ª. Química vegetal y animal.

Cada una de estas dos secciones será materia de un curso anual.

Ambos cursos estarán á cargo de un profesor.

41. Las lecciones se darán tres días en la semana; los cuales se señalarán. Empezarán á las once de la mañana, y durarán dos horas.

42. Se dedicará el profesor á enseñar la parte de la química cuyo conocimiento es indispensable para operar con acierto en las artes. Para que la explicación esté al alcance de toda clase de personas, la despojará de la parte puramente abstracta, y de la hipotética ó conjeturas; prescindirá de las tentativas inútiles que se han hecho, que pertenecen á la historia de la ciencia; y se ceñirá á lo que está bien probado y averiguado, y tiene uso y aplicación en las artes; de manera que los concurrentes adquieran la instrucción suficiente para conocer y caracterizar los cuerpos y sustancias que se emplean en las artes, y puedan unos juzgar, y otros aplicar con inteligencia esta instrucción para la mejora y adelantamiento de la industria.

43. La primera sección será la materia de un curso anual, en el que se darán algunas nociones de la luz, del calórico y de la electricidad, considerados principalmente como

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

agentes químicos. Se darán á conocer los cuerpos elementales, la afinidad, la cohesion y la nomenclatura química; y en seguida los lodos, utensilios y aparatos propios de las manipulaciones, clasificándolos de una vez sin necesidad de repetirlo.

44. Dadas estas nociones preliminares se tratará del oxígeno y de la combustion, de los cuerpos simples no metálicos y de sus compuestos, que pueden tener uso en las artes; de los metales, óxidos y sales en general, y de sus compuestos útiles, en particular de la reaccion de los óxidos, de donde resulta la fabricacion del vidrio, loza, esmaltes y piedras preciosas artificiales, concluyendo con exponer algunas ideas analíticas para poder conocer y determinar cualquier cuerpo de los estudiados en este curso.

45. La segunda seccion comprenderá la composicion elemental de los vegetales, las bases salificables de los mismos, las materias azucaradas, féculas almidonosas, gomas, aceites fijos y volátiles, resinas, alcanfor, alcohol y éteres, goma elástica, fermentacion vinosa, ácida y pútrida, gelatina, sangre, azul de Prusia, y por último conservacion de las materias animales y vegetales.

46. Por ahora, y hasta que se forme un sumario para esta enseñanza, adoptará el profesor la obra en castellano que tenga por mas conveniente y sea adecuada al principal objeto de esta enseñanza, á fin de que puedan consultarla los concurrentes.

Clase Tercera.—*Delineacion aplicada á la Construcccion.*

47. Esta clase estará á cargo de un profesor, que será el mismo que el de la enseñanza particular.

48. Las salas destinadas á la delineacion estarán abiertas todos los dias desde las once de la mañana hasta la una.

49. Los que hayan de concurrir á ellas deberán matricularse, y tener principios de delineacion.

50. Se admitirá el número de personas que se determine y puedan caber en las salas.

51. Serán preferidos los que asistan ó hayan asistido á las otras clases de enseñanza.

52. Los que se matriculen expresarán si han de asistir solo tres dias á la semana, ó todos los dias.

53. Las proyecciones serán materia en que se ocupará á los discípulos, y de ellas se harán aplicaciones á varios usos.

54. Se ejercitarán en la representacion de las formas y dimensiones, asi como en los enlaces y combinaciones de los materiales, como maderas, metales, piedras, cordages y correages. Se ejercitarán en delinear los diferentes modos de comunicar el movimiento, y algunas herramientas y mecanismos que tienen uso mas importante en las artes, á lo que se agregará la delineacion de las máquinas, cuyo conocimiento convenga mas á cada uno.

ENSEÑANZA ESPECIAL.

55. Esta enseñanza tendrá por objeto ampliar ó especificar la instruccion sobre ciertas y determinadas materias de mas general aplicacion ó importancia, dando reglas y datos para el mejor acierto en la práctica.

56. Cada año, al anunciar la apertura de las enseñanzas, se señalará el dia en que se abrirán los cursos especiales, expresando las materias y duracion de cada uno.

57. Estos cursos serán dos cada año por lo menos.

58. Los cursos especiales podrán desempeñarlos los mismos profesores del Real Conservatorio de Artes, ú otras personas distintas.

59. Las materias de estos cursos se determinarán de un año para otro.

60. La eleccion de materias para tales cursos se hará por la junta de enseñanza, á cuyo efecto se reunirá en el mes de Junio de cada año; y en ella se señalaran las personas que hayan de encargarse de estos cursos, y los dias en que han de abrirse y cerrarse.

61. El que haya de encargarse de uno de estos cursos deberá extender el plan de materias, que ha de explicar, con la posible especificacion de sus artículos y operaciones, ó manipulaciones.

62. Este plan deberá presentarse al director dentro de seis meses.

63. Se examinará el plan en la junta citada, y aprobado ó modificado que sea, lo remitirá el director á la soberana aprobacion de S. M., expresando la persona que ha de desempeñarlo, los dias en que ha de abrirse y cerrarse, y la gratificacion que ha de darse mensualmente al profesor durante el tiempo de esta enseñanza.

DISPOSICIONES GENERALES.

64. Tiempo y duracion de las enseñanzas.

65. Las enseñanzas se abrirán el dia 18 de Octubre, y se cerrarán el 12 de Junio.

66. No estarán abiertas los dias festivos.

67. Habrá vacaciones.

Desde el dia 21 de Diciembre hasta 1º de Enero, ambos inclusos.

Los tres dias de carnestolendas.

Desde el miércoles santo hasta el tercer dia de Pascua de Resurreccion, ambos inclusos.

Los dias de los Reyes nuestros Señores.

De los Discipulos.

Appendix, No. 32.

68. Las enseñanzas serán públicas, y podrán concurrir á ellas todos los que quieran en clase de oyentes.

69. Podrán matricularse en cualquiera de los cursos los que quieran sujetarse á los ejercicios y exámenes que se señalan.

70. La matrícula se abrirá doce dias antes de empezarse los cursos, y se cerrará doce dias despues de empezados.

71. Los matriculados tendrán los ejercicios y exámenes que aqui se expresan.

72. Cada dia de leccion en la última media hora se ejercitará un discípulo recapitulando la leccion del mismo dia.

73. El profesor, al acabarse este ejercicio, nombrará ó sacará por suerte el discipulo que ha de tenerlo en el siguiente dia de leccion.

74. Ademas hará el profesor las preguntas que crea convenientes á los discípulos, y les propondrá ejemplos ó ejercicios, sea para responder en el acto, sea para hacerlo, de palabra ó por escrito, en dias determinados.

75. Los matriculados serán examinados antes de las vacaciones de Navidad por el profesor, quien señalará para este efecto los dias escolares, y propondrá anticipadamente cuestiones ó asuntos para que los discípulos traigan la resolucion por escrito.

76. Igual exámen, y en los mismos términos, tendrán los matriculados en los dos dias que señale el profesor en el mes de Marzo.

77. Tendrán exámen general en los dias escolares desde el 1º hasta el 12 de Junio, empleando el profesor los medios mas convenientes para graduar la instruccion de los discípulos.

78. Todos los exámenes se harán á puerta cerrada, y solo concurrirán los matriculados.

De los Profesores.

79. Las plazas de los profesores serán vitalicias y de nombramiento Real.

80. Los profesores gozarán el sueldo anual que se señale á estos destinos.

81. El profesor tendrá un registro de los matriculados, en el que se anotará el resultado de los ejercicios y exámenes, con la nota de sobresaliente, mediano ó inferior. Igualmente anotará con igual calificacion la conducta de los discípulos matriculados.

82. Al fin del curso se darán certificaciones á los concurrentes que las pidiesen, y se arreglarán á los modelos que fuesen aprobados.

83. Estas certificaciones las dará el profesor con el visto bueno del director, y se tomará razon en la secretaría.

84. A los que hayan concurrido como oyentes se les dará la certificacion de asistencia al curso en clase de tales.

85. A los matriculados se les dará con esta expresion, y se añadira la de sobresaliente, si asi fuese, y no otra.

86. A los matriculados que estuviesen en la clase de inferiores, se les dará la certificacion con la cláusula de oyentes.

87. Las plazas vacantes de profesor se proveerán, precediendo convocatoria, para que se presenten los que quieran pretenderlas, sujetándose á los ejercicios que aqui se señalan, exceptuando los casos en que, por circunstancias particulares, determinare S. M. otra cosa.

88. Los pretendientes presentarán memorial al director del Real Conservatorio de Artes, en que expresarán los estudios que hayan seguido, acompañando una informacion de buena vida y costumbres.

89. El director propondrá para la aprobacion de S. M. tres personas para que sean jueces examinadores de los pretendientes, en cuya propuesta no se incluirá ningun profesor del establecimiento.

90. El director presidirá los exámenes, y hará de secretario el que lo sea del establecimiento.

91. El director señalará los dias y horas en que cada pretendiente ha de tener los exámenes, por el orden en que hayan presentado sus solicitudes.

92. Reunida la junta de jueces examinadores concurrirá el pretendiente á tomar puntos en la forma acostumbrada para escribir una disertacion ó memoria, la que podrá escribir donde le convenga, y presentarla al director dentro de 48 horas.

93. Se sacarán tres copias de la disertacion, una para cada juez examinador.

94. En dia señalado se reunirá la junta de jueces examinadores, y el pretendiente leerá la disertacion dicha, despues de lo cual cada uno de los jueces hará las preguntas ú objeciones que se le ofrezcan sobre ella.

95. El dia siguiente concurrirá el pretendiente á nuevo ejercicio, que será el sacar por suerte tres puntos, y elegir uno para disertar de improviso, lo que hará á lo mas por media hora. Despues los jueces le harán preguntas sobre el mismo asunto por el tiempo de hora y media.

96. Al otro dia concurrirá el pretendiente, y será preguntado por los jueces examinadores sobre cualesquiera puntos de la ciencia por el tiempo de dos horas, y no mas.

97. Verificados los exámenes se reunirán en junta los jueces examinadores, y cada uno dará el lugar que estime á cada uno de los examinados, lo que pondrá por escrito, y lo firmará.

98. El director formará despues la terna, segun resulte del voto de los jueces, y acompañándola de los votos originales de los jueces, lo pasará todo á la aprobacion de S. M.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

99. Los ayudantes que sean menester en las clases de las enseñanzas, y demas personas para el servicio interior de ellas, los señalará el director segun lo juzgue conveniente.
100. Las personas que hayan de servir de ayudantes las elegirá cada profesor.
101. El director, dada su aprobacion, les señalará las asignaciones ó gratificaciones que juzgue proporcionadas.
102. Las plazas de ayudantes y demas del servicio interior de las enseñanzas serán temporales, y solo por el tiempo que dure la enseñanza.

De los Sumarios para las Enseñanzas.

103. Para que la enseñanza sea mas facil y provechosa se formarán sumarios de las materias que se han de explicar en cada clase, á fin de que sirvan de norma y guia al profesor y á los discípulos.
104. En estos sumarios se atenderá á presentar el orden mas conveniente de las materias; enunciar las proposiciones y resultados con breves explicaciones; indicar las operaciones ó manipulaciones, y citar los lugares de las obras ó escritos en que podrá estudiarse mas extensamente cada punto.
105. La junta de enseñanzas elegirá las personas á quienes se podrá encargar la formacion de estos sumarios.
106. La persona que se encargue de formar alguno de dichos sumarios, deberá presentarlo en el término de un año á lo mas.
107. El director dará cuenta á S. M. de lo acordado acerca de esto en la junta, expresando la persona que ha de encargarse de la formacion de alguno de dichos sumarios, y la gratificacion ó gracia que estime por remuneracion de este trabajo, para la soberana aprobacion.
108. Formado que sea algun sumario se examinará en la misma junta, y siendo aprobado, se acordará en ella si convendrá imprimirlo desde luego ó experimentarlo antes; y de todo dará cuenta el director á S. M. para los efectos consiguientes.

De la Junta de Enseñanzas.

109. El director, con los profesores del Real Conservatorio, formarán junta con el título de Junta de Enseñanzas.
110. Serán ademas individuos de esta junta con voz y voto las personas que S. M. tuviese á bien nombrar, por sí ó á propuesta de la misma junta.
111. Hará de secretario de esta junta el que lo sea del Real Conservatorio.
112. Podrán concurrir á esta junta las personas que la misma junta tenga por conveniente que asistan á alguna ó algunas de sus sesiones.
113. El director convocará la junta siempre que lo estime para tratar de cualquier punto que sea propio de las enseñanzas, ó tenga conexión con ellas.
114. La convocará ademas cuando alguno de los individuos de ella lo pida para tratar de algun punto relativo á las enseñanzas.
115. El director del Real Conservatorio de Artes cuidará de que se cumpla y guarde lo dispuesto en este Reglamento; tomará las disposiciones que sean consiguientes, y consultará á S. M. en los casos que fuere menester.

PLAN de Enseñanzas Particulares para Varias Ciudades del Reino.

1. Se establecerán enseñanzas en donde S. M. tenga á bien señalar para propagar y facilitar los conocimientos que contribuyen mas directamente á la mejora y adelantamiento de las artes y fábricas.
2. Estas enseñanzas se distribuirán en dos clases, á saber :
 - Clase 1. Aritmética, geometría y mecánica de las artes y delineacion.
 - Clase 2. Química de las artes.
3. La enseñanza de cada una de estas dos clases estará á cargo de un profesor.
4. Las materias, orden y tiempo de las enseñanzas serán las mismas que se señalan para la enseñanza particular del Real Conservatorio de Artes de Madrid.
5. Todas las disposiciones generales que se establecen en el plan de enseñanzas del Real Conservatorio de Artes de Madrid, se aplicarán respectivamente á estas.
6. Las enseñanzas estarán bajo la direccion inmediata del cuerpo ó persona que S. M. tenga á bien nombrar para este efecto.
7. La inspeccion general de estas enseñanzas estará al cuidado del director del Real Conservatorio de Artes.
8. Los cuerpos ó personas encargadas de la direccion inmediata de estas enseñanzas, tendrán correspondencia con el director del Real Conservatorio de Artes, con quien se entenderán en todo lo que sea concerniente á ellas, y quien les dirigirá las órdenes de S. M. y las instrucciones que fueren convenientes.
9. La correspondencia se extenderá ademas mutuamente para pedir noticias acerca de las artes y fábricas ó de algunos puntos particulares anexos ó conexos, y para adquirir máquinas, instrumentos, procederes y cualesquiera otros medios de mejora y adelantamiento.
10. Concluido

10. Concluido que sea el año escolar, los dichos cuerpos ó personas pasarán al mismo director del Real Conservatorio de Artes el aviso de haberse concluido, y acompañarán la lista nominal de las personas que hayan asistido á cada clase, con distincion de matriculados y oyentes, expresando los que han recibido certificacion, y añadiendo las observaciones que crean convenientes.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

(Annex 3, to Enclosure 1, in No. 16.)

16. SPAIN.

Annex 3,
to Enclosure 1,
in No. 16.

INSTRUCCION que contiene las Reglas que se han de observar, para que se verifique en Madrid la exposicion pública de los objetos de la Industria Española, en el dia de San Fernando del año próximo de 1827, conforme al Real Decreto, de 30 de Marzo último, que se circuló á los Intendentes y demas Autoridades.

DESEANDO el Rey nuestro Señor promover las artes y oficios en el Reino, adoptó como medio oportuno la reunion de los objetos de ellos en una exposicion pública, que se ha de celebrar anualmente en Madrid el dia de S. Fernando en obsequio de su augusto nombre, empezando en el venidero de 1827, á cuyo fin se sirvió expedir el Real Decreto de 30 de Marzo último; y para que esta benéfica disposicion tuviese debido cumplimiento se formó, en virtud de Real orden de 7 de Octubre próximo anterior, una Junta de personas zelosas é inteligentes, con el encargo de que propusiese lo conveniente á la mejor ejecucion del referido Real Decreto; y habiéndolo hecho, tuvo á bien S. M. aprobar las reglas siguientes:

1ª. Todo el que quiera presentar en la exposicion pública alguno ó algunos artículos de propia industria, de cualquiera naturaleza que sean, podrá hacerlo arreglándose á lo que en esta Instruccion se ordena.

2ª. Los que hayan de exponer algun artículo ó artículos los presentarán al Intendente de la provincia, si estan elaborados en la capital de ella, ó al Subdelegado, Corregidor, Alcalde mayor ú ordinario del pueblo en donde lo estuvieren.

3ª. El Intendente en la capital de la provincia, y el Subdelegado, Corregidor, Alcalde mayor ú ordinario respectivamente en el pueblo de su residencia, han de ver los artículos ú objetos, y han de marcar y sellar el cajon, caja ó pliego que los contenga, devolviéndolo al dueño, y dándole una certificacion que exprese el artículo ó artículos contenidos en el cajon, caja ó pliego, y que asegure que estos estan elaborados en el mismo pueblo; cuyas diligencias se han de hacer con brevedad y de oficio, sin causar gastos á los interesados.

4ª. Los interesados han de presentar el cajon, caja ó pliego, marcado y sellado en dicha forma, juntamente con la certificacion mencionada, en el Real Conservatorio de Artes de Madrid antes del dia 20 de Mayo del año próximo de 1827, verificándolo de su cuenta propia.

5ª. Los que se presentáren desde el dia 20 de Mayo en adelante serán admitidos á la exposicion pública, aun cuando ya esté abierta; pero no tendrán opcion á los premios y distinciones que aqui se señalarán.

6ª. El Subdelegado, Corregidor, Alcalde mayor ú ordinario que diese alguna ó algunas certificaciones para el expresado efecto, remitirá copia de ellas al Intendente de la provincia, verificándolo inmediatamente que las hayan dado, y añadiendo por nota: 1º. El precio corriente del articulo. 2º. Si es de mucho ó poco despacho en la provincia ó fuera de ella.

7ª. Los Intendentes, luego que reciban las copias de las certificaciones con las notas expresadas, las remitirán sin dilacion al Director del Real Conservatorio de Artes, haciendo lo mismo con las que dieren por sí propios en la capital de su residencia, en las cuales tambien añadirán las notas que se expresan en el artículo anterior.

8ª. Los premios y distinciones que se darán son: 1º. Medallas de oro, plata y bronce, con el busto del Rey nuestro Señor y una honorífica inscripcion, de las cuales se podrá usar como de una condecoracion. 2º. La honra de ser admitidos á besar la Real mano de S. M. 3º. Algunos honores ó condecoraciones que S. M. concederá á los que sobresalgan extraordinariamente por la utilidad que resulte al Estado de sus fábricas ó establecimientos. 4º. Que en la relacion de los objetos presentados á la exposicion pública, que se ha de extender con erudicion y esmero, imprimir y publicar, se haga mencion honorífica de los nombres de las personas que, aunque no sean premiadas, merezan esta distincion por los objetos que presentaron. 5º. Ademas hallarán particularmente ciertas ventajas los que se distingan por los artefactos, géneros ú objetos que presentáren, como la de que sus obras ó productos sean mas conocidos y apreciados del público, y tengan mejor despacho, y la de que sus nombres adquieran celebridad y se repitan con distincion y aprecio. 6º. A cada uno de los beneméritos y de los premiados de cualquiera modo, de los arriba determinados, se le dará un ejemplar de la relacion de la exposicion pública que se imprima.

9ª. Para calificar los objetos y graduar los premios y distinciones se atenderá á las circunstancias siguientes: 1ª. A que los objetos sean de uso y despacho en el comercio. 2ª. A la buena calidad y cómodo precio de ellos. 3ª. A que eviten la entrada de productos extrangeros de igual naturaleza. 4ª. A que, si son instrumentos, máquinas ó herramientas, esten bien construidas y contribuyan á aumentar, abaratar y mejorar los productos. 5ª. A la novedad ó mejora de los productos, ó de los medios de ejecucion, aunque siempre se preferirá lo que traiga utilidad mas extensa al Estado.

10. La exposicion pública empezará el dia 30 de Mayo en obsequio del augusto nombre de S. M., y durará hasta el dia 8 de Julio siguiente.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

11. Los objetos ó productos presentados estarán de manifiesto, con un rótulo que exprese el dueño de cada uno de ellos, y el lugar en donde estuvieren elaborados.

12. Concluida la exposicion, se procederá á la calificacion de los objetos presentados, y en seguida á la adjudicacion de los premios y distinciones: hecho lo cual, se devolverán los objetos á sus respectivos dueños.

13. A fin de que algunas personas no se detengan en presentar los objetos que sean fruto de su trabajo, ingenio y aplicacion, por parecerles acaso que no son propios de la exposicion pública, se advierte que corresponde á ella todo lo que cualquiera ramo de industria produce, y sea útil al Estado ó pueda serlo en lo sucesivo, aunque sean obras toscas de necesidad y de consumo general, ó puedan serlo mas adelante. Y para mayor inteligencia, aunque no es posible enumerar los artículos ú objetos en que se puede emplear la industria, se señalan aqui en grande, y son los que pueden resultar de los productos de los reinos vegetal, animal y mineral, á saber:

Toda fabricacion de tierra, como china, loza fina y comun, y los demas artículos que se hacen con esta primera materia; y las piedras preciosas artificiales.

Toda obra en metales de herrero, armero, cerrajero, espadero, platero, joyero, hojalatero, botonero, broncista, calderero, &c.

Todo género de utensilios metálicos para el ejército y para los laboratorios de química: quincallería de toda especie, y botonería de toda clase, cardas, &c.

Todo invento ó perfeccion en los instrumentos de agricultura: todo fruto ó producto nuevo de la misma, como granos no conocidos, harinas no conocidas, y medios de conservar los alimentos.

Toda obra en lana (apartado y lavado de esta), en algodón, seda, lino, cáñamo, mezclas, &c.; y los instrumentos para adelantar estas manufacturas: blondas, encajes y demas obras de punto: telas pintadas, listonería y telares para ella.

Todo producto químico, como tintes, ingredientes nuevos ó mejorados para ellos, curtidos y preparaciones de las pieles en sus diferentes usos de zapatería, guantería, abaniquería, &c.: cristales y vidrios, jabones, ácidos, álcalis, tintas, barnices, preparacion de los tabacos, lacres, colas de toda clase, sales y preparaciones farmacéuticas en grande.

Toda obra en maderas de ebanistería y carpintería, y abanicos, bastones, artículos de concha, marfil, &c.

Toda obra de relojería, y máquinas para hacer las piezas de ella.

Toda obra de imprenta, calcografía, litografía y encuadernacion.

Todo descubrimiento que suplanta la especería que viene de fuera.

Toda obra en que se aprovechen los despojos de animales, como huesos, cuernos, dientes, pesuñas, pelo, plumas, &c.

Toda obra perteneciente á la sombrerería, quitasoles, sombrillas, sombreros de paja, hules, &c., y toda obra para adorno de las mugeres.

Todo lo correspondiente al arte de papelerero, obras de carton, papeles pintados, &c.

Todo instrumento que sirva para el dibujo, grabado y pintura.

Toda máquina para levantar pesos, como gruas, cabrestantes, &c.: bombas para apagar incendios, &c.

Todo género de instrumentos para el arte de curar, máquinas galbánicas y eléctricas, vendajes, dientes postizos, ojos artificiales, bujías, sondas elásticas, &c.

Todo lo perteneciente á fábricas de anteojos, telescopios y demas artículos de óptica.

Instrumentos de meteorologia, como barómetros, termómetros, areómetros, higrómetros, &c.

Todo género de instrumentos de música.

Instrumentos para el alumbrado, lámparas de Argand, quinqués, velones, &c.

Modelos de carros para trasportes, y de fácil carga y descarga: cuévanos y utensilios para llevar pesos á hombros. Y finalmente todo invento útil en la economía rural, civil y doméstica.

Madrid, 4 de Diciembre de 1826.

Luis Lopez Ballesteros.

Enclosure 2, in No. 16.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES IN SPAIN.

NAMES of TOWNS.	Number of Libraries or Museums	LIBRARIANS.	AMOUNT of FUNDS annually assigned for			SOURCES of the FUNDS.	Number of Volumes contained in each Library.		Whether any Printed Catalogue or Account of the Library or Museum exists.	Under what Authority placed.	Rules observed for the Admission of the Public.	General Rules of the Establishment.
			Payment of Librarians.	Purchase of Books.	Incidental Expenses.		Printed.	MSS.				
Salamanca	1	D ^a Patricio Santos Ufano - Under Librarians: D ^a Tomas Oviedo - D ^a Miguel Hernandez -	<i>Reals.</i> 5,000 4,000 3,000	None	<i>Reals.</i> 3,000	University rents - - -	24,000	about 1,500	- MS. catalogue exists in the library itself. A printed one, arranged in the order of subjects, was begun in 1777, but never completed.	- Inspection of the Rector of the University and the Committee of Censorship, bound to make . . . each course.	- Always, excepting feast-days: 3 hours morning, 2 afternoon.	- No general rules or statutes exist, independent of the general one of the University.
Valladolid	1	D ^a Pedro Martin Gomez -	6,600	Unfixed	None	- Funds of the principal College of Santa Cruz.	13,250	-	-	- Rector and Counsellors of the College make a yearly visitation.	- 4 hours in the morning, 2 in the afternoon.	None.
Malaga	1	D ^a Joa ⁿ Ignacio de Torneira	600 <i>cts.</i>	Voluntary donations of Bishops.	- From 1,000 to 1,500	- - - - -	4,426	3	None	- Under the immediate authority of the Bishop.	- From 9 o'clock morning to 1 in the afternoon.	- The general laws of the kingdom.
Peruel	1	D ^a Manuel Salvador -	5,500 <i>rs.</i>	None	-	- Paid by the Ordinary from the fund of the Espolios of the Bishops.	4,133	2	None	- - -	- 3 hours in the morning, 2 in the afternoon.	None.
Seville	3, and 1 public archive	1. San Acasio: D ^a Juan de Zafra - 2. Archbishops: 1. D ^a Ant ^o de Bartolome y Araugo. 2. Dean and Chapter: D ^a Nicolas Affaestre - One porter - daily 4. Archives of th Indies: D ^a José de la Iguera y Lora. D ^a Pedro Andres -	150 <i>cts.</i> 400 200 400 8 <i>rs.</i> - 600 <i>cts.</i>	None None None None	None None None None	Corporation - - - The mitral revenues - - - Chapter rents - - - Episcopal revenues - - - Royal Treasury - - - Episcopal revenues - - -	800 8,691 Unknown	- A small number -	Not known Not known Not known	Corporation - Archbishop - Diocesan Prelate -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- The Royal Cedula of 12 Feb. 1771. - Ditto. - Ditto. - Ditto.
Murcia	1	D ^a Jorge Garcia -	1. 6,500 2. 4,440 4 <i>rs.</i>	None	Paid out of fees for certificates.	-	7,686	One case of MSS.	None	- Minister of the Interior. The Bishop -	- Morning and evening. Office hours.	-
Valencia	Public archives	Porter - - - daily	-	-	-	-	Very few printed.	Uncertain, but calculated at 1,000 cart-loads*	None printed	- Minister of the Interior.	-	-
Lugo	1	D ^a Alberto Iglesias -	400 <i>cts.</i>	None	-	Episcopal revenues - - -	4,187	None	None	Diocesan Prelate - The Bishop.	- 9 to 12 morning, 3 to 5 afternoon.	-
Mondonedo	1	(The Library of Mondonedo is in the Conciliary Seminary of that town. The Rector and Vice-rector discharge the duties of Librarians.)	-	-	-	-	2,780	-	-	-	-	-

* *Sic in orig.*

(continued)

NAMES of TOWNS.	Number of Libraries or Museums	LIBRARIANS.	AMOUNT of FUNDS annually assigned for			SOURCES of the FUNDS.	Number of Volumes contained in each Library.		Whether any Printed Catalogue or Account of the Library or Museum exists.	Under what Authority placed.	Rules observed for the Admission of the Public.	General Rules of the Establishment.
			Payment of Librarians.	Purchase of Books.	Incidental Expenses.		Printed.	MSS.				
Lerida :			<i>Rs. Ms.</i>									
Cervera (University)	1	1. An Annual Visitor	1,061 22	Uncertain	Uncertain	University funds	4,982	120	-- Catalogue printed in 1831.	University	-- 9 to 12 morning, 3 to 8 afternoon.	None.
Solsona	1	2. D ^a Pablo Feto	1,066 22	Uncertain	Uncertain	Bishop's revenues	2,911	4	-	The Bishop	- Ditto	None.
Seo de Urgel	-	D ^a Francisco Riera	400 <i>cts.</i>	-	-	-	All the books spoiled and torn.	-	-	-	-	-
Oviedo (University)	1	D ^a Man ^l Prado y Toria	2,010 <i>cts.</i>	800	440	-- Two sinecure livings granted by the King, and a rent of the Founder.	9,000	25 valuable MSS., particularly the Acts of the Ancient Cortez	None	University	-- 3 hours morning and 2 afternoon, from 18 Oct. to 15 August.	None.
Royal Asturian Institute.	1	Vacant	3,850	None.	-	Rents for its support	4,671	26	-- Statutes, but not printed.	-- The Director of the establishment.	-	-- The Regulations of the Library, forming the 5th chapter of the Statutes, are enclosed, N ^o 1.
Zaragoza :												
Libraries	2	Nearly destroyed in the siege of 1808, and now being restored.										
Archives	-	-- Containing legal and notarial documents, as also ancient acts of legislation. 1,882 reals are paid by the Ministry of Finance to a keeper of one of these establishments, and the other expenses are paid out of fees for searches and certificates.										
Toledo :												
The Diocesan, 1st	2	D ^a Ramon Fr Lorsa, 1st (absent since 1823).	1,000 <i>cts.</i>	-	-	-- Royal pension paid out of the Episcopal Revenue.	30,000	None.	None	Archbishop.	-	-
University, 2d	-	2d	1,000	-	-	-	500	None.	-	-	-	-
Archives	-	A nascent institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	of the military orders of Calatrava and Alcantara, situated in the church of San Benito.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coruña :												
Santiago (University)	1	1st. D ^a Vicente Castro Larnas.	9,000 <i>rs.</i>	6,000 <i>rs.</i>	2,000 <i>rs.</i>	University funds	17,307	41	Printed	University	-- Eight hours per diem.	-
		2. D ^a Franco Rodriguez	400 <i>cts.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. D ^a Franco F. Lloreda	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coruña :	1	D ^a Jose Boado y Sanchez	9,000 <i>rs.</i>	-	400	-- Vales Reales, left by the Founder in 1806, the late D ^a Po A ^o Sanchez, a canon. The Royal bonds amount to 424,800 reals consolidated, and 374,964 non-consolidated.	-	-	-- Two manuscript Catalogues.	-- Rules as in the copy of the Statutes enclosed.	-	Enclosure No. 2.
1. Library of the Junta of Commerce.												
2. General Archives of the kingdom of Galicia.	-	1st. D ^a Fern ^o Salazar y Coton.	12,000	-	2,000	Fees on Copies and Searches	Upwards of 4,020 vols.	-	-	-- Ministry of the Interior.	-	-- Copy of royal order enclosed by which it is regulated, Enclosure No. 3.
		2. D ^a Victorio Suarez	8,800	-	-	of 75 lbs. * weight besides vast quantities not yet placed.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. D ^a Pedro L. Vazquez	4,400	-	-	* <i>Sic in orig.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. D ^a Franco Folla	4,400	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
		Porter	800	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

Annex 1,
to Enclosure 2,
in No. 16.

(Annex 1, to Enclosure 2, in No. 16.)

ROYAL ASTURIAN INSTITUTE.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

EXTRACTADO de la Ordenanza del Ynstituto.

Capítulo 5º, Del Bibliotecario.

53. El Bibliotecario tendrá en el Ynstituto el mismo grado y dignidad que corresponde á los profesores.
54. En los actos literarios y públicos, fuera de la biblioteca, tendrá siempre el lugar que siga al mas moderno de los profesores.
55. En lo que fuese respectivo á la enseñanza de las lenguas que será de su cargo, observará cuanto va prevenido á los profesores en el capítulo precedente.
56. Asistirá siempre á la biblioteca, así para dar sus lecciones, como para el uso del público, en las horas que estubiere abierta á este fin.
57. Responderá de los libros y muebles de ella, que se le entregarán por inventario, y lo mismo de los que pertenezcan al gabinete mineralógico, y las llaves de uno y otro existirán en su poder.
58. Por punto general la biblioteca estará abierta, y será de uso público, en todos los dias y horas lectivas.
59. Admitirá á ella todas las personas que concurrieren á leer y instruirse, y les franqueará los libros que desearan.
60. En esto preferirá siempre los alumnos, que siguen la enseñanza, á los que no lleven otro obgeto que el de la lectura:
61. Pero cuidará de que los alumnos no desperdicien el tiempo en lecturas de mera curiosidad.
62. Cuidará de que en la biblioteca se guarde el mayor silencio, cual conviene á un lugar destinada á la lectura y no á conversacion ni disputas.
63. Será regla general, que ningun libro debe salir de la biblioteca, ni disfrutarse fuera de su recinto, y de la vista del bibliotecario.
64. Si en las salas de enseñanza se necesitare de alguna obra, el profesor la pedirá por medio de su ausiliar, y acabadas las lecciones, se restituirá á la biblioteca.
65. Lo mismo sucederá cuando se necesitare alguna cosa del gabinete mineralógico, lo cual se deberá entregar y recoger por el bibliotecario.
66. Este gabinete solo se abrirá en los tiempos y ocasiones en que lo exigiere la enseñanza, y con respecto á ella, y entonces asistirá siempre en él el bibliotecario.
67. Será regla general que no puedan estar abiertos áun mismo tiempo la biblioteca y el Gabinete, ni disfrutarse sino separadamente, y á vista del bibliotecario.
68. Mas como podrá alguna vez sobrevenir de hacer uso simultaneamente de uno y otro, el director en tal caso nombrará uno de los auxiliares, para que desempeñe en aquel caso las funciones del bibliotecario.
69. La compra de libros y efectos de biblioteca, y de minerales y sustancias del gabinete, se hará siempre con intervencion del bibliotecario.

Es copia á la letra del capítulo citado, contenido en la ordenanza provisional de este R^l Ynstituto Asturiano, y autorizada de R^l Orden por el Escelentísimo Señor, Dⁿ Antonio Valdés, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho Universal de Marina, en San Lorenzo, primero de Diciembre de mil setecientos noventa y tres.

Gijon, y Marzo 3 de 1835.

Antonio de Condres.

ASIMISMO registrando en el Archivo de este dicho R^l Ynstituto hallé la Licencia ó privilegio que se concede al Ynstituto, que es á la letra como sigue.

Nos, Dⁿ Ramon José de Arce, por la gracia de Dios y de la Santa Sede Apostólica, Arzobispo de Burgos, Ynquisidor General en todos los Reinos y Señorios de S. M., y de su Consejo, &c. Por las presentes, y la autoridad apostólica á nos concedida de que en esta parte usamos, concedemos nuestra licencia y facultad al R^l Ynstituto Asturiano, establecido en la villa y puerto de Gijon, para que pueda adquirir y tener en su biblioteca los libros y obras prohibidas por el Santo Oficio, que á juicio de su actual Director, el Brigadier de la R^l Armada, Dⁿ Franco de Paula Jovellanos, Comendador de Aguilarejo en la Orden de Santiago, Alferez mayor, y Regidor perpetuo de dicha villa, y de los demas que le sucedan en dicho cargo, puedan ser útiles y correspondientes para la enseñanza de las ciencias naturales y esactas, que se estudian en aquel establecimiento. Y asimismo para que dicho Director, y los demas que le sucedieren, puedan conceder á los profesores y alumnos que fueren de su confianza la facultad de leerles en los casos y circunstancias en que lo consideraren oportuno; confiando como confiamos de la prudencia y cristiandad del dicho Dⁿ Franco de Paula y demas Directores el buen uso de esta Licencia, sobre que gravamos su conciencia. Dada en Madrid, á cinco dias del mes de Abril, de mil setecientos noventa y ocho.—Ramon José, Arzobispo de Burgos, Ynquisidor General.—Por mandado de S. Ylustma, Licenciado Dⁿ Gabriel Hevia y Noriega, Secretario.—S. Y. concede Licencia al R^l Ynstituto Asturiano, establecido en la villa y puerto de Gijon, y su Director ó los que fueren, para adquirir

adquirir y tener en su biblioteca libros y obras prohibidas útiles á la enseñanza de sus alumnos, y que estos puedan leerlos con la de su director. Reg. fol. 8, y Lib.

Nota.—Como el original está ya carcomido : los puntos, que se ven, suplen el número del Libro que no se puede leer,

Gijon, 3 de Marzo de 1835.

Antonio de Condres.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

(Annex 2, to Enclosure 2, in No. 16.)

REGULATIONS of the Library of the Junta of Commerce at *Corunna*.

Fundacion, establecimiento y constituciones de la Biblioteca pública del R^l Consulado de la Coruña, establecida en la Casa Consular por el Dr. D. Pedro Ant^o Sanchez, Canonigo de la S^{ta} Yglesia de Santiago: la cual se abrió para servicio del público en el dia 15 de Agosto del año de 1806. A que sigue copia de tres escrituras referentes á la fundacion de una Escuela pública de primeras letras, que estableció tambien el mismo Canonigo en la feligresía de S^{ta} Eulalia de Curtis, lugar de su nacimiento, la cual queda, asimismo por la ultima, bajo la superintendencia y direccion del referido R^l Consulado, segun lo dispuso el fundador en su testamento y codicilo.

EL establecimiento de las bibliotecas públicas es uno de los medios mas eficaces de adelantar y perfeccionar la instruccion entre todas las naciones ilustradas; y los cuerpos que entienden por instituto en el fomento de la prosperidad nacional no pueden por consiguiente mirarle con indiferencia.

El R^l Consulado de la Coruña ya, en el año de 1790, habia atendido á un objeto tan interesante, recogiendo con la competente aprovacion de S. M. varios libros y tratados correspondientes á su instituto, que colocados en una pieza de la Casa Consular estaban á disposicion del público en las horas de asistencia á las oficinas. Pero como no podia el cuerpo prescindir de atender simultaneamente á otros objetos, no le han permitido las circunstancias el poder dar á este establecimiento toda la estension que quisiera, y así ha continuado hasta principios del año de 1803, á cuyo tiempo se ha manifestado el zelo infatigable del Sr D. Pedro Antonio Sanchez, Canonigo de la S^{ta} Yglesia de Santiago, ofreciendo establecer en este pueblo á su costa, bajo los auspicios del Consulado, una biblioteca para el servicio del público decentemente provista. Hipotecó desde luego dicho Señor, para la permanencia del establecimiento, un considerable numero de vales R^{ls}, cuyo capital con sus intereses completaron, á fin de Setiembre de dicho año, al pie de unos cuatrocientos mil reales; previniendo que sus renditos debian por ahora invertirse en nuevos vales, y servir despues los renditos de todos para atender á los sueldos del bibliotecario y á la compra de libros; con prevencion de que, si dichos fondos en algun tiempo se llegasen á amortizar, se imbirtiese el mismo capital en fincas, á cuyos productos se dièse el mismo destino.

Yndependiente de la entrega de los referidos vales, previnó que despues de su muerte se invertiria su herencia en otros mas, y desde luego ha hecho hacer el mismo fundador á su costa la estantería, y ha comprado una gran parte de los libros que ultimam^{te} se presentaron al público, habiendo tambien contribuido el Consulado con unos treinta mil reales para el mismo fin, ademas de los libros que tenia el cuerpo ecsistentes.

Las condiciones, bajo las cuales puso dicho Señor á disposicion del Consulado esta fundacion, son las siguientes: Que la Junta de Gobierno se encargará de conservar en su tesorería los vales R^s, renovandolos, cobrando sus intereses, y empleando todo lo que pueda de ellos en nuevos vales: que el nombramiento de bibliotecario ó bibliotecarios lo reserva hacer por ahora el fundador á favor de ciertas personas de cuya aptitud tiene formado concepto; y que á lo adelante pertenecerá al mismo cuerpo, quien deverá hacerle entre los descendientes de dos hermanos del fundador, confiriendose las plazas, precedido ecsamen é informe de sus cualidades, y, faltando la sucesion directa de esta familia, proveer dicho empleo por concurso abierto ó general, con facultad de detener cualquiera paga que no juzgase arreglada el Consulado, incluyendo aun los salarios de los bibliotecarios y portero si le hubiese á lo adelante. De cuya propuesta y condiciones habiendose dado cuenta al Rey, se ha servido aprobarlo todo en R^l orden de 2 de Junio del mismo año de 1803.

Realizado en la principal parte este proyecto, y verificada la solemne apertura el dia 15 de Agosto de 1806, fué servida la Magestad Divina llamar á juicio al benefico é inmortal fundador, en el dia 4 de Octubre del mismo año, despues de haber ordenado sus ideas y negocios temporales, dejando formado un plan de este establecimiento, y el de una escuela de primeras letras que ha fundado en el lugar de su nacimiento, para que el Consulado lo corrigiese, adiccione, y tomase bajo su proteccion, refiriendose á ello en su ultimo codicilo: resultando acercarse el fondo de la citada biblioteca á unos ochocientos mil reales, y el de la escuela á mas de ochenta y cinco mil, todo en vales R^s y algunas acciones del R^l Empréstito.

Admitidos por la Junta de Gobierno dichos establecimientos, dió facultad á los S^{res} Prior y Consules, para arreglar todos estos particulares; conferenciando y poniendose de acuerdo con los cumplidores albaceas y testamentarios del Sr. Sanchez, D. Maximino Garcia, canonigo de la misma S^{ta} Yglesia, y D. Julian Franc^o Suarez Freire, y á fin de que todo se intimase con prontitud, armonia, y conformidad con dichos S^{res}, autorizó y facultó la Junta al Sr. Prior, D. Manuel Diez Fabanera, para que pasando á Santiago verificase dicha ultima^{cion}, tratando y arreglando todo lo conducente con los citados Señores; y habiendose reciprocamente convenido entre si, y aprovandolo la espresada Junta de Gobierno, se establecen é imponen las constituciones siguientes.

16. SPAIN.

Annex 2, to Enclosure 2, in No. 16.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

1ª. Servirá en la biblioteca un bibliotecario mayor solo por ahora, que tenga las cualidades que quedan prevenidas en la noticia que precede, cuyo bibliotecario lo es ya, por nombramiento del mismo fundador, el Lic^{do} D. José Boado Sanchez, hijo de D. Juan de Boado, y de Da Maria Raimunda Sanchez, hermana del citado fundador.

2. Despues de recogida la herencia de este, y pasado el tiempo de ocho años que considera precisos el Consulado para que sus fondos puedan sufrir nuevos grabámenes, se resolverá el nombramiento de segundo bibliotecario, que se hará en el descendiente que hubiese apto de D. Tomas Antonio Sanchez, hermano tambien del fundador; de manera que así la presentacion del bibliotecario 1º, como la del 2º, se ha de hacer por turno de los poseedores de la casa del Pazo, sita en Sta Eulalia de Curtis, de que es dueño dicho D. Tomas Antonio Sanchez, y el de la de Liñeiro, sita en Sta Maria de los Angeles, que pertenece á D. Juan de Boado, marido de dicha su hermana. Por consiguiente este turno principiará en el D. Tomas desde ahora, en la inteligencia de que el, á quien corresponda el derecho de presentar, há de hacerlo precisam^{te} en el sugeto de dichas dos familias; y solo en el caso de no haber en ninguna de ellas persona idonea podrá presentar á un extraño. Cuando esto ultº suceda será permitido á cualquiera de las dos familias, que se crea apto, acudir al Consulado para que este lo haga ecsaminar; y juzgandolo digno conferirle la plaza con preferencia al extraño presentado.

3. La persona á quien toque la presentacion, ademas del sugeto que presente, podrá acumular otro para que, en caso de que el primero no sea digno, recaiga en el 2º.

4. El Consulado á quien se haga esta presentacion le conferirá el empleo siempre que crea que es digno de él; pero si dudase de su suficiencia mandará se le ecsamine.

5. El ecsamen se hará por tres personas condecoradas y acreditadas en el pueblo por su doctrina é integridad, que nombrará la misma Junta del Consulado, y presidirá el Sr Prior, ó a su falta uno de los S^{res} Consules.

6. Se egecutará segun el metodo de Sⁿ Ysidro el R^l, encerrando al ecsaminando en una pieza provista de libros y de amanuense, en donde compondrá una disertacion, perteneciente á su facultad, sobre uno de los tres puntos que le toquen en suerte, la que, pasadas 24 horas, leerá.

7. Los ecsaminadores le harán preguntas por espacio de una hora, no solo sobre la materia de ella, sino tambien sobre toda la facultad.

8. Este ecsamen será a puertas abiertas. La censura se hará por votos secretos de los tres ecsaminadores solamente.

9. Si el ecsaminado saliese reprovado no podrá apelar, pero podrá pedir al Consulado segundo ecsamen con nuevos jueces, á que este deferirá.

10. En caso de ser desechado si el patrono acumuló otro, entrará en su lugar, ó dandosele la plaza, si el Consulado lo quisiere así, ó ecsaminandosele en los terminos que el primero.

11. Las propinas de los ecsaminadores, y mas gastos que se ocasionen, serán de cuenta del pretendiente.

12. Si el patrono al principio no acumuló alguno, no se le admitirá despues la acumulacion.

13. No siendo digno el presentado, ó los dos presentados por el patrono que esté en turno, pasará este al otro en la misma forma que va dicho.

14. Si el presentado y acumulado por este no fuesen dignos, nombrará por aquella vez la Junta del Consulado, haciendose para ello el ecsamen y formalidades que quedan espresadas.

15. Cuando vacare el empleo de bibliotecario 1º, ascenderá á aquella plaza el 2º, no habiendolo desmerecido; y el Consulado pasará aviso al patrono á fin de que presente sugeto idoneo, sea para la plaza vacante, sea para la resulta. El mismo aviso pasará cuando vaque la plaza de 2º.

16. El patrono que esté en turno tendrá un año para hacer la presentacion, cuyo termino deberá correr desde la fecha del aviso que le diere el Consulado. Si dentro de él no la hiciese, pasará al otro patrono, quien tendrá otro año. Pasados los dos, proveera librem^{te} el Consulado.

17. En toda vacante nombrará el Consulado bibliotecario interino con medio sueldo, que podrá ser lego, eclesiastico, ó religioso.

18. Si el poseedor de alguna de las dos casas, que hoy llevan dichos dos hermanos del fundador, y á las que va afecto este patronato, no fuese descendiente de ellos, será el poseedor de la otra patrono insolidum.

19. Si ambas casas se hallaren poseidas por sugetos que no fueren descendientes de ellos, cesará del todo el patronato, y quedará la provision de bibliotecarios á la libre disposicion del Consulado.

20. Los productos ó premios de los vales R^s que hoy hacen el fondo del establecim^{to}, y el de los mas que se compren, con lo que se recoja de la herencia del fund^{or} segⁿ su testamento y codicilo, ó bien los productos de cualquiera finca que con dichos vales se adquiera, tienen cuatro precisos objetos, 1º el pago de los sueldos de los empleados de la biblioteca, 2º los gastos necesarios en las piezas de ella, sus utensilios, y gratif^{on} de los tres 1^{os} oficiales del Consulado, 3º la compra de libros, y 4º el aumento del fondo.

21. Así el primer bibliotecario, como el seg^{do}, deberán estar graduados precisamente de bachiller en una de las facultades mayores, y saber á lo menos la lengua francesa, sin cuyas circunstancias no podrá ser admitida la propuesta. Tendrán igual residencial, y solo en caso de enfermedad ó ausencia podrá el uno excusar al otro.

22. El 1^{er} bibliotecario tendrá de sueldo fijo doce mil reales anuales, y el 2º ocho mil; pero á fin de aumentar por ahora el fondo todo lo q^e sea posible, con arreglo á los deseos del fund^{or}, no disfrutará ni cobrará el 1º, durante seis años, mas q^e nueve mil reales de vellon que empezarán

empezarán á correr en 1º de Enº de 1807; y el 2º, que se nombrará al fin de dichos años, solo disfrutará seis cientos ducados en cada uno de los cuatro sig^{tes}, continuandosele luego los ocho mil referidos.

23. Deducido del total prem^s que produzcan los vales, el imp^{te} de los dos prim^s objetos que espresa el artº 20, se distribuirá el resto p^r mitad en los otros dos siguientes, aprovechando p^a uno y otro las mejores oportunidades.

24. Como el fundador há dispuesto q^e el Consulado se cobre de ciertos gastos originad^s en la biblioteca, por querer el solo tener esta gloria y resulta, deviendo por esta razon á sus fondos diez y siete mil cuatro cientos veinte y tres rs, y diez y seis mrs. v^{on}, se reintegrará de los reditos de los fondos de la biblioteca al Consulado en el termino de seis años, en cantidad igual por cada uno, deduciendose lo q^e corresponde con preferencia á la compra de libros y aumento del capital indicados.

25. Como este capital deve crecer mucho, cuando el Consulado creyese ser bastante, podrá pagar á costa de él un portero con una modica asignacion, cuyo nombramiento y señalamiento de asignacion corresponderá tambien á la Junta de Gobierno. Este estará sugeto inmediatamente al bibliotecario mayor, y en su falta al 2º cuando le hubiere, y todos á la citada Junta, ó en su defecto á los Sñes Prior y Consules, en la misma forma que lo están los demas empleados del Consulado, para los asuntos relativos al cumplimiento de sus encargos; pero esta plaza no se proveerá hasta que, del producto de los fondos sobre lo bastante, para pagarla sin omitir por ello ninguno de los otros objetos que quedan indicados.

26. Si pudiese conseguirse, será del caso que el portero sepa la lengua Latina y tenga algunos principios mas, para que pueda ayudar al bibliotecario siempre que se halle solo.

27. Siempre que el Consulado tenga por conveniente hacer casa p^a trasladar á ella las escuelas de navegacion, con el objeto de que la biblioteca se estienda por las piezas que en el dia ocupan las mismas escuelas, podrá sacar de los fondos, que v^{an} señalados, la parte q^e tenga por conveniente, con tal que sus reditos hayan crecido lo suficiente para suportar este gasto; pues solo de ellos y no del principal habrá de sacarse lo que se determine.

28. La biblioteca estará abierta todos los dias esep^to los Domingos y fiestas de precepto entero; á esepcion de dos vacaciones que gozará en cada año, y dos medios dias á la semana, á saber, aquellas desde el dia de Reyes hasta el 20 del mismo mes, y desde el dia 15 de Agosto hasta el 30. Los medios dias señalados serán los de correo general, miercoles y sabado por la tarde. Las horas en que deberá abrirse la pieza, serán, desde 1º de Octubre hasta fin de Marzo, á las 9 de la mañana y tres de la tarde; desde 1º de Abril hasta ultº de Setiembre, á las 8 de la mañana y 4 de la tarde; y la de cerrarse, en todos tiempos por la mañana, al medio dia; y por la tarde, en los cuatro meses de Nov^{re}, Dic^{re}, Enero y Febrero, á las 5; en los de Marzo, Abril, Setiembre y Octubre, á las 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; y en los de Mayo, Junio, Julio y Agosto, á las 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

29. Cuando el Consulado tenga por conveniente nombrar el bibliotecario menor, deberá este asistir en ella todo el tiempo que esté abierta, cuidando de la division que el mayor le señalare y ponga á su cuidado, dando, recogiendo, y colocando en su lugar los libros, y supliendo al mayor en los casos de ausencia ó enfermedad.

30. Para las operaciones mas mecánicas, que ocurriese hacer en dicha biblioteca interin no se nombra el portero de ella, se servirá el bibliotecario del alcaide de la Casa Consular, y cuando este estubiese ocupado, de cualquiera de los salvaguardias de la misma, siendo obligacion del citado alcaide impedir la entrada al que no lleve trage decente, ó entre con el sombrero puesto, ni permitir fumar, ni hacer ruido que pueda estorbar el estudio, entrar y sacar los braseros que deve haber en ella en su tiempo, y en el de estero y desestero, sacudir y limpiar los libros y estantes con ayuda de los salvaguardias, y con asistencia del bibliotecario ó bibliotecarios, para que esto se egecute con el debido orden y esactitud, abrir y cerrar las puertas y ventanas, limpiarla todos los dias, y guardar las llaves si el bibliotecario quisiere confiarselas.

31. A fin de conciliar, en cuanto sea posible, las ideas del fundador con la necesidad de que la biblioteca sea bien asistida, mediante la mucha concurrencia de lectores que hay, se nombrará interinam^{te} un ayud^{te} de bibliotecario, mientras no se nombra el 2º, con el sueldo de 200 á 300 ducados anuales á lo mas, para que ausilie y, en caso muy urgente, escuse al bibliotecario actual, cuidando principal^{te} de las piezas, su aseo, y limpieza de los libros.

32. Al fin de los ocho años citados, que principiarán á contarse desde 1º de Enero de 1807, si los fondos de la biblioteca hubiesen aumentado lo bastante, para q^e con su producto pueda pagarse el 2º bibliotecario con arreglo al capitulo 22, quedando al mismo tiempo lo bastante para los mas objetos que quedan referidos, cesará el ayudante, y se pasará aviso al patrono para que haga la propuesta para la plaza de segundo bibliotecario. Pero si el producto de los fondos no pudiese aun sufrir esta carga, continuará el ayud^{te} durante otros dos años, ó mas si fuese preciso.

33. Siendo por ahora suficiente un dia para el estero y otro para el desestero, se señala para el primero el dia de difuntos, y para el seg^{do} el vispera de la festividad del Corpus.

34. Cualquiera atentado, violencia ó desalato, que se cometa por algun concurrente, será castigado por el cuerpo, para lo cual se servirá S. M. concederle jurisdiccion, é inmediatam^{te} que esto suceda se dará cuenta al Prior, disponiendose entre tanto que los salvaguardias, porteros y alcaide, no permitan la salida de la casa al que se hubiese ecsedido.

35. Ningun empleado de esta biblioteca se podrá ausentar sin espresa licencia de la Junta de Gobierno, ó del Sr. Prior, quedando á cargo del contador la vigilancia de su asistencia en las horas indicadas; deviendo dar cuenta á la Junta de cualquier falta que notare, para que tome la provida que corresponda.

36. El bibliotecario, ni ninguno de sus subalternos, no podrán estraer, ni permitir se

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

estraiga, ni aun por pocas horas, libro alguno, aunque sea dejando recibo ó por otro medio. Por la prima vez que contravenga cualquiera de ellos á este capitulo, se le descontará un mes de sueldo: por la seg^{da} seis meses: y por la tercera se le privará para siempre del empleo, y ademas se le cobrará en todo caso el importe de la obra, aunque no haya estraído mas que un solo tomo. Al que denuncié se le concederá la mitad del importe de lo quede descuento al bibliotecario ó subalterno. Y una copia de este artículo se fijará en la biblioteca para que conste á todos.

37. Los manuscritos, libros y obras prohibidas, estarán colocados en estantes separados, y bajo de una sola llave, que tendrá el bibliotecario mayor, para lo cual solicitará el Consulado á favor de este la licencia necesaria á efecto de que pueda leer libros prohibidos; y asimismo la orden correspondiente para que, por el Tribunal del S^{to} Oficio de Santiago, se dirija a este Consulado un ejemplar de cada uno de los edictos que han salido desde la publicacion del ultimo expurgatorio, y que así se continúe con los que salgan á lo adelante.

38. No manifestará el bibliotecario los libros prohibidos al que no ecsiba la correspondiente licencia.

39. Para el uso y gobierno de la biblioteca habrá un indice general alfabetico de todos los autores de libros impresos y manuscritos.

40. Se hará tambien otro indice general, en que todos los libros de la biblioteca se distribuyan en clases ó materias de que tratan, principiando por la Teologia, y dividiendola en sus partes, como son las Biblias, S^{tos} Padres, expositores escolasticos y morales, &^a.

41. Cada uno de estos indices tendrá un suplemento ó apendice, en que se extiendan los nuevos autores y materias que se vayan acopiando de nuevo, á fin de evitar entrerenglonaduras en los indices principales.

42. Los libros y papeles prohibidos tendrán tambien indices separados, por autores y orden de materias, citandose en breve su expurgatorio ó prohibicion.

43. Se conservarán para memoria los indices particulares de los estudios y librerías que los bienhechores hayan donado a la biblioteca, espresando y recomendando su amor á la causa pública.

44. Habrá un libro en la secretaría en que se forme el catalogo de todos los bienhechores que hubo y haya en lo subcesivo, recordando sus beneficios y gracias que les hacen acreedores á esta buena memoria.

45. Todos los libros se marcarán por afuera con una marca propia de la biblioteca, para que en todo tiempo conste su propiedad; y se pondrá otra marca distinta á los duplicados que hayan de beneficiarse, siempre que la Junta de Gobierno lo disponga.

46. El bibliotecario mayor se informará de las almonedas en q^e haya libros, antigüedades, manuscritos, y obras selectas de que se carezca, y dará cuenta de ello á la Junta de Gobierno, por si tubiese á bien comprarlos.

47. Tambien se recogerán en la biblioteca todos los periódicos, á q^e el Consulado está suscrito ó se subscriere á lo adelante, haciendolos encuadernar al fin del año: de cuyas encuadernaciones, como tambien de las de los libros que lo necesiten, se presentará por el secretario cuenta documentada á la Junta de Gobierno, y se le abonarán de los fondos de la misma biblioteca.

48. Para cualquiera otros gastos eventuales que ocurran hacer en la misma, reparos ú obras de ella, se hará tambien presente á la Junta, que determinará lo q^e tenga por conveniente.

49. En cualquiera de los dias de vacacion del mes de Enero de cada año habrá un recuento de todos los libros de la biblioteca, á presencia de los S^{res} Prior y Consules, y con asistencia del secretario y contador, quienes deberán tener, en cada una de sus oficinas, una lista esacta de los libros que hay en ella, tomando nota de los que subcesivamente se compren, quedando á cargo de dicho sr. contador el hacer otro recuento de ellos por entre año, en cualquiera de las vacaciones que ván indicadas.

50. La cuenta y razon correspondiente á este establecim^{to} se llevará por las oficinas de este R^l cuerpo, con separacion de los demas ramos, para presentarla á la Junta Gen^l ó de Gobierno, cuando esta lo tenga por conveniente, como asimismo á los bibliotecarios y patronos; quienes como interesados podrán pedir las certificaciones que les pareciese; y los libramientos relativos á él espresarán siempre que son correspondientes á los fondos destinados á la misma biblioteca.

51. El acrecentamiento progresivo de estos fondos en la parte señalada á este fin, cesará cuando el Consulado lo tenga por conveniente, y lo contemple bastante para todos los objetos indicados, teniendo presente que el fundador quiso que haya los reditos suficientes para las atenciones, necesidades y sueldos de la biblioteca, y escuela de 1^{as} letras en su pueblo, y que su animo ha sido aumentar edificio para aquella.

52. Habiendo sido tambien la mente del fundador de estos establecimientos el remunerar el trabajo de los sugetos, á cuyo cargo esté el cumplimiento de los artículos que quedan mencionados, por los cuales se evidencia que mucha parte de él ha de recaer sobre el secretario, contador y tesorero del Consulado; mandó desde luego el cuerpo de las facultades que el mismo fundador le ha concedido en el codicilo bajo cuya disposicion murió, su fecha 3 de Octubre del corr^{te} año de 1806, y procediendo de conformidad con sus albaceas, señala á cada uno de dichos sugetos la gratif^{on} anual de mil reales de vellon, sacados de los intereses de la masa total de vales que sirven de fondo para la biblioteca, ó de cualquiera otra clase de fondos á que dichos vales puedan destinarse en lo subcesivo, cuya gratificacion empezará tambien á correr en 1^o de Enero de 1807; esperando el Consulado que esta demostracion les servirá de estímulo para celar por su parte con el mayor esmero sobre el cumplim^{to} de dichos artículos.

Cuyas constituciones fueron formadas por la Junta de Gobierno de este R^l Consulado, con
acuerdo

acuerdo de los testamentarios del Sr. D. Pedro Antonio Sanchez, teniendo á la vista sus ultimas disposiciones. Y para que tengan efecto cumplim^{to} á nombre de la misma Junta, nos el Prior y Consules las firmamos con el Sñio de la misma; en la Coruña á 22 de Dicbre de 1806; Manuel Diez Tabenera; Juan de Ovies Fuerte; Zeferino Arias; José Lucas Sabrada, secretario.

(Es copia.)

J. L. Sabrada.

(Annex 3, to Enclosure 2, in No. 16.)

ROYAL ORDER of the King of Spain, 16 February 1777.—(*Gallicia.*)

EL REY.

REGENTE de mi Audiencia del Reyno de Galicia: Saved. Que haviendoseme representado, en el año de mil setecientos sesenta y uno, por ese Reyno la precision en que se hallaba de obcurrir á la composicion de caminos trasversales de capital á capital, y otros interiores de él, por la utilidad y beneficio que le resultaría del mas fácil comercio entre sus naturales; propusó igualmente la construccion de un Archivo Gen^l para custodiar los papeles de los cuatro oficios de asiento de esa Audiencia, para obviar los incesantes pleitos que se originaban de no estar los papeles con el cuidado que correspondia: que examinada esta solicitud por mi Consejo de la Camara, el de Castilla, y otros ministros, de mi satisfaccion convinieron en la utilidad que resultaría á ese Reyno de la condescendencia con su instancia; y por decreto de dos de Marzo, de mil setecientos sesenta y tres, vine en que se construyese el archivo, y se compusiesen los caminos de capital á capital y los otros interiores, y que para costear unas y otras obras, se impusiese un real en fanega de sal de la que se consumiese en el dicho Reyno (ademas de los dos reales ya impuestos sobre ella para los caminos generales) por el termino de diez años, que se habian de cobrar desde primero de Abril, de mil setecientos sesenta y tres, sin excepcion de persona de qualquiera estado, calidad, y condicion que fuese, (á reserva de la que necesitasen los pescadores para salar sus pescados, que se les havia de dar á los precios que la pagaban); y que el producto de este impuesto se cobrase por los administradores de salinas, entregandolo de cuenta aparte á la tesorería del Eñto. de Galicia; poniendo la construccion del archivo, y la composicion de caminos, á cargo del Marques de Croix, capitan general entonces del mismo Reyno: el qual haviendome propuesto, por varios motivos, que se construyese el archivo en la ciudad de Betanzos, con remision de los planes echos para él, fui servido aprovárselo, y con efecto se sacó la obra al pregon, y se remató en cabeza del arquitecto D. Andres Garcia Quiñones, en precio de ochocientos treinta y siete mil reales de vellon. Y que ultimamente se me ha espuesto por el mismo Reyno de Galicia, y medio de su Diputado General, Marques de Bosqueflorido, estar construido el edificio correspond^{te} para el archivo publico y gen^l, sin faltarle ya requisito alguno para poderse trasladar á él los papeles, fui servido remitir á mi consejo de la camara la citada ultima representacion, con el plan que la acompañaba, sobre el establecim^{to} de dicho archivo, y otros papeles relativos al asunto, para que me informase lo que se la ofreciere y pareciere sobre el metodo que debiera observarse en este establecim^{to}, reglas que podran seguirse en lo subcesivo, numero de pèrsonas que seran necesarias para el servicio de dicha oficina, sueldos que podran asignarseles, y sobre que fondos, y todo lo demas que juzgare oportuno. Y haviendolo ejecutado, en consulta de trece de Set^e de este año, despues de haver oido á mi fiscal, y pedido informes á los regentes que han sido de esa audiencia, á cada ministro de los que la componen, y á los presidentes y capitanes generales de ese Reyno, teniendo presente que la metodica colocacion de papeles, pleitos, y demas instrumentos, que con lastimoso descuido y abandono se estan perdiendo en sotanos, y parages humedos de la ciudad de la Coruña, exige de necesidad urgentisima pronto remedio; que estos papeles, entregados en el dia á la humedad y á la corrupcion, son los pleitos y negocios seguidos en esa audiencia, en que por necesidad se han presentado instrumentos de honor, por tenencias de hacienda y otros derechos, en cuia deterioracion, y en la ignorancia de ellos por la falta de noticias y colocacion bien ordenada, son notablemente perjudicados sus naturales: Que aunque para su custodia y colocacion se ha fabricado dicho archivo en la ciudad de Betanzos, tiene los considerables inconvenientes de la distancia de la audiencia, el estar en sitio espuesto á una ocupacion y quema del enemigo en tiempo de guerra, y el ser humido: Que los citados papeles con metodo en ninguna parte pueden ser tan utiles como á la vista y proximidad de la misma audiencia, que cuidara del mejor servicio de los empleados, y del adelantam^{to} del mismo archivo: Que á los que concurren á ella con motivo de su pleito particular, se les facilita el adquirir noticias, que ó por documentos, ó por ejemplares, puedan instruir el proceso y fortalecer su derecho, las que solo pueden dar con seguridad y sin trabajo, los que se criaron en los mismos quatro oficios, las que no adquirian en otra parte qualquiera que sea, si no se fija el archivo donde esté la audiencia, para que su proximidad les facilite el informarse prontam^{te} de ellas, y solicitar o omitir su saca: Que cabalmente hay en esa dicha audiencia una capaz pieza señalada para las discordias, que ayudada de otras tres, que tiene á su inmediacion, logrará de toda la extension que se necesita, para la custodia y colocacion de los papeles que se estan perdiendo, cuyas piezas no hacen falta á dicha audiencia: conformandome en un toda con su dictamen, por resolucion mio á dicha consulta, he venido [entre otras cosas, en que se destine para dicho archivo] la sala que llaman de discordias, y sus tres piezas inmediatas de esa audiencia. Que sin la menor detencion se transladen á ella todos los papeles, que están en el convento de S^a Francisco, Buen Suceso, Hosp^l, y demas parages humedos de la ciudad de la Coruña: que se pongan tambien todos los pleitos que esten en

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

16. SPAIN.

Annex 3, to Enclosure 2, in No. 16.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

los oficios enteram^{te} fenecidos, y los abandonados, y sin seguirse de diez años á esta parte, así de los cuatro oficios de asiento como de los dos criminales: que subsistan en la secretaria del acuerdo los papeles que tiene, como que deven estar á la mano para el gobierno de la audiencia: que para el cuidado de esta traslacion de papeles, su colocacion, separa^{on} de materias, clases, y provincias, formacion de yndices, libros maestros, se creen las plazas de un archivero, un oficial con el titulo de mayor, dos escribientes, y un portero, sin perjuicio de aumentar mas oficiales, segun lo dicte la esperiencia y la necesidad, señalandoles sus respectivos sueldos del fondo y exsistencias del arbitrio del R^l acrecentado en fanega de sal: que de este arbitrio salgan tambien los precisos gastos de la traslacion de papeles, cajones para su colocacion, estantes, mesas, y demas necesario: que la audiencia forme un arancel de los derechos por donde se devan gobernar las sacas de instrumentos del archivo, oyendo al archivero y fiscales, y siguiendo por ahora la practica que observan los oficios de asiento, y que se destine para quartel el edificio construido en la ciudad de Betanzos. Y en su consecuencia haciendo sido servido de proveer los destinos, por despachos separados, de archivero, oficial mayor, escribientes, y portero, y asimismo dado la orden correspondiente al Ministerio de Guerra, destinando á quartel el edificio construido en la ciudad de Betanzos, os mando que inmediate^{te} deis orden se asee la sala que llaman de discordias, y sus tres piezas inmediatas, que sin la menor detencion se pasen á ella todos los papeles que estan en el combento de Sⁿ Francisco, Buen Suceso, Hospital, y demas parages humedos de la ciudad de la Coruña. Que se pongan tambien todos los pleitos que esten en los oficios enteramente fenecidos y los abandonados, y sin seguirse de diez años á esta parte, así de los cuatro oficios de asiento, como de los dos criminales: que subsistan en la secretaria del acuerdo los papeles que tiene como precisos, y que deven estar á la mano para el gobierno de la audiencia: que la audiencia forme un arancel de los derechos por donde se deva gobernar la saca de instrumentos del archivo, oyendo al archivero y fiscales, y siguiendo por ahora la practica que observan los oficios de asiento, remitiendolo á mi infraescrito Señorío de la Camara de Gracia y Justicia, y Estado de Castilla, para que recaiga en él mi R^l aprovacion: que no se devan sacar del archivo papeles originales algunos, y que las compulas sola se puedan dar con orden de la misma audiencia, citadas las partes con dia, y ora, y firmadas precisamente del archivero. Y asimismo mando á mi tesorero del exto^e del Reyno de Galicia que, con libram^{to} vuestro dé y entregue las cantidades que espresareis haver sido precisas, y se necesitasen para la traslacion de papeles, caxones, preparar dicha sala de discordias y tres piezas inmediatas donde se ha de colocar el archivo, y en guarnecerlas de estantes, mesas, y otros muebles necesarios, del producto del real acrecentado en fanega de sal, que haciendolo en esta forma se le abonará, y pasarán en cuenta en los que diere de los caudales que estan á su cargo. Para todo lo cual os doy pleno poder y las mas amplia comision en forma, que así es mi voluntad; fecha en Sⁿ Lorenzo a veinte y dos de Octubre de mil setecientos setenta y cinco. YO EL REY. Por mandado del Rey, Nuestro Señor: Jose Egnacio de Goyeneche.

EL REY.

Dⁿ Jose de Zuazo y Bustamante, de mi Consejo, Regente de mi R^l Audiencia del Reyno de Galicia. Ya saveis que, por despacho señalado de mi R^l mano, de veinte y dos de Octubre de mil setecientos setenta y cinco, fui servido daros comision para que entendieseis en la formacion del archivo publico y general del Reyno de Galicia, que tengo mandado se establezca en la ciudad de la Coruña, pasando á la sala llamada de discordias, y sus tres piezas inmediatas, sitas en las casas de esa audiencia, todos los papeles que estaban en el convento de Sⁿ Fran^{co}, Buen Suceso, y otros parages de esa dicha ciudad, y los pleitos de los oficios enteramente fenecidos, y los abandonados, y sin seguirse de diez años á esta parte, formando por la audiencia arancel para el gobierno de la saca de instrumentos, oyendo á sus fiscales y al archivero, remitiendolo para mi R^l aprobacion, y señalando el importe de los sueldos del archivero, oficial mayor, y dependientes, y él que se causase en la traslacion de papeles, cajones, preparar dicha sala de discordias y tres piezas inmediatas, y guarnecerlas de estantes, mesas y otros muebles necesarios, del producto del real acrecentado en fanega de sal de las que se consumiesen en ese Reyno, con destino á sus caminos de travesía y demas interiores, y con las demas circunstancias, espresiones, calidades, y condiciones en la citada mi R^l cedula de comision declaradas, segun que mas largo y por menor en ella se contiene, á que me refiero. Ahora saved que, al mismo tiempo de que por vos se daba cumplimiento á la formacion del dicho archivo, y en uso de vuestra comision, puestos en pose^{on} de sus correspondientes empleos los sugetos que fui servido nombrar para archivero, oficial mayor, escribientes, y portero del archivo, los hicisteis empezar sus tareas, se acudió á mi consejo de la camara por D. Tomas Perez Salgado, titulandose archivero de esa R^l audiencia, haciendo presente su merito, los perjuicios que se le causaban por la formacion del nuevo archivo, y pidiendo se le recompensase con el nombramiento de oficial segundo á otro equivalente. Que tambien se acudió al mi consejo de la camara, y á mi consejo R^l en sala de justicia, por los escribanos de asiento de esa audiencia, que como tenientes sirven sus respectivos oficios, y por los dueños propietarios de los mismos oficios, unos y otros oponiendose á la formacion del archivo, y principalmente á los nombramientos echos por mi de archivero en el Licenciado D. Vicente Alvarez de Neyra, de oficial mayor en el Ber D. Jacinto Gayoso, y demas dependientes, obligandose ellos á servir estos empleos sin salario alguno; y exponiendo y alegando las razones que les asistian, instaron á que por haberse cometido los vicios de obrepcion y subrepcion, y para poder formalizar su competente demanda de retencion, se vajasen los papeles, y expediente al consejo en la sala de justicia.

justicia. Que á esta sazón representasteis vos sobre su resistencia y obstinacion á cumplir con la entrega de papeles, y demas que teniais providenciado, y otros varios puntos y particularidades acaecidas en el asunto, motivo por que á tres de los citados escribanos hicisteis arrestar en el Castillo de S. Anton de esa ciudad, á cuyo tiempo representaron de nuevo todos los escribanos de asiento insistiendo en su anterior pretension, y á q^e se les pusiese en libertad, y en su vista, se os comunicó la orden correspondiente á ello por el gobernador del mi consejo, y para que cesaseis en vuestra comision, sin llebar adelante la formacion y gastos del nuevo archivo, hasta que en vista de otras noticias, se resolviese por mi lo que fuese mas conveniente: que tomadas estas segun los antecedentes, y las mismas ocurrencias, y oposiciones causadas en la formacion del archivo, resultó de todas ser notorias é infundadas las varias oposiciones, y resistencias que se han movido, para que en esa Ciudad se establezca el archivo general para el Reyno de Galicia, el cual, espresamente necesario y util á todos los naturales de ese R^{no}; que la formacion de archivos donde convenga en que tanto entereza el publico, es propio de mi soberania, sin que ningunas personas puedan reclamarlo por sus intereses particulares, ni menos en el presente caso en que median otras fundadas razones y circunstancias: que ni la lastimosa disposicion en que se hallan los papeles, ni lo resuelto por mi, y el nombram^{to} de archivero, oficial con el titulo de mayor, y demas dependientes del archivo, no permiten de mora en su debida observancia, en que interesa el estado, la adm^{on} de justicia, y el peculiar derecho de los vasallos: que examinado mas por menor el sitio en que se deva formar el archivo, y tomadas por vos varias noticias y echo otros calculos, se ha tenido por conveniente el situarlo en los siete cuartos ó piezas vajas de la casa de esa audiencia, segun teneis representado, y asimismo el tomar otras providencias que aseguren, y faciliten con mas prontitud, el util establecim^{to} del insinuado archivo en esa ciudad. Y habiendose visto y tratado, en mi consejo de la camara, sobre todos y cada uno de los recursos echos en este particular, y asimismo sobre vuestras representaciones é informes particulares que se os han pedido, y le que á cerca de unos y otros, y en gen^l de todos, ha expuesto el mi fiscal, por resolucion mia, á consulta suya de ocho de Enero de este año, conformandome en todo con su dictamen, he venido en resolver y mandar, entre otras cosas, se lleve á puro y debido efecto la formacion del archivo publico y gen^l del Reyno de Galicia, continuando vos en la comision que para ello hos tengo conferida: que se coloque dicho archivo en los siete cuartos ó piezas vajas, que hay en las mismas casas de esa audiencia, envolvedados con comunicacion de unos á otros, segun teneis representado: que cuando llegue el caso de necesitarse mas extencion, se amplie á la sala llamada de discordias y sus tres piezas inmediatas, sitas tambien dentro de las casas de esa audiencia, sin que bajo pretesto alguno lo pueda impedir el comand^{te} gen^l; pues el edificio de la audiencia, y todas sus piezas, fueron construidas á expensas de ese Reyno, y es justo que á su utilidad se destine, lo que no sirva de m^{ayor} beneficio á otros fines: que en el caso de que el prest^e que fuese de esa audiencia, necesite de dos de dichas piezas para bodega y carbonera, se le construyan donde parezca mas conveniente y comodo: que así el costo que tengan estos, á su debido tiempo, como los actuales precisos gastos que se causen en la traslacion y colocacion de papeles, importante veinte y cinco mil ciento y noventa rr^s y treinta m^s vellon: el de la disposicion de dichas siete piezas, que asciende á veinte y ocho mil rr^s, y los sueldos del archivero, oficial mayor, escrivientes y portero, contandose desde el mismo dia en que se les puso en posesion de sus correspondientes empleos, segun los titulos y cédulas que les estan librados, que quedan en su fuerza y vigor, y ascienden á viente y nueve mil y seis cientos rr^s anuales en esta forma: al archivero doce mil rr^s: al oficial mayor ocho mil y ocho cientos, á cada uno de los dos escrivientes tres mil tres cientos, y dos mil y dos cientos al portero, unos y otros anuales se satisfagan del referido impuesto del real acrecentado en fanega de sal para la constru^{on} del archivo, y la composicion de caminos de travesía de cap^l á cap^l del citado Reyno de Galicia, cuio impuesto he sido servido prorogar por otros diez años: que no se incluya por ahora, y hasta que se experimente si son precisos, los doce mil setecientos y diez reales del importe de la disposicion de la sala de discordias y sus tres piezas inmediatas, y los siete mil de los dos cuartos para bodega y carbonera del presid^{te} que fuese de esa audiencia: que al escribano Pedro Domingo Sanchez Vaamonde nombrado por vos para la entrega formal de papeles al archivero, así para su cargo y responsabilidad, como para seguridad de los escribanos de asiento, se le satisfaga desde luego el salario de nueve rr^s diarios por todo el tiempo que se ha ocupado y permanezca en la citada entrega é inventario; y que tambien se abone diariamente lo que estimeis y reguleis necesario á un amanuense inteligente en encuadernacion, rustica y regular, que forme buena letra redonda para los rotulos de los envoltorios y estantes, por todo el tiempo que se ocupe en estas tareas, el cual lo habeis de nombrar vos á vuestra satisfaccion. En su consecuencia, y dejando en su fuerza y vigor los titulos y cédulas del archivero, oficial mayor y demas dependientes del archivo, y la citada mi R^l cédula de veinte y dos de Octubre de mil setecientos setenta y cinco, en quanto á la comision que hos tengo conferida para entender en la formacion del citado archivo publico y general del Reyno de Galicia, os la amplio y estiando para en quanto á los puntos, casos, y circunstancias, en esta mi cédula declaradas; y para que tenga el mas puntual y debido efecto, y fin y termino el util establecimiento del archivo, y no continúe el perjuicio experimentado hasta aquí: os mando que inmediate^{te} deis las ordenes necesarias, y tomeis las providencias y precauciones convenientes, para que se lleve adelante su colocacion en los siete cuartos ó piezas vajas, que hay en las mismas casas de esa audiencia, extendiendolo cuando fuese necesario á la espresada sala llamada de discordias y sus tres piezas inmediatas, sin permitir que, bajo de ningun pretesto, se os impida por personas algunas, ni menos por los escribanos de asiento: que previereis asimismo el que al presid^{te} que fuese de esa audiencia, en el caso de necesitarlos, se le construyan dos piezas para bodega y carbonera; que libreis segun queda

señalado,

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

16. SPAIN.

señalado, el importe de la traslacion y colocacion de papeles, el de la disposicion de dichas siete piezas ó quartos vajos, y el de los sueldos del archivero, oficial mayor, escrivientes y portero, y el de lo que se abone al escribano Pedro Domingo Sanchez Vaamonde, por su trabajo, y al que nombrareis por amanuense rotulista por el suio, por solo el tiempo que permanezcan en el, del referido impuesto del real acrecentado en fanega de sal de las que se consuman en ese Rey^{no}, segun tengo dispuesto y mandado; y que en un todo hos arregleis á lo que se espresa, contiene, declara y manda en la mencionada mi R^l cedula de comision de veinte y dos de Octubre de mil setecientos setenta y cinco, y á lo nuevamente prevenido en esta por lo qual os la amplio y extiendo, segun que en ella se contiene y declara, confiriendoos como os confiero por ambas al mencionado efecto pleno poder y autoridad, y la mas amplia comision en forma, con todas sus incidencias y dependencias anexidades y conexidades, que así es mi voluntad. Fecha en el Pardo, á diez y seis de Febrero, de mil setecientos setenta y siete. YO EL REY. Por mandado del Rey ñro. Señor: Nicolas de Mollinedo.

Es copia igual de las dos Reales cedula que anteceden de creacion de este R^l archivo, que en el dia esta á mi cargo. Coruña, seis de Marzo, de mil ochocientos treinta y cinco.

(Es copia.)

J. L. Sabrada.

17. SARDINIA.

(17.)—SARDINIA.

Sir Augustus Foster to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Turin, 25 August 1835.

REFERRING to your Lordship's Despatch to Mr. Fox, under date of October 29th, of last year, and to a letter addressed to me by Mr. Backhouse, of the 7th ult^o, I have now the honour to transmit to you a copy of the reply which the Sardinian Secretary of State has transmitted to me, with his answer to the several questions contained in the memorandum that accompanied your Lordship's Despatch, and which you had received from Mr. Hawes, the Member for Lambeth, on the subject of certain information that he was desirous of obtaining relative to the state of the National Museums and Libraries in Foreign Countries, for the use of a Committee of the House of Commons.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Augustus F. Foster.

Enclosure in No. 17.

The Sardinian Secretary of State to Sir Augustus Foster.

Turin, le 17 Août 1835.

Enclosure in
No. 17.

LE soussigné, Premier Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères, a l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à M. le Chevalier Foster, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique, une note contenant la réponse aux diverses questions posées dans sa lettre du 20 Juillet, relativement aux Musées et aux Bibliothèques Publiques qui existent dans les états du Roi.

Le soussigné espère avoir satisfait aux désirs de M. le Chevalier Foster, et il saisit,

&c. &c.

(signé)

Le Comte Solar de La Marguerite.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 17.

MEMOIRE sur les Musées et Bibliothèques Publiques dans les Etats Sarde.

Sub-Enclosure
in No. 17.

IL existe à Turin cinq Musées Royaux appartenant à l'Université, savoir, celui d'Antiquités, qui contient aussi le Musée Égyptien, ceux de Zoologie, de Minéralogie, d'Anatomie, et de Pathologie.

Les Musées sont placés sous la dépendance du magistrat de la réforme, qui a la surveillance et la direction de tout ce qui concerne l'instruction publique.

Chaque Musée a un directeur.

La place de directeur du Musée d'Antiquités est vacante depuis quelques mois à cause du décès du Professeur Barucchi.

Le Professeur Génè est directeur du Musée de Zoologie; le Professeur Sismonda est directeur du Musée de Minéralogie; le Professeur Demichelis de celui d'Anatomie, et le Professeur Gallo du Musée de Pathologie.

Le premier de ces Musées a en outre deux assistans: les deux autres ont un assistant chacun: deux préparateurs sont encore attachés au Musée de Zoologie, et un à ceux d'Anatomie et de Pathologie.

Comme les directeurs ont un traitement en leur qualité de professeurs, il ne leur est accordé qu'une augmentation de traitement en leur qualité de directeurs de musées, outre le logement; elle est de 600 francs pour les Antiquités, pour la Zoologie, et pour la Minéralogie, de 400 francs pour les deux autres.

Les

Les dépenses annuelles ne sauraient être indiquées d'une manière précise : le montant annuel de celles qui sont relatives à l'acquisition de nouveaux objets d'histoire naturelle est dépendant des circonstances, et surtout de la quantité d'objets doubles que les directeurs des musées peuvent se procurer dans les états, moyennant lesquels ils obtiennent de nouveaux objets de l'étranger par des échanges.

Pour le Musée d'Anatomie, outre les modèles que l'on se procure de l'étranger, l'assistant au musée confectionne des modèles en cire sous la direction du professeur.

Le Musée de Pathologie s'augmente de tous les objets pathologiques remarquables que fournissent les autopsies dans les hopitaux de l'état. Les chirurgiens de ces établissemens sont tenus de les transmettre au Musée.

Lorsque des occasions extraordinaires se sont présentées de faire des acquisitions importantes, le Roi a accordé des fonds spéciaux en sus des sommes assignées.

Les dépenses annuelles pour les acquisitions ordinaires, pour la conservation des objets, et pour l'entretien des Musées, est de 600 francs pour les Antiquités; de 3,000 francs pour la Zoologie; de 600 francs pour la Minéralogie; de 750 francs pour l'Anatomie; et de 400 francs pour la Pathologie.

Ces différentes sommes sont portées annuellement sur le bilan de l'Université de Turin.

Les Musées sont ouverts au public deux jours de la semaine durant trois heures.

Les personnes de distinction et les étrangers peuvent avoir accès aux Musées les autres jours, en se présentant aux directeurs ou aux employés de ces établissemens.

La bibliothèque de l'Université de Turin est placée sous la dépendance du magistrat de la réforme.

Il y a un bibliothécaire, un vice-bibliothécaire, trois assistans, et cinq distributeurs.

La place de bibliothécaire est vacante actuellement : Monsieur l'Abbé Malaspina, membre du magistrat de la réforme, en fait les fonctions.

Le traitement attaché à la place est de 2,400 francs.

Le vice-bibliothécaire est Monsieur l'Avocat Costa; les assistans, Messieurs le Chevalier Gazzera et les Docteurs Arri et Priero.

La dépense annuelle pour les livres est de 5,700 francs.

Les autres dépenses, de reliure, d'entretien, sont de 1,700 francs, outre celles des employes, qui montent à 10,000 francs.

Les fonds sont portés annuellement sur le bilan de l'Université.

Tous les imprimeurs de l'état sont obligés de transmettre à la bibliothèque de l'Université un exemplaire des ouvrages qu'ils impriment. Dans le cas d'acquisitions extraordinaires et importantes, le Roi accorde des fonds spéciaux.

Le nombre des volumes de la bibliothèque de l'Université est de 90 à 95 mille; celui des manuscrits de 3,100 environ.

Il ne se fait pas des rapports annuels. Les rapports qui concernent la bibliothèque, ainsi que les comptes, sont transmis au magistrat de la réforme.

La bibliothèque est ouverte au public de 9 heures à 4, tous les jours non chômés, à l'exception du tems des vacances.

Il n'est permis de porter les livres hors de la bibliothèque que sur une permission spéciale du magistrat de la réforme. Les professeurs sont autorisés à retirer les livres qui concernent les sciences dont l'enseignement leur est confié. Les livres extraits de la bibliothèque doivent être restitués après un mois; et si celui qui les a retirés en a besoin après cette époque, il doit les représenter chaque mois au bibliothécaire.

Les manuscrits ne peuvent, en aucun cas, être transportés hors de la bibliothèque.

Il existe une autre bibliothèque à l'Université de Gènes: elle n'est que peu considérable jusqu'ici; mais elle augmente de jour en jour par des fonds extraordinaires, qui sont destinés à cet objet selon que les circonstances pécuniaires de cette université le permettent.

Il y a un bibliothécaire, un assistant, et un distributeur. Le bibliothécaire est Monsieur l'Avocat Gandolfo, l'assistant est Monsieur l'Abbé Grassi, le distributeur, Monsieur l'Abbé Castiglioni.

Le traitement attaché à la place de bibliothécaire est de 1,000 francs.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

17. SARDINIA.

(18.)—FRANCE.

18. FRANCE.

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Paris, 31 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the answers which I was directed to obtain from the French Government, to certain questions put by a Committee of the House of Commons, relative to the Public Libraries and Museums in France.

The Minister of Public Instruction, anxious to afford to the Committee every information on this subject which could be at all interesting, has at the same time obligingly sent a copy of the Ordonnance of the King, and the regulations which regard the Royal Library, and also a copy of the Budget of 1835, in which is inserted the report which M. Guizot submitted to the King on the situation of the Literary Establishments of this country.

I have, &c.

(signed) Granville.

Enclosure 1, in No. 18.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

Enclosure 1,
in No. 18.

REPONSES aux Questions adressées au Gouvernement Français sur les Musées.

1^{re}. Existe-t-il dans la Capitale de la France un Muséum National consacré aux Arts, aux Antiquités, et à l'Histoire Naturelle ?

Il existe à Paris plusieurs Musées consacrés aux Arts, aux Antiquités, et à l'Histoire Naturelle.

En première ligne, on doit citer le Musée Royal du Louvre, où se trouvent, 1°. Une collection de plus de 1,200 tableaux des écoles Française, Flamande et Italienne. 2°. Une collection de plus de 900 statues, bustes, bas-reliefs ou morceaux précieux d'antiquités en marbre ou en bronze. 3°. Une collection nombreuse de vases Grecs. 4°. Plus de 25,000 dessins des maîtres de toutes les écoles.

Dans les mêmes bâtimens se trouvent le Musée Royal des Antiquités Egyptiennes et Grecques, où l'on a réuni une grande quantité d'objets d'arts très-précieux ; et le Musée Naval, destiné à conserver tous les modèles des diverses constructions de la Marine.

Dans les galeries du Palais du Luxembourg, est placé le Musée Royal du Luxembourg, consacré à l'exposition des productions des artistes vivans, acquises par le gouvernement.

Un autre musée, appelé le Musée d'Artillerie, et placé dans les bâtimens de St. Thomas d'Aquin, renferme aussi des objets d'un haut intérêt. On y voit exposée une collection très complète d'anciennes armures, et un grand nombre de modèles d'armures nouvelles. Enfin, Paris possède encore le Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle ou Jardin des Plantes. Cet établissement est composé d'un jardin de botanique, avec des serres chaudes et des serres tempérées, de plusieurs galeries où sont disposées méthodiquement des collections appartenant aux trois règnes de la nature, d'une galerie d'anatomie, d'une galerie de botanique, d'une ménagerie d'animaux vivans, d'une bibliothèque d'histoire naturelle, et d'un amphithéâtre avec des laboratoires pour les cours.

Le jardin fournit aux établissemens publics, qui lui sont analogues, des graines d'arbres et des plantes utiles aux progrès de la botanique, de l'agriculture, et des arts ; et il donne aux pauvres malades celles qui sont propres au soulagement et à la guérison de leurs maux.

2^e. Sous le contrôle et la direction de qui est-il placé ?

Tous les Musées dits Royaux, sont placés sous la direction de l'Intendant-général de la Liste Civile. Le Musée d'Artillerie rentre dans les attributions de M. le Ministre de la Guerre.

Quant au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, il se trouve sous la direction du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, en ce qui concerne la haute administration ; et sous le contrôle de M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, pour tout ce qui concerne les travaux de constructions et de réparations.

3^e. Combien y a-t-il de directeurs qui y sont attachés, et quels sont leurs émolumens ?

La loi constitutive du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle fut promulguée le 23 Juin 1793 ; l'organisation de cet établissement devait donc être toute républicaine ; aussi y est-il dit que tous les officiers du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle porteront le titre de professeurs et jouiront des mêmes droits ; et que la place d'Intendant du Jardin des Plantes est supprimée.

Cette même loi porte que l'assemblée générale des professeurs choisira, parmi les professeurs, un directeur élu pour un an, et qui sera chargé de faire exécuter les réglemens et les délibérations de l'assemblée qu'il présidera.

Cette loi n'a pas cessé d'être en vigueur ; chaque professeur peut donc devenir directeur, s'il est choisi par ses pairs. Quant aux émolumens, le principe d'égalité pour les professeurs ayant été consacré par la loi, ils sont tous traités sur le même pied, et touchent les mêmes appointemens, lesquels s'élèvent à la somme annuelle de 5,000 francs pour chacun d'eux.

L'organisation des autres musées est entièrement différente ; dans les Musées Royaux, il y a un directeur nommé par le Roi sur la présentation de l'intendant-général de la liste civile ; le directeur du Musée d'Artillerie est nommé par le ministre de la guerre.

4^e. Entre quels départemens est-il divisé ?

Le Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, sous le rapport de l'enseignement, est divisé en treize départemens, c'est-à-dire, en autant de chaires qu'il y a de professeurs, savoir :—Botanique : Zoologie : Géologie : Minéralogie : Reptiles et Poissons : Culture : Animaux articulés : Chimie générale : Botanique rurale : Chimie appliquée : Anatomie comparée : Anatomie humaine : Mollusques et Zoophytes.

5^e. A quoi se monte la somme totale ?

Les dépenses totales s'élèvent à la somme de 404,000 francs, ainsi répartie :

	Francs.
Traitemens de 13 professeurs, à 5,000	65,000
Bibliothécaire, maître de dessin, aides naturalistes, préparateurs, &c.	135,000
Gratifications, &c.	3,000
Traitemens de huit naturalistes voyageurs	25,000
Galleries : frais des cours, de la bibliothèque, achat de livres, frais de bureau, &c.	64,000
Jardin : Salaires des journaliers et élèves jardiniers, conservation des serres, &c.	32,000
Ménagerie : Nourriture des animaux, fourrages, grains, &c.	44,000
Ateliers et entretien : Menuiserie, serrurerie, vitrerie-peinture, &c.	24,400
Bois de chauffage pour les serres, les loges, les galleries, &c.	11,600

404,000

6^e. Quels sont les principaux directeurs ?

Comme

Comme nous l'avons déjà dit, le principe de l'égalité ayant été consacré par la loi de Juin 1793, il n'y a pas de directeurs principaux; tous les professeurs sont placés au même rang; ils sont au nombre de treize. En voici la liste:—MM. Geoffroy St. Hilaire; Chevreul; Cordier; de Blainville; Brongniart; Gay-Lussac; Duméril; Flourens; de Tussieu; Valenciennes; Mirbel; Audouin; Ad. Brongniart.

7^e. Sur quels fonds est payée la dépense du Muséum?

Toutes les dépenses du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle sont payées sur les fonds du Trésor.

8^e. Quels sont les statuts généraux qui déterminent l'admission du public au Muséum?

Le public est admis au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, en vertu de réglemens approuvés par l'autorité supérieure.

Ainsi, d'après les réglemens, les galeries d'histoire naturelle sont ouvertes au public et aux étrangers, les Mardi et Vendredi de chaque semaine, depuis trois heures jusqu'à la nuit, pendant l'automne et l'hiver, et depuis trois heures jusqu'à sept, pendant le printemps et l'été; aux étudiants, les Lundis, Jeudis et Samedis de chaque semaine, depuis onze heures jusqu'à deux.

Enclosure 2, in No. 18.

REPONSES aux Questions adressées au Gouvernement Français sur les Bibliothèques.

1^o. Combien y a-t-il de Bibliothèques Publiques dans la Capitale de la France?

Paris possède un assez grand nombre de bibliothèques qui peuvent se ranger en deux catégories: dans la première se trouvent les bibliothèques publiques proprement dites, dans lesquelles il suffit de se présenter pour être admis; elles sont au nombre de cinq; savoir, la Bibliothèque Royale, la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, la Bibliothèque Mazarine, la Bibliothèque de St^e Geneviève, et la Bibliothèque de la Ville.

Dans la 2^e catégorie se trouvent les bibliothèques qui ne sont pas précisément publiques, en ce que tout le monde ne peut pas profiter des richesses qu'elles renferment, mais qui, cependant, sont ouvertes à une certaine classe de lecteurs, faisant partie des corps pour lesquels ces bibliothèques ont été créées, ou munis d'autorisations spéciales accordées par qui de droit: telles sont les bibliothèques de la Chambre des Députés, de la Chambre des Pairs, de l'Ecole de Droit, de l'Ecole de Médecine, du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, de l'Institut, et les bibliothèques relevant de l'Intendance Générale de la Liste Civile, (bibliothèques du Louvre, du Palais Royal, &c. &c.)

2^e. Combien y a-t-il de bibliothécaires attachés à chacune d'elles? et quels sont leurs émolumens?

Le nombre des bibliothécaires n'est pas le même dans chaque bibliothèque; il varie selon les besoins et, surtout, selon l'importance du dépôt qui leur est confié. On conçoit sans peine, en effet, que la Bibliothèque Royale, par exemple, qui renferme 700,000 volumes, demande un plus grand nombre de conservateurs que la Bibliothèque Mazarine qui ne contient que 90,000 volumes.

Voici, au surplus, l'état exact du personnel dans chacun de ces établissemens:

Bibliothèque Royale.—Un Directeur-président, 10,000 francs; huit conservateurs à 6,000 francs; sept conservateurs-adjoints à 3,000 francs.

Bibliothèque Mazarine.—Un Bibliothécaire-administrateur; cinq conservateurs; deux sous-bibliothécaires.

Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.—Un Bibliothécaire en chef; un conservateur-administrateur; cinq conservateurs.

Bibliothèque de St^e Geneviève.—Un Bibliothécaire-administrateur; cinq conservateurs; deux conservateurs-adjoints.

Bibliothèque de la Ville.—Un Bibliothécaire; un sous-bibliothécaire.

Le traitement des bibliothécaires ou conservateurs, dans les quatre dernières bibliothèques ci-dessus énoncées, varie de 3,000 à 5,000 francs.

3^e. Quelle est la somme dépensée annuellement pour les livres que renferment les bibliothèques?

La somme dépensée annuellement dans chacune des bibliothèques pour achats de livres, pour reliures, &c. est très-variable: le chiffre de cette allocation change presque tous les ans; il est en ce moment pour les bibliothèques de l'Arsenal, de St^e Geneviève, ainsi que pour la Bibliothèque Mazarine, de 2,000 à 3,000 francs; la Bibliothèque de la Ville a un fonds voté par le conseil municipal, qui s'élève à la somme de 7,500 francs. Il est employé à des achats de livres, à des reliures, &c. Quant à la Bibliothèque Royale, établissement qui se trouve placé sous un régime tout spécial, elle a un crédit de 77,000 francs, destiné à l'acquisition de livres, de manuscrits, d'estampes, de castes, de médailles, &c., et un autre crédit de 29,000 francs alloués pour frais de reliures et pour remplacement d'ouvrages dépareillés.

La Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Pairs a une somme de 10,000 francs consacrés à l'acquisition des livres et aux frais de reliure.

La Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Députés a pour le même objet une somme de 12,000 francs.

Et la Bibliothèque de l'Université dépense une somme de 1,800 francs.

4^e. Quelles sont les dépenses que toutes ces bibliothèques entraînent annuellement?

Les crédits alloués pour les dépenses annuelles des Bibliothèques Publiques de Paris, s'élèvent à une somme totale de 400,500 francs, ainsi répartie entre les divers établissemens:

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

	Francs.
Bibliothèque Royale - - - -	274,000
Bibliothèque Mazarine - - - -	35,000
Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal - - - -	36,000
Bibliothèque de Ste Geneviève - - - -	40,500
Bibliothèque de la Ville - - - -	15,000
	400,500

5^e. Sur quels fonds sont-elles payées ?

Ici, il faut distinguer : les dépenses des quatre premières bibliothèques ci-dessus indiquées, sont portées au budget de l'état, et, par conséquent, payées sur les fonds du Trésor public. Mais la dépense de la Bibliothèque de la Ville est portée au budget de la ville, et soldée par conséquent sur les fonds votés par le conseil municipal de Paris.

6^e. Quels sont les statuts généraux qui règlent l'admission du public ?

Chaque bibliothèque a un règlement particulier pour l'admission du public : mais, en général, ces réglemens ont beaucoup de rapports les uns avec les autres, puisque leur but est d'indiquer les heures où la bibliothèque est ouverte au public, la manière dont on doit demander les livres, et la manière dont on doit les rendre, &c.

La Bibliothèque Royale a seule des réglemens intérieurs beaucoup plus étendus, et qu'il serait inutile de rapporter ici ; cela tient d'abord à son importance, et, ensuite, au régime particulier auquel elle est soumise, et qui diffère essentiellement de tout ce qui est usité dans les autres bibliothèques.—(Voir les pièces jointes.)

7^e. Quels sont actuellement les principaux bibliothécaires ?*Bibliothèque Royale.*

M. Letronne, directeur-président du conservatoire de la Bibliothèque Royale.

MM. Van-Praët, Magnin, Champollion, Hase, Silvestre de Sacy, Raoul-Rochette, Thevenin, Jomard—conservateurs.

MM. Ballin, Dubeux, Reynaud, Faurill, Guérard, Paris, Mionnet, Dumersan, Lenormant, Duchesne aîné, Duchesne-Tausin—conservateurs-adjoints.

Bibliothèque Mazarine.

M. Petit-Radel, bibliothécaire-administrateur.

MM. Amare, de Feletz, Osmond, Guillon, Pignolet—conservateurs.

MM. Thiebaut, Goujon—sous-bibliothécaires.

Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.

M. Ch. Nodier, bibliothécaire en chef.

M. Alex. Duval, conservateur-administrateur.

MM. Viallard, Amyot, Soulié, Cayx, Delagrangé, Roulin—conservateurs.

Bibliothèque de Ste Geneviève.

M. de Lancy, bibliothécaire-administrateur.

MM. Le Chevalier, Cas. Bonjour, Drevet, Robert, Aimé-Martin—conservateurs.

MM. Massabiau, de Brotonne—conservateurs-adjoints.

Bibliothèque de la Ville.

M. Rolle, bibliothécaire ; M. Ravenel, sous-bibliothécaire.

Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Pairs.

M. Carrey, bibliothécaire.

Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Députés.

M. Beuchot, bibliothécaire.

Bibliothèque de l'Institut.

M. Feuillet, bibliothécaire ; M. Fallot, sous-bibliothécaire.

Bibliothèque de l'Université.

M. La Romiguière, conservateur.

8^e. Quel est le nombre de volumes renfermés dans chacune de ces bibliothèques ?

700,000 à la Bibliothèque Royale.

90,000 à la Bibliothèque Mazarine.

176,000 à la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.

160,000 à la Bibliothèque de Ste Geneviève.

50,000 à la Bibliothèque de la Ville.

16,000 à la Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Pairs.

50,000 à la Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Députés.

40,000 à la Bibliothèque de l'Université.

9^e. Quel est le nombre des manuscrits ?

80,000 à la Bibliothèque Royale.

3,437 à la Bibliothèque Mazarine.

6,000 à la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.

3,500 à la Bibliothèque de Ste Geneviève.

10^e. Quelle est en général la nature de l'administration de ces bibliothèques ?

Ces établissemens sont généralement administrés sous la surveillance et la direction du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, par des administrateurs nommés par lui, et chargés de faire exécuter les réglemens qui régissent chacune des bibliothèques. Les administrateurs sont

sont donc les représentans de l'autorité dans ces établissemens : ce sont eux qui correspondent avec le ministre, pour lui faire connaître les besoins des dépôts qui leur sont confiés.

Quant à la Bibliothèque de la Ville, elle est indépendante du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique ; elle se trouve placée sous la direction du Préfet de la Seine, et sous la surveillance du conseil municipal, qui examine l'emploi des fonds votés par lui.

11^e. S'imprime-t-il annuellement quelque compte ou quelque rapport relatif à ces établissemens ?

Les comptes relatifs aux bibliothèques qui se trouvent sous la dépendance du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, s'impriment tous les ans dans le budget. Quelquefois, lorsqu'il s'agit d'appeler l'attention et l'intérêt des Chambres Législatives sur quelques-unes des bibliothèques publiques, on a soin d'insérer au budget des rapports plus détaillés, où sont énumérés les nouveaux besoins de ces établissemens.

On a joint ici* un exemplaire du rapport qui fut fait au Roi en 1834, sur les établissemens littéraires, et qui fut inséré au budget de cette année.

12^e. Quel est le nombre des bibliothèques dans les provinces de la France ?

Il y a en France, dans les départemens, 250 bibliothèques publiques environ : dans ce nombre ne sont point comprises les bibliothèques qui sont spécialement annexées, soit à des corps savans, soit à des établissemens d'utilité publique, soit à des collèges, institutions, &c.

13^e. Sont-elles placées sous la surveillance de quelqu'autorité du gouvernement ?

Comme elles sont entretenues aux frais des villes, elles sont naturellement placées sous la direction immédiate des Maires et des Conseils Municipaux : mais elles n'en sont pas moins sous la surveillance de l'autorité supérieure, c'est-à-dire de M. le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, représenté par MM. les Préfets.

Enclosure 3, in No. 18.

ORDONNANCE du ROI, et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale.

See Appendix, No. 13, p. 405.

Enclosure 4, in No. 18.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE.

BUDGET DES DÉPENSES DE L'EXERCICE 1835.

RAPPORT au Roi sur le Régime Financier de l'Université.

Sire,

Paris, le 18 Novembre 1833.

LE régime financier de l'Université a été depuis longtemps l'objet de nombreuses attaques. Ces attaques ont eu presque toujours quelque chose de confus et de peu réfléchi : tantôt, au nom des principes qui proscrivent les spécialités financières, on a entrepris de détruire le système de l'Université tout entier, oubliant que les considérations de ce genre ne sont pas les seules d'après lesquelles cette grande institution doit être appréciée, et courant le risque de tout renverser pour obtenir une réforme partielle ; tantôt on a invoqué des théories absolues qui ne tenaient aucun compte de la diversité des faits, et dont les prétentions étaient repoussées par une expérience qui compte déjà vingt-cinq années.

Cependant la fréquente reproduction des mêmes griefs est un fait grave, et qui appelle toute l'attention du gouvernement. Si les théories des adversaires de l'Université n'offraient pas à l'administration un guide sûr, auquel elle pût s'abandonner avec confiance, elles indiquaient du moins la nécessité d'un sévère examen ; lorsque des plaintes durent et se renouvellent, qu'elles partent d'hommes éclairés et consciencieux, qu'elles invoquent des principes dont la vérité, dans certaines limites, ne saurait être contestée, on est fondé à présumer qu'il y a, dans les institutions, quelque réforme à accomplir.

Dans la dernière session des chambres, en repoussant des innovations qui me semblaient fâcheuses ou téméraires, j'ai annoncé l'intention d'examiner avec soin toutes les questions qui se rapportent à l'administration financière de l'Université, et de proposer à Votre Majesté les changements qui me paraîtraient immédiatement praticables, et compatibles avec les principes constitutifs d'un établissement auquel est attachée la prospérité de l'instruction publique en France. Pour m'acquitter de cette obligation, je me suis entouré de toutes les lumières ; j'ai rassemblé une commission composée de membres du conseil d'état, de la cour des comptes, de l'administration des finances et de fonctionnaires de l'Université ;

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

* See Enclosure 4,
below.

Enclosure 3,
in No. 18.

Enclosure 4,
in No. 18.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

cette commission, réunie sous ma présidence, a étudié les règlements et tous les détails de l'administration; toutes les opinions ont été soutenues, toutes les objections discutées. Je viens rendre compte à Votre Majesté des résultats de ce travail.

Jusqu'à présent les dépenses et les recettes de l'Université ne sont point entrées dans le budget général de l'état; elles ont formé un budget spécial, annexé au budget du ministère de l'instruction publique. Les dépenses de l'Université n'en étaient pas moins examinées, contrôlées et votées par les chambres, avec spécialité pour chaque chapitre, et obligation pour le ministre de se renfermer dans les crédits législatifs; mais les recettes, au lieu d'être perçues pour le compte du trésor public, l'étaient pour le compte et par les soins de l'Université elle-même, qui pouvait disposer des excédants en les plaçant à son profit, comme aussi, en cas de besoin, elle aurait pu être requise de pourvoir au déficit, en prenant sur ses capitaux les sommes nécessaires pour combler l'insuffisance des revenus.

Les revenus de l'Université sont de deux sortes, des propriétés et des impôts. En fondant cette grande institution, Napoléon voulut qu'elle fût investie de tous les moyens de satisfaire elle-même à ses besoins. Il lui donna donc une dotation; et comme la dotation ne suffisait pas, il l'autorisa à percevoir sur l'enseignement divers droits, qui sont de véritables taxes. Ainsi l'Université n'avait rien à demander à l'état. Cette condition d'un établissement spécial, vivant de ses propres ressources, et dans une parfaite indépendance, était en harmonie avec les principes du régime impérial.

Les propriétés de l'Université comprennent: 1° la dotation de 400,000 francs de rentes, accordée à titre d'apanage par le décret du 17 Mars 1808; 2° les rentes acquises par l'Université elle-même sur ses fonds libres: elles figurent au budget de 1834 pour environ 122,000 francs; 3° enfin, le décret du 11 Décembre 1808 et celui du 15 Novembre 1811 ont attribué à l'Université tous les biens appartenant au ci-devant Prytanée Français, aux universités, académies et collèges. Parmi ces biens, et c'est le plus grand nombre, les uns sont des édifices affectés à des établissements d'instruction publique, les autres sont des domaines dont le produit est évalué pour 1834 à la modique somme de 15,000 francs.

Ce qu'ont demandé plusieurs fois les théories radicales, qui confondent toutes choses et poursuivent aveuglément des desseins mal conçus, c'est qu'on enlevât à l'Université ses propriétés, qu'on rayât ses rentes du grand-livre, qu'on aliénât ses domaines, et que l'instruction publique fût complètement assimilée aux autres branches de l'administration. Les motifs les plus graves, et de divers genres, repoussent un tel projet. Je me bornerai à indiquer les principaux.

Depuis sa fondation, l'Université est dotée et propriétaire. Elle existe avec cet attribut; son titre est légal, et la possession en est déjà assez ancienne pour avoir revêtu les caractères du droit. De nombreux legs ont été faits à l'Université, dans la confiance que ce droit serait maintenu. Sans doute le droit de propriété des établissements publics n'est pas exactement le même que le droit de propriété des particuliers; il est moins absolu, et demeure toujours placé sous la haute surveillance de l'état. Cependant il mérite beaucoup de respect, et il n'y a que des raisons aussi rares que graves qui puissent permettre d'y porter atteinte. Quand ces raisons n'existent pas, le législateur doit s'abstenir. Or, en ce qui concerne l'Université, il est fort possible d'allier le respect de la propriété à l'observation des bonnes règles financières. Attaquer les propriétés de l'Université, ce serait donc violer un droit à plaisir, bouleverser une grande existence déjà consacrée par d'importants services, renouveler enfin les pratiques violentes qui ont, à d'autres époques, frappé les communes, les hospices, et dont il n'appartient pas au régime sage et légal sous lequel nous vivons de donner de nouveau le fâcheux exemple.

Une considération d'un ordre plus élevé décide la question. Il importe à la prospérité comme à la bonne direction de l'instruction publique, que les hommes qui s'y vouent soient investis, dans leur modeste situation, d'un haut degré de dignité, de consistance, et animés d'un esprit commun et permanent; double but qui ne serait point atteint s'ils n'étaient pas gouvernés par quelques-uns de ces principes, et unis entre eux par quelques-uns de ces liens qui fortifient et grandissent les individus, en les arrachant à l'égoïsme ou à la faiblesse de l'isolement. A cette condition seule, les établissements d'instruction publique peuvent répondre à ce que leur demande la société. On a trop souvent méconnu les différences profondes, qui séparent les services dans lesquels il s'agit uniquement de faits matériels, comme la perception des impôts, et les services qui s'appliquent à des faits moraux, comme la propagation des saines études et l'éducation de la jeunesse. Pour les services matériels, la puissance du mécanisme est suffisante; pourvu que chaque rouage exécute sa fonction, la machine marche, et le but est atteint. Tout peut se faire avec la simple hiérarchie de l'administration, sans que le corps administratif lui-même ait ce caractère de permanence et de vitalité propre qui n'appartient qu'aux fondations. Il n'en est pas de même des services moraux; comme ils sont d'une autre nature, ils ne s'accomplissent aussi qu'à d'autres conditions; il leur faut quelque chose de plus fixe, de plus libre, et pour ainsi dire une organisation vivante, qui, dans certaines limites, se développe, agisse, subsiste par elle-même, et ne puisse pas être détruite ou modifiée selon les idées d'un jour, et par un simple acte d'administration.

Cette constitution et ce caractère particulier que réclame l'intérêt social pour les services de ce genre, la propriété seule peut les donner. Ce principe est d'une telle vérité que là même où les faits matériels et les faits moraux se mêlent et se confondent, comme dans les hospices, par exemple, c'est toujours au moyen de fondations et d'établissements propriétaires que, dans tous les temps et chez tous les peuples, on a cherché à accomplir une œuvre pour laquelle le mécanisme de l'administration ne semblait pas offrir assez de ressources et de garanties.

Si nous revenons maintenant à des considérations purement financières, le système qui constitue l'instruction nationale en établissement capable de dotation et de propriété, a encore en sa faveur le mérite de favoriser l'allègement des charges publiques. Dans l'état actuel des choses, des donations et des legs viennent chaque jour accroître les ressources de l'instruction publique; ces legs sont faits tantôt à des établissements particuliers compris dans l'Université, tantôt à l'instruction publique en général, que l'Université représente; quelquefois ils sont sans objet déterminé; quelquefois ils imposent des conditions, et le donateur assigne un emploi spécial à ses libéralités. Il est évident que les ressources procurées par ce moyen diminuent, et diminueront de plus en plus, le fardeau qui pèse sur l'état. Si l'on détruisait l'Université, que deviendraient toutes ces donations? Les personnes charitables légueraient-elles leurs biens au budget général de l'état? Il n'y a qu'un établissement doté et propriétaire qui puisse recevoir et à qui l'on veuille donner.

Enfin, il n'est personne qui pense à enlever aux établissements particuliers d'instruction, aux collèges par exemple, le caractère d'établissements susceptibles de posséder et d'acquérir. Or c'est une garantie presque nécessaire pour ces établissements, que l'Université qui les dirige, qui les gouverne, qui les contient tous dans son sein, possède les mêmes facultés, et jouisse des mêmes avantages. Que l'établissement général soit doté et propriétaire, les établissements particuliers le regarderont comme attaché aux mêmes intérêts, animé des mêmes sentiments que les leurs, et vivront avec confiance sous son autorité.

Mais les raisons qui exigent la conservation des propriétés de l'Université sont loin de s'étendre aux impôts qui lui ont été affectés. Ici la question se présente sous un autre aspect.

La portion des revenus de l'Université qui provient des impôts se divise en six branches différentes. Au budget de 1834, le produit total est porté pour 3,049,700 francs.

En premier lieu se présente la rétribution dite universitaire, établie, en même temps que l'Université elle-même, par le décret du 17 Septembre 1808. Cette taxe consiste dans le vingtième du prix de la pension payée pour l'éducation secondaire; elle porte sur toutes les classes d'élèves et sur tous les établissements, qu'ils soient entretenus par l'état, par les communes, ou par de simples particuliers.

A la rétribution universitaire se joint le droit annuel, sorte de patente, payée, pour l'exercice de leur profession, par les maîtres de pension et les chefs d'institution.

Les divers droits perçus dans les facultés pour les inscriptions, les examens et les diplômes, forment la troisième branche des impôts universitaires.

Au dernier rang, et pour un faible produit, il faut placer les sommes payées pour les diplômes d'emploi, pour l'ouverture de cours publics, enfin la portion qui revient à l'Université dans les amendes prononcées pour contraventions aux règlements universitaires.

Il est de toute évidence que les motifs, qui consacrent le droit de l'Université à la possession de sa dotation et de ses domaines, ne s'appliquent pas aux impôts. Des impôts ne sauraient jamais devenir la propriété de personne; ce principe est incontestable pour les établissements publics, aussi bien que pour les particuliers. En thèse générale, et sauf quelques rares exceptions, l'affectation d'impôts spéciaux à l'entretien de certains services publics est mauvaise, et contraire à toutes les règles d'une bonne administration. Loin de trouver dans la perception des impôts affectés à ses dépenses un élément d'indépendance et de dignité, l'Université y rencontre une cause d'affaiblissement moral et une source de nombreux inconvénients. Un établissement tout paternel et bienveillant, dont le pays attend les plus grands bienfaits qui puissent être donnés aux hommes, l'éducation morale et les lumières, ne doit jamais revêtir le caractère fiscal; ce mélange d'attributions nuit aux rapports que l'Université doit entretenir avec tous ceux qui dépendent d'elle, et tend à abaisser cette grande institution au niveau d'une machine financière. Il n'est pas moins nuisible à l'intérêt de finances engagé dans la question; un corps enseignant est peu propre à tenir des caisses, à percevoir des impôts. Point de caisses particulières, point de perceptions spéciales, un seul trésor pour toutes les dépenses et pour toutes les recettes de l'état, voilà le principe sur lequel repose tout notre système de finances; après un long examen, nous n'avons aperçu aucune raison qui pût détourner de faire l'application de ce principe au régime de l'Université. Les intérêts les plus élevés de l'Université réclameraient cette réforme, alors même que la science financière ne conseillerait pas de l'entreprendre.

Nous avons donc pensé qu'il convenait, d'une part, de remettre au trésor le soin de percevoir les diverses taxes universitaires, et, de l'autre, d'en inscrire le produit au budget des recettes de l'état. Mais il est deux de ces taxes qu'il nous a paru convenable de supprimer, les droits perçus pour les diplômes d'emploi et pour l'ouverture des cours publics; le produit du premier de ces droits est évalué à 2,000 francs pour 1834, et celui du second à 300 francs. C'est un revenu trop faible pour mériter d'être conservé.

Quant aux autres impôts, la réforme doit se borner, s'il m'est permis de m'exprimer ainsi, à les faire changer de main, et à les transporter, tels qu'ils sont établis aujourd'hui, parmi les revenus généraux de l'état. C'est un changement qui peut être sanctionné par une simple mention dans le budget des recettes.

Au sujet de cette réforme, que je m'applaudis de pouvoir soumettre à l'approbation de Votre Majesté, des questions d'exécution se sont présentées. Dans l'établissement de tout impôt, il y a deux choses, l'assiette et la perception. C'est la perception seule qu'il est possible de confier aux agents du trésor; quant à l'assiette, elle doit continuer à être faite par les fonctionnaires de l'Université; pour que le trésor pût en être chargé, il faudrait qu'il créât des rouages nouveaux, ce qui serait à la fois dispendieux et compliqué. Les fonctionnaires de l'Université sont dans la position la plus favorable pour déterminer ce que je

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

pourrais appeler la matière impossible ; ils surveillent tous les établissements, et ont avec les maîtres des relations journalières. Rien d'ailleurs n'est mieux entendu, et plus convenablement combiné, que la façon dont les différents droits à la charge des contribuables sont constatés par l'Université. Les règlements existants laissent peu à désirer sous ce rapport.

L'assiette de l'impôt demeurant dans les attributions des fonctionnaires qui président à l'enseignement, il convient aussi de laisser aux autorités universitaires le soin de statuer sur les réclamations, d'accorder les réductions et les décharges. Dans toutes les questions de ce genre, il y a toujours des intérêts moraux, des considérations relatives à la prospérité de l'enseignement, qui ne sauraient être suffisamment appréciés par les voies ordinaires de l'administration. C'est à l'autorité qui connaît les besoins de l'instruction, et qui a la mission d'y pourvoir, qu'il appartient de prononcer.

Ce partage de l'assiette et de la perception entre des fonctionnaires de divers ordres n'est pas nouveau. Déjà il a eu lieu pour divers impôts spéciaux, que le progrès de l'art financier a successivement fait rentrer dans le cadre du budget général. Je me bornerai à citer à Votre Majesté la taxe des poids et mesures.

Ainsi, les impôts existants seront maintenus dans leur forme actuelle ; les droits au profit de l'état seront assis et liquidés par les fonctionnaires de l'Université ; mais la perception sera faite par les agents du trésor, et le produit versé dans les caisses de l'état.

Ici une question s'élève : les revenus provenant des impôts de l'Université fournissent à la plus forte partie de ses dépenses ; comment remplacer ces revenus, et obtenir les moyens d'acquitter ces dépenses ? Il est évident que le trésor, qui va profiter des ressources, doit aussi supporter les charges. Mais faut-il maintenir le budget spécial de l'Université et le doter, en place de ses impôts, d'une subvention analogue à celle que reçoit la Légion d'honneur ? C'est le premier système qui s'est présenté à notre examen.

Nous n'avons pas pensé qu'il dût être admis. La division des dépenses de l'enseignement en deux budgets, le budget de l'Université et le budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, nous a paru confuse et vicieuse. C'est un perfectionnement indispensable que la fusion des deux budgets en un seul. On ne peut songer à former de la réunion des deux budgets un budget spécial ; ce serait reculer au lieu d'avancer : il faut donc que le budget de l'Université vienne se joindre à celui du Ministère, et que toutes les dépenses, qui concernent l'enseignement, figurent parmi les services généraux de l'état.

Ce principe posé, et les dépenses de l'Université se trouvant acquittées, pour la plus grande partie du moins, sur les fonds du trésor, il paraît convenable, pour le bon ordre et la commodité du service, que tous les fonds destinés à acquitter les dépenses soient versés au trésor, les revenus de la dotation et des domaines de l'Université aussi bien que le produit des impôts ; mais il faut en même temps que l'Université conserve la propriété de sa rotation et de ses biens, que son caractère d'établissement doté et propriétaire, capable de decevoir et de posséder, demeure intact et certain. Le problème sera résolu en faisant verser annuellement au trésor, comme par l'ordre et pour le compte de l'Université, le produit de sa dotation et de ses domaines, et en inscrivant cette somme parmi les produits divers du budget, sous ce titre : "Versement du produit des rentes et domaines appartenant à l'Université."

Le trésor deviendrait ainsi le caissier de l'Université, qui ne perdrait ni son caractère ni son droit.

La réforme que je propose à l'approbation de Vôte Majesté aurait donc pour résultats :

1° Perception par les agents du trésor des impôts dits "universitaires," et versement dans les caisses de l'état des revenus appartenant en propre à l'Université ;

2° Suppression du budget spécial de l'Université, qui vient se fondre, et pour la recette et pour la dépense, dans le budget général de l'état.

Ce système conserve à l'Université son caractère fondamental d'établissement doté et propriétaire ; il respecte tous les principes moraux qui président à sa constitution et qui se rattachent à des idées d'un ordre plus élevé que des considérations financières. En même temps il met l'Université, quant au régime purement financier, sur le même pied que les autres services publics ; il fait disparaître toute irrégularité administrative, il ferme la porte à tous les abus. Le double problème dont la solution était proposée se trouve ainsi résolu. En respectant les droits, la nature particulière et les intérêts des établissements d'instruction publique, la réforme projetée satisfait aux règles de finances les plus sévères.

Si Vôte Majesté daigne accorder son approbation aux principes développés dans le présent rapport, je lui demanderai de vouloir bien m'autoriser à rédiger conformément à ces principes le budget de mon ministère, et à me concerter pour leur application avec M. le Ministre des finances.

Je suis avec le plus profond respect, Sire, de Vôte Majesté, le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur et fidèle sujet,

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique,

Guizot.

Approuvé le 22 Novembre 1833. }
Louis-Philippe.

Par le Roi :

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique,

Guizot.

RAPPORT au Roi sur le Budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, pour l'Exercice 1835.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

Sire,

Paris, le 31 Décembre 1833.

En présentant à Votre Majesté le budget des dépenses du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique pour l'exercice 1835, il est deux points principaux sur lesquels je dois appeler son attention. C'est, d'une part, la nouvelle forme financière de ce budget, de l'autre, l'augmentation de crédit que je crois devoir réclamer pour certains services, que de graves intérêts défendent de laisser plus long-temps en souffrance.

L'approbation que Votre Majesté a bien voulu donner à mon rapport du 18 Novembre dernier, m'a autorisé à opérer une réforme dans le régime financier de l'Université. Désormais l'Université n'aura plus de budget spécial. Elle conservera son caractère d'établissement doté et propriétaire; mais elle fera verser dans la caisse du trésor le produit annuel de sa dotation et de ses revenus; il lui appartiendra, comme par le passé, d'asseoir les taxes qui avaient été instituées à son profit, mais les agents du trésor seront seuls chargés de les percevoir, comme tous les impôts publics. Enfin ses recettes venant ainsi prendre place dans les recettes générales de l'état, le crédit nécessaire à l'acquittement de ses dépenses devra faire également partie des crédits généraux alloués pour les dépenses de l'état.

Tels sont les principes que Votre Majesté m'a permis d'adopter, et dont l'effet sera non-seulement de mettre un terme à une irrégularité financière, objet de fréquentes réclamations, mais d'accroître l'autorité et la puissance morale du corps enseignant, en lui ôtant tout caractère fiscal pour ne lui laisser qu'une mission généreuse et des devoirs tout paternels.

Le budget spécial de l'Université n'existant plus, c'était au budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique à recueillir son héritage. Il a donc fallu donner à ce dernier budget une forme et une rédaction entièrement nouvelles.

Voici le plan qui m'a paru le plus rationnel et le plus simple.

Deux grandes divisions: dans l'une, l'instruction publique proprement dite; dans l'autre, les sciences et les lettres.

La première division est subdivisée en deux parties; l'une, qui comprend les chapitres I. II. et III., n'a rapport qu'à l'administration, soit centrale, soit académique et départementale, et aux services généraux qui intéressent l'instruction publique dans son ensemble; l'autre se compose des chapitres IV., V. et VI., et chacun de ces chapitres correspond à l'un des trois degrés de l'enseignement, savoir: l'instruction supérieure, l'instruction secondaire, et l'instruction primaire.

La seconde division, celle des sciences et lettres, est comprise tout entière dans les VII. et VIII. chapitres. Le VII. renferme tout ce qui concerne les établissements scientifiques et littéraires; le VIII. tout ce qui regarde les encouragements aux sciences et aux lettres.

Je ne parle pas d'un IX. chapitre qui est en dehors des deux divisions, et règle un simple détail de compatibilité.

Ainsi, indépendamment des avantages déjà signalés, la réforme du régime financier de l'Université donne encore ce résultat, qu'à l'avenir le budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique peut, comme les budgets de tous les autres ministères, devenir clair et méthodique, de confus et obscur qu'il était.

Mais j'ai annoncé à Votre Majesté que, dans le projet de budget que j'ai l'honneur de lui présenter, il était une autre proposition, plus grave et plus importante peut-être, que je devais soumettre à sa sagesse. Les crédits alloués pour l'exercice 1834, au Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et à l'Université, s'élevaient ensemble à 8,580,991 francs; je demande pour 1835, une allocation de 12,463,628 francs 68 centimes. La différence en plus est donc de 3,882,637 francs 56 centimes.

Je me hâte de dire à Votre Majesté que, pour la plus grande partie, cette augmentation n'est qu'apparente, et qu'elle ne s'élève réellement, comme le montreront les explications ci-jointes, qu'à 755,637 francs 56 centimes.

Je sais, qu'au premier abord, une demande d'augmentation de crédit peut soulever des objections; je sais que, même au milieu de cette prospérité renaissante dont nous sommes témoins aujourd'hui, le temps n'est pas encore venu de mettre, si je puis parler ainsi, le pays en possession de tous les avantages publics que doit lui valoir sa fortune; mais, si je ne me trompe, les augmentations de crédit que je demande sont trop peu considérables, et les motifs en sont trop impérieux, pour qu'on puisse les ajourner.

Sans doute la situation de la fortune publique prescrit à vos ministres d'écarter toute dépense de luxe. Mais ce n'est point un luxe que l'éducation nationale, et les progrès de l'intelligence et de la science doivent être rangés aujourd'hui parmi nos intérêts les plus positifs et les plus pressants.

Aucun sacrifice ne doit coûter à un gouvernement pour satisfaire aux conditions de sa nature et pour accomplir sa destinée. Or, la destinée de votre gouvernement, Sire, sa vocation, c'est de se mettre à la tête du développement de notre civilisation, c'est-à-dire, de travailler par de constants efforts à satisfaire ces deux grands besoins de notre société moderne, le bien-être et l'intelligence.

C'est un beau privilège pour un gouvernement que d'être ainsi associé au progrès et à l'amélioration des peuples, de puiser sa vie dans ce qui augmente leur bonheur, et de se fortifier de leur perfectionnement. L'histoire ne nous montre que de rares exemples de ce concours et de cette harmonie. Mais, grâce à son origine nationale, le gouvernement de

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

Vôtre Majesté n'a d'autres intérêts que ceux de la nation elle-même. Ce n'est pas lui qui tellu être jaloux des conquêtes de l'industrie ; l'industrie n'est pas sa rivale, elle est son payée : ils se soutiennent et s'enrichissent l'un l'autre. Ce n'est pas lui qui peut craindre que les esprits s'éclairent ; le jour où, d'un bout du royaume à l'autre, tous les Français pourraient lire ses paroles en les comparant à celles de ses ennemis, le jour où l'ignorance et les demi-lumières feraient place partout aux études laborieuses et aux connaissances positives, ce jour là, les passions perdraient presque tout leur empire, et l'ordre social ne courrait plus aucun péril.

Guidé par cette idée, Sire, j'ai passé en revue toutes les branches de l'administration à laquelle j'ai l'honneur de présider ; et partout où j'ai aperçu, soit un service réellement en souffrance, soit une grande lacune, je n'ai pas hésité à proposer les moyens d'y pourvoir ; persuadé qu'il y a urgence, et que ne pas accorder à l'instruction publique les moyens de progrès et de développement qu'elle peut encore réclamer, ce serait manquer aux destinées du gouvernement de Vôtre Majesté, et à la mission que la France doit remplir parmi les peuples éclairés.

Après avoir présenté d'une manière générale la justification du supplément de crédit que je réclame, je demanderai à Vôtre Majesté la permission de lui soumettre les motifs qui m'ont déterminé à proposer chacune des allocations nouvelles.

J'entre donc dans l'examen des divers articles du budget de mon département sur lesquels portent les augmentations de crédit.

CHAPITRE I.—ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE.

ART. 2.—*Traitements du Conseil Royal de l'Instruction Publique.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée en 1834 - - - - -	65,000
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - -	75,000
Augmentation - - - - -	10,000

Cette somme de 10,000 francs que je demande en addition au crédit ouvert pour le conseil royal, est destinée à porter de six à sept le nombre des membres de ce conseil, c'est-à-dire à remplir la place restée vacante depuis la mort de M. Cuvier. Déjà dans le budget de 1834, j'avais proposé cette augmentation ; les chambres ne l'ont point accordée ; mais l'expérience n'a cessé, depuis cette époque, de fortifier ma conviction, et je me crois dans l'obligation de renouveler ma demande.

Si le conseil royal n'était qu'une sorte de magistrature uniquement appelée à exercer une action collective, rendant des arrêts disciplinaires, et surveillant, seulement sous le rapport moral, tout ce qui concerne l'instruction publique, je n'insisterais pas pour qu'il fût plus ou moins nombreux ; les arrêts auraient la même valeur, la même autorité, soit qu'ils fussent signés par six ou par sept membres ; et quoique le nombre des affaires rendît peut-être nécessaire d'augmenter le nombre des juges, je ne demanderais rien, le zèle pouvant dans ce cas suppléer au nombre.

Mais on se fait une idée très-inexacte des attributions de ce conseil, si l'on ne voit en lui qu'une juridiction et qu'un pouvoir collectif. Indépendamment des jugements qu'il prononce et de la surveillance morale qu'il exerce, le conseil royal de l'instruction publique est appelé à remplir une mission toute scientifique ; il est le régulateur permanent des études en France ; c'est lui qui doit diriger l'enseignement, le modifier au gré des besoins de l'esprit humain, et le maintenir constamment au niveau des progrès de la science. Or, quelque étendu que soit le savoir des membres d'un pareil conseil, pense-t-on qu'ils puissent être tous également juges de toutes les parties de l'enseignement ? Au point où sont parvenues les connaissances humaines, nul ne peut parler avec autorité que des questions scientifiques dont il a fait une étude spéciale ; ainsi, pour que les fonctionnaires du corps enseignant consentent à recevoir telle ou telle direction, pour qu'ils se soumettent avec confiance aux décisions du conseil, il faut que ces décisions émanent d'hommes dont ils reconnaissent l'autorité scientifique, et qui soient, même à leurs yeux, s'il est possible, les chefs légitimes des études qu'ils professent. On voit donc que, si, pour la surveillance morale et disciplinaire, l'action du conseil peut être collective, pour ce qui regarde la direction des études, il faut qu'elle soit, dans l'origine, individuelle et spéciale. Un membre compétent pour chacune des grandes branches de l'enseignement, voilà la condition sans laquelle le conseil royal de l'instruction publique ne saurait atteindre au véritable but de son institution.

Dans tous les états voisins où l'instruction publique, par suite d'une protection constante, est déjà ancienne et parvenue à une véritable prospérité, il existe des conseils à peu près semblables à celui de notre Université ; et partout on a senti la nécessité d'y faire entrer autant d'hommes spéciaux qu'il y a de branches spéciales d'enseignement. Ainsi, en Prusse, le conseil de l'instruction publique est composé de douze membres ; en Bavière, en Saxe, il s'élève à peu près au même nombre. Nous sommes loin, quant à présent, de songer à demander un conseil aussi étendu. Le temps viendra peut-être où les développements progressifs de l'instruction publique en France rendront indispensable l'accroissement du nombre de ses surveillants. Mais, pour le moment, nous ne cherchons qu'à pourvoir aux besoins les plus urgents. Depuis la perte de M. Cuvier, l'important travail administratif dont il était chargé dans l'instruction publique est supporté par un autre membre du conseil royal ;

royal ; mais les sciences naturelles et médicales ne sont plus qu'incomplètement représentées dans ce conseil : on sentira sans doute combien il importe de faire cesser ce fâcheux interrègne, et j'espère que V^{otre} Majesté m'approuvera d'avoir persisté à demander l'augmentation du crédit nécessaire pour la nomination d'un septième conseiller.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

ART. 3.—*Traitement des Employés, Indemnités, Secours, Travaux extraordinaires.*

18. FRANCE.

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - -	263,000
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - -	273,000
Augmentation - - - - -	10,000

L'exécution de la loi du 28 Juin, et l'activité imprimée aux divers services du ministère, ont entraîné dans les bureaux un tel accroissement de travail que la co-opération de quelques nouveaux employés est devenue nécessaire.

Je ne citerai qu'un fait pour justifier l'emploi de ces auxiliaires, c'est le relevé de la correspondance. Il suffira pour faire apprécier à V^{otre} Majesté dans quelle proportion s'est accru le travail des bureaux.

Les dépouillements que j'ai fait faire constatent que le nombre des dépêches arrivées et distribuées dans les diverses divisions de mon ministère s'est élevé :

En 1829, à 27,280 ;

En 1830, à 30,056 ;

En 1831, à 30,711 ;

En 1832, à 37,855.

Tandis qu'en 1833 le nombre de ces mêmes dépêches a été de 55,463. Et le nombre de celles que le ministère a expédiées, lequel était,

En 1829, de - - - 10,854 ;

En 1830, de - - - 12,118 ;

En 1831, de - - - 13,352 ;

En 1832, de - - - 15,626 ;

s'est élevé, en 1833, à - 33,149.

A quoi il faut ajouter 41,785 exemplaires de circulaires ; ce qui fait en tout 74,934 dépêches, c'est-à-dire cinq fois autant qu'il en a été expédié en 1832.

Et qu'on ne suppose pas qu'un tel accroissement ait résulté d'une vaine manie d'ordonner, de réglementer ; toute cette correspondance a eu pour objet des affaires positives ; toutes ces circulaires étaient nécessaires pour assurer l'exécution et l'efficacité de la loi.

Ce mouvement d'affaires devait entraîner nécessairement un surcroît de dépenses. Il y a été pourvu au moyen du crédit alloué pour le service de l'instruction primaire. Cet emploi de crédit ne violait point la spécialité, puisque le prélèvement avait pour objet de donner à l'instruction primaire les développements prescrits par la loi. Il y avait urgence. Tout retard aurait été nuisible et justement blâmé. Mais il importe que l'instruction primaire proprement dite, c'est-à-dire les écoles primaires, ne soient à l'avenir privées d'aucune partie des fonds qui leur sont attribués ; voilà pourquoi je demande sur l'article 3 une augmentation de 10,000 francs, somme à peu près égale aux dépenses extraordinaires qui ont été soldées, et qui, loin de pouvoir se réduire, doivent tendre plutôt à s'accroître désormais.

ART. 10.—*Impressions.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - -	19,500
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - -	32,000
Augmentation - - - - -	12,500

Cette augmentation est destinée à faire face aux frais des nouvelles impressions demandées par les chambres, ou exigées par les travaux d'exécution de la loi du 28 Juin.

D'une part, les chambres ont, avec juste raison, demandé qu'il fût publié un compte détaillé de l'emploi des crédits votés par elles ; de l'autre, il a été nécessaire, pour mettre à exécution la loi du 28 Juin, de faire imprimer des instructions multipliées, auxquelles ont été annexés des tableaux, des modèles d'états, des plans d'écoles, &c.

Les frais de ces diverses impressions s'élevaient, au 1^{er} Décembre, à plus de 33,000 francs, ce qui suppose environ 36,000 francs pour l'année entière. Or le crédit alloué n'est que de 19,000 francs. C'est encore sur les sommes destinées à l'instruction primaire que cet excédant de dépenses a dû être acquitté. Il en sera de même pour l'exercice 1834. J'ai cru qu'il importait qu'en 1835 on rentrât dans l'ordre régulier. En demandant une augmentation de crédit de 12,500 francs, j'ose dire à V^{otre} Majesté que j'ai réduit autant qu'il était possible l'évaluation des dépenses probables. Je suis porté à croire que dans la réalité cette évaluation sera dépassée.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

ART. 13.—*Dépenses diverses et imprévues.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - -	8,000
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - -	10,000
Augmentation - - - - -	2,000

Avant que l'ordonnance de Votre Majesté du 12 Octobre 1832 eût détaché de mon département l'administration des cultes, les dépenses diverses et imprévues étaient supportées en partie par cette administration. Depuis que la distraction a été opérée, ces dépenses n'ont pu diminuer, malgré la plus sévère économie, parce qu'elles sont applicables à des faits qui devaient rester les mêmes, et qu'il n'est pas possible de changer. En conséquence je demande que le crédit soit rétabli tel qu'il était avant le 11 Octobre 1832.

CHAPITRE II.—SERVICES GÉNÉRAUX.

ART. 18.—*Examen des Livres pour l'Instruction Primaire et pour l'Instruction Secondaire.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - 15,000 francs.

Ce crédit figure pour la première fois au budget. Néanmoins la dépense n'est pas nouvelle. Conformément à une décision prise par Votre Majesté le 12 Août 1831, à la suite d'un rapport qui lui fut présenté par l'un de mes prédécesseurs, une commission est instituée pour procéder à l'examen et à la révision des ouvrages destinés à l'enseignement primaire. Les membres de cette commission avaient droit à quelques indemnités, et cette dépense extraordinaire est encore de celles qui, jusqu'ici, ont été prélevées sur les fonds votés pour encouragement à l'instruction primaire. Elle est mentionnée dans le tableau annexé au rapport que j'ai eu l'honneur de présenter à Votre Majesté sur l'emploi de ces fonds pendant l'année 1832, et je dois ajouter qu'elle a été remarquée par la commission de la chambre des députés chargée de l'examen de la loi de finances de 1833.

Quant aux livres destinés à l'instruction secondaire, il est d'usage qu'ils subissent un examen sévère et consciencieux avant que le conseil royal en autorise l'emploi dans nos collèges. Je ne crois pas qu'il soit besoin d'insister sur l'importance et la nécessité de ces examens préalables. Ne fût-ce que pour s'assurer de la correction des textes, du mérite et de la convenance des commentaires, l'Université ne saurait renoncer à cette surveillance; elle lui est prescrite par le principe même sur lequel repose notre système d'instruction publique.

Or, le nombre des ouvrages soumis annuellement à l'approbation du conseil royal est tellement considérable que les membres de ce conseil essaieraient vainement d'en faire seuls l'examen détaillé. Une grande partie de ce travail préparatoire est donc confiée à des fonctionnaires du corps enseignant, dont le rapport écrit est soumis à la discussion du conseil.

Jusqu'à présent les indemnités qu'il est indispensable de donner à ces examinateurs avaient été prélevées sur les fonds afférents à l'article 9 du budget de l'Université. En proposant de voter un fonds spécial pour ces indemnités, je ne crée pas un crédit nouveau; je régularise une dépense.

Il en est de même relativement à la commission d'examen des livres élémentaires, puisque les sommes, qui lui seront désormais allouées nominativement, seront par cela même restituées au fonds destiné à l'instruction primaire, d'où elles sont distraites aujourd'hui.

La nécessité d'examiner les livres élémentaires ne peut pas plus être contestée, ce me semble, que l'utilité de contrôler les ouvrages classiques; il ne reste donc, pour achever de justifier aux yeux de Votre Majesté l'allocation que je réclame, qu'à donner une idée du zèle et de l'activité dont a fait preuve la commission d'examen. Depuis moins de deux ans qu'elle est instituée, elle a déjà instruit les demandes relatives à plus de 1,200 ouvrages de toute espèce, et la loi du 28 Juin rendra ses travaux encore bien plus étendus et pressants.

CHAPITRE III.—ADMINISTRATION ACADÉMIQUE ET DÉPARTEMENTALE.

ART. 22.—*Frais de Bureau des Recteurs.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - -	106,500
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - -	119,900
Augmentation - - - - -	13,400

En proposant de fixer à 119,000 francs le crédit destiné aux frais de bureau des recteurs, je ne fais que rétablir le chiffre de cet article tel qu'il avait été constamment voté jusqu'en 1832. A cette époque les chambres crurent devoir en retrancher une somme de 44,000 francs. Réduit à 75,900 francs, ce crédit devint d'autant plus insuffisant qu'on avait, en même temps, demandé au gouvernement d'imprimer à l'instruction primaire une impulsion nouvelle sur tous les points du territoire. De justes réclamations ne tardèrent pas à s'élever, et le crédit fut porté à 106,500 francs dans les deux budgets de 1833 et 1834.

Mais

Mais il était facile de prévoir que cette augmentation elle-même deviendrait insuffisante. Les détails que j'ai présentés à Votre Majesté, pour lui faire apprécier l'accroissement de travail qui a pesé depuis un an sur les employés de mon ministère, doivent lui fournir en même temps la mesure de l'augmentation que les recteurs ont eu à supporter dans leurs frais de bureau. Non seulement leur correspondance avec le ministre a été deux fois plus active que par le passé, mais l'impulsion qui leur a été donnée, il a fallu qu'ils la communiquassent autour d'eux et au-dessous d'eux.

L'exécution de la loi du 28 Juin les oblige à se mettre en relation fréquente avec les maires des communes de leur ressort, c'est-à-dire avec 1,500 maires environ, car tel est à peu près le terme moyen pour chacun d'eux. Comment suffire à un tel redoublement d'activité avec les ressources bornées que la loi de finances mettait à leur disposition? De tous côtés j'ai reçu des réclamations; je les ai examinées avec soin, et je me suis convaincu que presque toutes étaient fondées.

Les relevés que je me suis fait adresser par les recteurs établissent que le nombre des décisions, rapports et dépêches de toute nature, émanés des vingt-six académies, qui était en 1832 de 76,622, a été en 1833 de plus de 120,000. Dans ce calcul ne sont pas compris les envois de livres pour les écoles primaires, qui ont aussi occasionné une augmentation considérable de travail. Puisque l'expérience me démontre ainsi que les recteurs ne peuvent, avec les sommes allouées pour 1834, donner à leurs bureaux l'activité que je dois exiger d'eux, il devient indispensable de leur accorder un supplément de crédit. En fixant ce supplément à 13,400 francs, c'est-à-dire en rétablissant le crédit tel qu'il était avant 1832 c'est, tout au plus si j'ose me promettre qu'il puisse être suffisant.

ART. 25.—*Inspecteurs des Écoles Primaires.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - 140,000 francs.

ART. 26.—*Frais de Tournée des Inspecteurs.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - 100,000 francs.

Je réunis ces deux articles parce que l'un est la conséquence de l'autre. Tous deux se rapportent à une institution entièrement nouvelle, dont je propose à Votre Majesté et aux chambres d'autoriser l'établissement. Je ne me suis décidé à faire figurer cette proposition au budget qu'après m'être assuré par expérience de son utilité, et après avoir acquis l'intime conviction que, de tous les moyens de propager, d'entretenir, de perfectionner l'instruction primaire en France, il n'en est pas de plus efficace, et par conséquent, de plus nécessaire.

Les commissions des chambres ont plus d'une fois exprimé, par l'organe de leurs rapporteurs, le vœu que les écoles publiques fussent inspectées plus souvent, avec plus de soin, d'un manière plus complète et plus approfondie. En effet, partout où il y a enseignement et études, l'inspection est un élément de vie et de progrès. Lorsqu'ils n'attendent ni blâme, ni louange, lorsque l'œil de leurs supérieurs ne peut pas à tout moment pénétrer jusqu'à eux, les maîtres insoucians s'endorment en sécurité, les plus zélés se ralentissent.

Si les inspections sont utiles pour toutes les écoles en général, on peut dire que, pour les écoles primaires, elles sont d'une absolue nécessité. Ces écoles ont été si longtemps abandonnées, sans secours et sans direction, que tout est à créer, pour ainsi dire, ou du moins tout est à organiser. Et comment savoir où est le mal, comment trouver le remède, si l'administration supérieure n'établit pas, entre elle et toutes les écoles de France, une communication régulière, si elle ne s'assure pas le moyen d'interroger des témoins intelligents et sincères? Déjà j'ai pu éprouver combien les inspections sont utiles. Au moment où la loi du 28 Juin allait être mise à exécution, j'ai cru que je devais constater exactement dans quel état elle avait trouvé l'enseignement primaire en France, afin de mieux apprécier dans la suite les effets qu'elle aurait produits. J'ai donc revêtu du caractère d'inspecteurs temporaires quatre cents personnes, auxquelles j'ai distribué toutes les communes du royaume, et qui m'ont rapporté des renseignements précis, multipliés, authentiques, sur toutes les écoles existantes, et sur la possibilité d'en élever dans toutes les communes où il n'en existe pas. Ce recensement général, exécuté pour la première fois, et dont je rendrai un compte spécial à Votre Majesté, a révélé une masse immense de faits, qui serviront de guide à l'administration dans tout ce qui lui reste encore à faire exécuter.

Mais cette inspection ne serait qu'une vaine opération de statistique, si elle n'était faite qu'une fois et comme par hasard. C'est la fréquence et la périodicité des examens qui en fait l'efficacité. J'ai donc pensé qu'il fallait établir, dans chaque département, un inspecteur permanent chargé de visiter fréquemment toutes les écoles primaires du département. Cet inspecteur ne s'assurera pas seulement du zèle et de l'aptitude des instituteurs, du nombre et de l'assiduité des élèves; il visitera aussi les communes qui manquent d'écoles, s'informera des causes qui ont empêché l'instruction d'y pénétrer, et des moyens qui pourraient être employés pour triompher de l'indifférence des habitants; il recherchera en outre les circonstances qui pourraient rendre nécessaire la réunion de communes séparées ou la séparation de communes réunies; en un mot, sa mission sera d'adresser au recteur et au préfet de continuel rapports sur l'état du matériel et du personnel de toutes les écoles soumises à leur autorité, et sur les dispositions de la population dans les diverses communes du département. Ces rapports, transmis à l'administration centrale, seront autant de documents positifs qui rendront son action à la fois plus prompte, plus éclairée et plus présente.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

Beaucoup de conseils généraux de département ont formellement réclamé cette institution ; quelques-uns ont offert de concourir aux frais qu'elle devait entraîner.

J'ai cherché à évaluer ces frais approximativement ; je crois que le traitement des inspecteurs de l'instruction primaire doit être fixé à 2,000 francs terme moyen. En ne demandant que 140,000 francs, je ne m'assure donc la possibilité de créer que soixante-dix inspecteurs seulement ; mais je pourrai me borner à ce nombre, parce que dans quelques départements je me propose d'employer pour cet objet les inspecteurs d'académie qui y résident.

Enfin je demande, pour les frais de tournée de tous les inspecteurs, une somme de 100,000 francs. Leur traitement sera trop modique pour qu'on puisse exiger d'eux qu'ils se déplacent gratuitement.

CHAPITRE IV.—INSTRUCTION SUPÉRIEURE.

ART. 27.—*Facultés de Droit.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - -	620,550
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - -	645,550
Augmentation - - - - -	25,000

On se plaint depuis longtemps, et avec raison, que l'enseignement du droit est incomplet dans toutes les écoles. Plusieurs facultés réclament des chaires de droit administratif et de droit criminel ; il n'en est pas une où soit enseigné notre droit constitutionnel Français, ancien et moderne. Depuis l'époque de leur réorganisation, c'est-à-dire depuis trente ans et plus, les écoles de droit n'ont reçu que des améliorations de détail, dont à peine on aperçoit les traces. A vrai dire, l'enseignement y est toujours le même. Et cependant à combien de besoins nouveaux ne devraient-elles pas pourvoir ? Le gouvernement sous lequel nous vivons aujourd'hui appelle tant de citoyens à prendre part aux affaires de l'état, à celles du département et de la commune, qu'on ne saurait trop désirer que la partie de notre législation qui se rattache à l'exercice des droits politiques, et aux attributions des divers pouvoirs, soit expliquée et commentée, au moins dans nos principales écoles. De tels cours, faits par des hommes d'expérience et d'une haute raison, pourraient devenir d'un grand intérêt social, en substituant aux erreurs de l'ignorance, et aux dangers des notions superficielles et téméraires, les études fortes et positives.

Je crois donc qu'il est urgent de faire quelques essais en ce genre. Je n'ai pas besoin de dire à Votre Majesté que la somme de 25,000 francs, que je demande, ne suffira pas pour accomplir, dans toutes les facultés, les améliorations que l'on réclame. Je ne pourrai faire que des expériences partielles ; mais si le succès répond à mon attente, j'ose croire que plus tard il me deviendra facile d'obtenir de plus grands sacrifices.

ART. 29.—*Facultés de Théologie, des Sciences et des Lettres.*

Personnel :	Francs.
Sommes allouées pour 1834 - - - - -	495,020
Sommes demandées pour 1835 - - - - -	520,000
Augmentation - - - - -	24,980

ART. 33.—*Facultés de Théologie, des Sciences et des Lettres.*

Matériel :	Francs.
Sommes allouées pour 1834 - - - - -	32,006
Sommes demandées pour 1835 - - - - -	35,006
Augmentation - - - - -	3,000

Ce que j'ai dit des facultés de droit s'applique en partie aux facultés de théologie, des sciences et des lettres. Plusieurs sont à créer ; d'autres doivent être complétées.

Depuis longtemps la ville de Lyon sollicitait la création d'une faculté des sciences. L'importance et les développements de son industrie justifient la réclamation. Elle a été accueillie favorablement par Votre Majesté ; et par ordonnance du 9 Décembre dernier une huitième faculté des sciences a été établie à Lyon.

Plusieurs facultés de théologie, entre autres celle d'Aix, ne comptent qu'un seul professeur. D'autres en comptent deux, et cependant la présence de trois professeurs est nécessaire pour la collation des grades.

Enfin il est aussi quelques facultés, soit des sciences soit des lettres, où l'on regrette la vacance de chaires dont l'utilité est reconnue.

La somme de 27,980 francs que je réclame (savoir 24,980 pour le personnel et 3,000 pour le matériel) me permettra de pourvoir d'une part à l'établissement de la nouvelle faculté des sciences de Lyon, de l'autre à la création des chaires de théologie, des sciences ou des lettres, dont le besoin sera le plus urgent.

ART. 30.—

ART. 30.—*Remises sur les Droits d'Inscriptions, d'Examens et de Diplôme.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - 30,000 francs.

Ce crédit n'est pas destiné à solder une augmentation de dépenses, mais seulement à compenser une diminution de recettes. Le budget de l'Université n'en faisait pas mention, parce que ce budget réglait à la fois les recettes et les dépenses; il était inutile de porter en dépense les abandons que l'Université pouvait dans certains cas juger à propos de faire à ses débiteurs; on se contentait de diminuer d'autant l'évaluation des recettes en n'inscrivant que le chiffre des produits réellement perçus. Mais maintenant que la perception des revenus et des impôts de l'Université va s'opérer par les agents du trésor, il devient nécessaire d'adopter un nouveau mode de comptabilité. D'un côté, les agents du trésor devront percevoir les impôts universitaires dans leur intégrité; de l'autre, l'Université pourra, jusqu'à concurrence d'une certaine somme, accorder, pour des motifs déterminés, à quelques redevables l'exemption des taxes que les agents du trésor auront réclamées d'eux.

En fixant à 30,000 francs les réductions que l'Université sera libre d'opérer ainsi sur les recettes provenant des droits d'inscriptions, d'examens et de diplôme, perçus dans les diverses facultés, j'ai pris pour base la moyenne des remises faites jusqu'ici chaque année sur les mêmes droits. Ainsi l'apparition de ce crédit de 30,000 francs au budget n'a de nouveau que l'expression du fait qu'elle constate: quant au fait lui-même, il est aussi ancien que l'existence même de l'Université.

Je n'aurai pas besoin, je crois, de justifier l'exercice de ce droit protecteur. Combien de jeunes gens sans fortune, admis gratuitement dans les collèges, verraient leur avenir perdu, si, après s'être distingués dans leurs premières études, ils ne pouvaient prendre leurs grades faute de pouvoir payer les droits! En leur accordant la remise, l'état fait un acte de justice aussi bien que de libéralité: et d'ailleurs il se présente des circonstances où l'on doit se féliciter que le gouvernement ait à sa disposition un moyen de récompenser de nobles dévouements. A l'époque de l'invasion du choléra dans Paris, l'autorité fit un appel au zèle des élèves de la faculté de médecine. Cet appel fut entendu, et un grand nombre d'étudiants se mirent à la disposition des comités de salubrité et de secours; ils rendirent d'importants services. L'Université fut heureuse de pouvoir contribuer pour sa part au témoignage de reconnaissance qui leur était dû. Elle décida que la remise des divers droits universitaires serait accordée aux élèves de la faculté de médecine qui s'étaient rendus utiles dans ces graves et douloureuses circonstances.

Ainsi pour bien des motifs, ce droit de remise est précieux et tutélaire. Jamais assurément on ne concevra la pensée d'en dépouiller l'Université, puisque ce serait lui interdire le moyen de réparer les injustices de la fortune et de récompenser de louables actions. Je n'insiste pas davantage sur cet article, qui ne peut être considéré, je le répète, que comme une pure formalité financière.

CHAPITRE V.—INSTRUCTION SECONDAIRE.

ART. 36.—*Dépenses fixes des Collèges Royaux.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - -	920,500
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - -	939,100
Augmentation - - - - -	18,600

Le collège communal du Puy a été érigé en collège royal par une ordonnance du 16 Mai 1830; mais il ne devait être organisé que lorsque la ville aurait fait disposer convenablement de local, et l'aurait garni du mobilier nécessaire. Ces conditions ayant été remplies, l'organisation ne peut plus être différée, et le nouveau collège royal du Puy a droit, comme les autres collèges royaux de troisième classe, à une subvention de 18,600 francs pour ses dépenses fixes, c'est-à-dire pour les traitements des fonctionnaires et professeurs.

ART. 39.—*Encouragements aux Collèges Communaux.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - 150,000 francs.

Au moment où le système récemment adopté pour la propagation et l'amélioration de l'instruction primaire commence à porter ses fruits, où les communes rivalisent presque partout de zèle, excitées par l'espoir d'obtenir du gouvernement des encouragements proportionnés aux sacrifices qu'elles s'imposent, j'ai cru qu'il importait d'appliquer ce système d'encouragement et d'émulation à des établissements qui n'ont jamais pris part, jusqu'à ce jour, aux libéralités de l'administration centrale, et dont l'existence précaire a cependant besoin d'être vivifiée par l'action du gouvernement; je veux parler des collèges communaux.

Ces collèges sont classés parmi les établissements universitaires: c'est l'administration de l'Université qui nomme les principaux et les régents: c'est elle qui les censure et les révoque. Mais à côté de cette action de discipline et de surveillance, aucun moyen d'encouragement.

Appendix, No. 32.
Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

couragement. Le temps est venu de faire participer les collèges communaux au mouvement général imprimé à l'instruction publique, d'y rendre l'enseignement à la fois plus varié et plus solide, et de les faire entrer, concurremment avec les collèges royaux, dans une voie sûre et constante de progrès. En vain le gouvernement ferait appel au zèle des communes; s'il ne prend pas l'initiative, s'il ne donne pas lui-même l'exemple de l'activité et de la libéralité, son appel ne sera pas entendu. Voilà pourquoi je réclame un crédit de 150,000 francs destiné à former un fonds commun de secours et d'encouragement en faveur des collèges communaux. Il faut souhaiter que ce fonds devienne insuffisant; car ce serait la preuve que les communes s'associeraient à la pensée du gouvernement et provoqueraient de sa part de nouveaux sacrifices en s'imposant elles-mêmes.

Je dois ajouter, Sire, que l'emploi de ce crédit de 150,000 francs sera subordonné au vote de mesures législatives que j'aurai l'honneur de soumettre à Votre Majesté, et dont l'objet sera de modifier, à certains égards, notre système d'instruction secondaire, et spécialement de régler l'organisation et le régime des collèges communaux.

ART. 40.—*Remises sur la Rétribution et le Droit Annuel.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - 85,000 francs.

Tout ce que j'ai dit au sujet de l'article 30 s'applique à celui-ci. Ce crédit n'est donc aussi qu'une fiction nécessaire pour régulariser les opérations de la comptabilité du trésor royal dans ses rapports avec celle de l'administration de l'instruction publique. Ce n'est point une dépense nouvelle, c'est une formule pour exprimer un abandon de revenus, dont l'usage est depuis longtemps consacré.

Les deux impôts dont l'Université conserve ici le droit d'accorder quelquefois la remise, sont connus, l'un sous le nom de "rétribution universitaire," et l'autre sous celui de "droit annuel." La "rétribution universitaire" consiste dans le vingtième du prix de la pension payée dans toutes les maisons d'éducation secondaire, et elle atteint ainsi les collèges royaux et communaux, et les institutions et pensions particulières. Quant au "droit annuel," c'est une sorte de patente à laquelle sont assujettis les chefs d'institution et les maîtres de pension.

Or, il n'est pas rare que les propriétaires de ces établissements privés tombent en des arrerages considérables qu'il leur est difficile de payer. Souvent leur conduite a été régulière, leur maison a été dirigée avec ordre et économie; mais des circonstances malheureuses, qu'il n'était pas en leur pouvoir de prévenir, ont amené la décadence ou la ruine de l'établissement; quelquefois ils ne sont coupables que d'avoir osé soutenir une concurrence téméraire dont le public a profité; il est juste que l'administration vienne à leur secours: elle ne doit pas rester inflexible en présence d'un débiteur malheureux et de bonne foi.

De là l'usage de ces remises sur la rétribution et le droit annuel, faveurs qui ne compensent jamais les pertes essuyées par ceux qui les obtiennent, et que l'Université a soin de n'accorder que dans une sage mesure et après de sévères enquêtes; car ce n'est qu'à ce prix qu'elles peuvent produire de salutaires effets.

CHAPITRE VI.—INSTRUCTION PRIMAIRE.

ART. 41.—*Encouragements à l'Instruction Primaire.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - -	1,567,550
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - -	4,600,000
Augmentation - - - - -	3,032,450
En exécution de l'article 13 de la loi du 28 Juin 1833, des centimes additionnels doivent être votés par les conseils généraux pour les dépenses de l'instruction primaire.	
Le produit de ces centimes est évalué - - - - -	3,000,000
L'augmentation demandée n'est donc réellement que de - - - - -	32,450

Je ne m'arrêterai point sur ce chapitre. Je dois à Votre Majesté et aux chambres, sur la mise à exécution de la loi du 28 Juin, et sur tout ce qui concerne l'instruction primaire, des rapports trop détaillés pour qu'ils puissent trouver ici leur place.

J'ai l'espoir que l'importance des résultats déjà obtenus justifiera, aux yeux de tous, la nécessité non-seulement de continuer pour 1835 les allocations votées pour 1833 et 1834, mais d'allouer en outre la faible augmentation de crédit que je propose.

CHAPITRE VII.—ÉTABLISSEMENTS SCIENTIFIQUES ET LITTÉRAIRES.

J'arrive à la seconde partie du budget de mon département, c'est-à-dire à celle qui comprend, d'une part, nos grands établissements scientifiques et littéraires; de l'autre, les encouragements et les secours accordés par le gouvernement aux sciences et aux lettres.

On chercherait vainement à se le dissimuler: quels que soient l'éclat et la prospérité dont brillent ces établissements que l'Europe nous envie, leurs besoins sont considérables; ils souffrent

souffrent et languissent, faute de secours suffisants ; encore quelques années de négligence, et le mal qui les travaille se trahira : ils ne pourront plus cacher leur impuissance à se soutenir au niveau de leur destination et de leur renommée.

Il est temps que le gouvernement reprenne, à leur égard, son rôle de protection active et prévoyante ; il est temps qu'il répare les oublis, qu'il pourvoie aux besoins essentiels.

Toutefois, je me hâte de le dire, parmi ces établissements, il en est qui n'ont rien à réclamer. Ainsi, l'un des plus importants et le plus ancien de tous, le collège de France, est parvenu, grâce à de récents accroissements, à rendre son enseignement à peu près aussi complet qu'on peut le désirer. Il compte aujourd'hui vingt-quatre chaires ; longtemps il n'en a eu que douze. D'un autre côté, le local qu'il occupe sera prochainement réparé et mieux approprié à l'importance de l'établissement. Le collège de France n'a donc qu'à demander le maintien du crédit qui lui est alloué.

Il en est à peu près de même de l'Institut. Les sommes considérables que lui a léguées M. de Monthyon lui permettent de pourvoir même avec munificence à ces fondations de prix qui provoquent l'activité et l'émulation du monde savant.

Une grande amélioration, ou plutôt une réparation aussi juste qu'utile, devait seule rendre nécessaire une augmentation de crédit ; je veux parler du rétablissement de l'académie des sciences morales et politiques. Les budgets de 1833 et 1834 ont pourvu à ce surcroît de dépenses ; il ne restait donc pour 1835 aucun fonds nouveau à réclamer. Toutefois, et dans l'intérêt de l'académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, j'ai cru devoir porter à 106,500 francs, au lieu de 102,500 francs, la somme totale du crédit affecté à cette académie. J'espère que Votre Majesté approuvera le motif qui m'a fait admettre cette légère augmentation de 4,000 francs.

L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres poursuit depuis longtemps la publication de trois recueils importants pour l'histoire et pour la littérature. Ces recueils sont : la "Collection des Historiens de France," celle des "Ordonnances des Rois de la troisième race," et les "Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi." Pour faire face aux frais de ces publications, l'académie dispose d'un crédit de 12,000 francs. Si jusqu'à présent cette somme a été suffisante, c'est qu'on a ralenti l'impression toutes les fois que le crédit allait être épuisé. De là des retards qui doivent donner lieu à de justes regrets. Mais ce n'est pas même pour obvier à ces retards que l'académie réclame ce nouveau fonds ; elle est appelée à publier deux autres recueils non moins importants ; l'un est la "Table des Chartes," l'autre le "Recueil des Historiens des Croisades, tant orientaux qu'occidentaux." Pour dresser la "Table des Chartes," l'académie a la ressource d'un crédit annuel de 3,000 francs, prélevé sur le fonds destiné aux encouragements. Mais pour la "Collection des Historiens des Croisades," aucun fonds ne lui est encore accordé. Un crédit de 4,000 francs, paraissant suffisant pour entreprendre ce beau travail, depuis longtemps réclamé par tous les amis de notre histoire nationale, j'ai cru qu'il ne pouvait être refusé.

Enfin le chapitre des dépenses communes aux cinq académies m'a paru réclamer aussi une légère augmentation. Les travaux du secrétariat étant devenus plus considérables depuis le rétablissement de l'académie des sciences morales et politiques, il a fallu adjoindre quelques employés à ceux qui étaient déjà surchargés d'occupation. Le chauffage de la nouvelle salle par la vapeur doit occasioner aussi quelques dépenses extraordinaires que j'ai dû prévoir.

En résumé, le chiffre total du crédit de l'Institut se trouve donc porté de 494,000 francs à 503,000 francs.

Le bureau des longitudes, grâce à l'allocation dont il jouit depuis quelques années, a pu renouveler presque tous ses instruments astronomiques, et n'a besoin, quant à présent, d'aucune augmentation.

Il en est autrement du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle ; là les richesses scientifiques abondent, les collections s'accroissent chaque jour ; mais, faute d'un personnel assez nombreux pour mettre à jour les classifications, faute de ressources suffisantes pour préparer et disposer une telle multitude d'objets, ces trésors sont à la veille de se détériorer, de se perdre, et ceux que l'on conserve sont menacés d'une confusion et d'un désordre qui équivaldraient à leur perte.

Les administrateurs de ce magnifique établissement m'ont exposé, dans un rapport lumineux et plein de faits, cette situation fâcheuse contre laquelle ils s'efforcent en vain de lutter. Je n'entrerai point ici dans tous les détails qu'ils ont dû me révéler ; il me suffira de dire, pour donner une idée du prodigieux accroissement de ces collections, que les états ou inventaires de l'année 1833, comparés à ceux de 1832, donnent une différence en plus, savoir ; de 480 individus pour les mammifères et oiseaux, 1,150 pour les reptiles et poissons, 25,000 pour les insectes et crustacées, 5,000 pour les mollusques et zoophytes ; ce qui fait en tout 31,630 individus nouveaux dont se sont accrues ces diverses collections, qui l'année dernière ne s'élevaient qu'à un total de 121,000 individus. D'un autre côté, l'herbier, qui, dans le dernier inventaire, se composait de 300,000 plantes sèches, s'est enrichi d'environ 45,000 à 50,000 plantes nouvelles qui ont été envoyées par divers voyageurs ou desséchées dans le jardin. Ainsi, en une seule année, le Muséum a vu ses richesses s'augmenter d'un sixième ou même d'un quart en sus, et ses ressources de tout genre sont restées les mêmes. On doit sentir tout ce qu'une pareille situation a de menaçant, et combien il est urgent d'y mettre un terme.

Les administrateurs du Muséum, en me faisant part de leurs alarmes et en m'exposant l'impossibilité où ils se trouvaient de pourvoir à tant de besoins imprévus, m'ont présenté l'évaluation des sommes nécessaires pour mettre l'établissement dans un état prospère, et

Appendix, No. 32.
 Communications
 respecting Literary
 Institutions or Li-
 braries in Foreign
 Countries.

18. FRANCE.

lui permettre de tirer parti de ses nouvelles richesses. Ils demandent pour le personnel une augmentation de 15,800 francs, et pour le matériel de 45,200 francs; total, 61,000 francs. Je me borne à réclamer pour 1835 un supplément de crédit de 20,000 francs, bien convaincu qu'il peut à peine suffire pour ce qui est strictement nécessaire.

J'ai recueilli, sur l'état et les besoins de toutes les Bibliothèques Royales, des renseignements analogues. Plusieurs de ces établissements, savoir, la Bibliothèque Mazarine, la Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève et celle de l'Arsenal, ne figurent cependant au budget de 1835 que pour les mêmes sommes que dans les budgets précédents. Je ne puis dissimuler à Votre Majesté qu'une nouvelle allocation eût été pour elles de la plus grande utilité, puisqu'avec les crédits actuels, tout moyen d'accroissement leur est interdit, et que c'est à grand-peine s'il leur est possible de conserver les livres existants, et de compléter ceux qui ont été dépareillés par un long usage ou de coupables soustractions; mais je me propose de faire, de ces trois établissements et de l'organisation qu'il conviendrait de leur donner, l'objet d'un rapport particulier à Votre Majesté, et j'ai cru devoir ajourner jusqu'à cette époque toute demande d'augmentation à leur profit.

Quant à la Bibliothèque Royale proprement dite, l'augmentation de crédit que je réclame ne doit être considérée que comme un léger à-compte sur les allocations qu'il deviendra prochainement indispensable de lui accorder; je dis indispensable, car je ne suppose pas qu'on puisse jamais consentir à laisser déchoir cet admirable établissement.

La situation de la Bibliothèque Royale présente beaucoup d'analogie avec celle du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle; mais il y a cette différence qu'indépendamment de l'impossibilité, soit de coordonner, soit de conserver les richesses qui, de tous les points de la France, ne cessent d'affluer vers elle, la Bibliothèque éprouve deux autres sortes d'embarras. D'abord, il lui est impossible d'acquérir, je ne dis pas tous les ouvrages, mais seulement les ouvrages importants publiés à l'étranger; en second lieu, elle découvre chaque jour sur ses tablettes d'innombrables lacunes, et il faut qu'elle renonce à les combler.

Ainsi, pour ne parler que du département des imprimés, il y a quatre sources de dépenses extraordinaires:

1° Le classement des livres entrés depuis vingt ou vingt-cinq ans dans la bibliothèque; opération qui n'a jamais pu être à jour, et qui présente un arriéré de plus de 200,000 volumes;

2° La conservation des livres existants, c'est-à-dire, reliure nouvelle pour tous les volumes brochés, réparations pour toutes les reliures fatiguées;

3° L'acquisition de tous ceux des ouvrages scientifiques et littéraires qui, par leur célébrité ou leur mérite, peuvent être intéressants à consulter;

4° Enfin, l'acquisition de tous les ouvrages, ou parties d'ouvrages, qui ont disparu de la bibliothèque.

Pour achever le classement ou inventaire méthodique des livres non encore catalogués, une augmentation dans le personnel sera tout à fait nécessaire. Les employés actuels suffisent, quoique avec peine, et grâce aux améliorations notables introduites récemment dans le régime de la bibliothèque, suffisent, dis-je, pour inscrire et classer les 12,000 volumes que la bibliothèque reçoit annuellement, soit par le dépôt légal, soit par dons et autres moyens d'accroissement. A moins de vouloir créer un nouvel arriéré et perpétuer la confusion, il importe que les employés de la bibliothèque ne s'occupent que du classement annuel, et que l'arriéré soit confié à des auxiliaires. Une somme de 10,000 francs pendant dix ans, en tout 100,000 francs, serait peut-être suffisante pour subvenir aux dépenses qu'entraînerait ce supplément de personnel.

Quant à la conservation des livres, elle exigerait de plus grands sacrifices. Le prix de la reliure de chaque volume est, en taux moyen, de trois francs. En supposant que les 12,000 volumes dont la bibliothèque s'accroît annuellement ne méritent pas tous d'être reliés, il n'en faut pas moins évaluer à 30,000 francs, la somme nécessaire pour relier ceux qui seront jugés dignes de conservation, surtout si l'on comprend dans cette somme celle qu'il faudra prélever pour les réparations aux reliures fatiguées. Mais, outre cette allocation perpétuelle de 30,000 francs applicable seulement au contingent annuel, il en faut une extraordinaire pour l'arriéré. Or, l'arriéré est de plus de 120,000 volumes. C'est donc environ un somme de 360,000 francs qu'il sera nécessaire d'allouer, si l'on veut que, dans un espace de temps peu éloigné, les 120,000 volumes ne tombent pas en poussière. 360,000 francs répartis sur dix exercices feraient une somme annuelle de 36,000 francs: ainsi ce serait une somme totale de 66,000 francs, qui serait, pendant dix ans, consacrée aux reliures, et qui, les dix ans expirées, se trouverait réduite aux 30,000 francs nécessaires pour tenir constamment les reliures au courant.

Les acquisitions de livres étrangers exigeraient aussi, pendant dix ans ou plus, une allocation extraordinaire, destinée à combler tous les vides que le manque de fonds a rendus inévitables. Je ne puis, faute de données précises, déterminer la somme qui devrait être réclamée pour ce service. Il me serait également impossible de fixer le surcroît de dépenses qu'occasionnerait le rachat de tous les livres perdus ou dérobés. J'ai lieu de croire que la somme serait considérable, si j'en juge par le travail qui vient d'être fait sur une seule lettre du catalogue. On s'occupe en ce moment de compléter ce travail, dont je ferai connaître les résultats précis et détaillés.

Je ne parle pas du département des médailles et pierres gravées, de celui des estampes et cartes, ni de celui des manuscrits, dont les besoins ne sont pas, proportion gardée, moins considérables que ceux du département des imprimés.

De

De tous les faits qui précèdent, il résulte que, pour solder et mettre à jour les dépenses arriérées de la Bibliothèque Royale, il est urgent d'obtenir une allocation que, d'après des calculs purement approximatifs, on ne saurait évaluer à moins de 600,000 francs, et qu'indépendamment de cette somme extraordinaire le budget annuel de l'établissement devrait recevoir une augmentation de crédit fixée à 60,000 ou 70,000 francs.

En demandant pour 1835 une somme additionnelle de 35,000 francs, je n'ai pas eu en vue de faire face à une seule des dépenses de l'arriéré; j'ai voulu seulement mettre la bibliothèque à même d'entrer dès à présent dans une voie d'amélioration et de progrès.

Avant de terminer l'examen de ce 7^e chapitre, je dois signaler à V^{otre} Majesté une augmentation de crédit de 8,000 francs que je demande pour l'article 48, *École spéciale des Langues Orientales, Cours d'Archéologie, École des Chartes*. Sur cette somme de 8,000 francs, 4,000 sont destinés au traitement du professeur d'Arabe vulgaire, dont la chaire existe à Marseille depuis un grand nombre d'années. Ce traitement n'avait jamais été porté au budget des exercices antérieurs; on le payait sur les fonds non employés d'autres articles du chapitre. Une comptabilité régulière exige qu'à l'avenir il figure au budget. Quant aux quatre autres mille francs, je les destine à servir d'indemnité à quatre élèves de l'école des chartes qui se seront distingués par leur intelligence et leurs dispositions laborieuses, et auxquels l'académie des inscriptions pourra confier des travaux paléographiques et historiques. Après avoir passé deux ans à l'école des chartes, la plupart de ces jeunes gens studieux se trouvent sans emploi et sans carrière. Quelques-uns, de désespoir, abandonnent leurs études, et cherchent à employer leur temps d'une manière plus lucrative. La légère somme que je demande permettra de retenir dans la voie scientifique ceux qui se seront le plus distingués, et qui pourront rendre d'importants services dans une carrière où la persévérance est une des premières conditions du succès.

CHAPITRE VIII.—*Souscriptions, Encouragements, Indemnités pour les Sciences et pour les Lettres.*

Ce chapitre ne contient que deux augmentations de crédit. L'une a peu d'importance: elle consiste à porter à 45,000 la somme de 38,000 francs réservée pour secours aux anciens membres de l'Université. Cette différence de 7,000 francs, qui sera probablement compensée par des annulations de crédit tout au moins correspondantes, a été reconnue nécessaire pour assurer le service régulier de ces secours.

L'autre augmentation de crédit contenue dans ce chapitre est, au contraire, assez considérable, et doit recevoir une destination sur laquelle j'ai l'honneur de soumettre mes vues à V^{otre} Majesté.

Depuis quinze ans environ l'étude des sources historiques a repris une activité nouvelle. Des hommes d'un esprit clairvoyant, d'une science rare, d'une constance laborieuse, ont pénétré, les uns dans le vaste dépôt des archives du royaume, les autres dans les collections de manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Royale; quelques-uns ont poussé leurs recherches jusque dans les bibliothèques et archives des départements. Partout il a été prouvé dès les premiers essais, en fouillant au hasard, que de grandes richesses étaient restées enfouies. Les efforts ont redoublé, et l'on n'a pas tardé à obtenir des découvertes aussi importantes qu'inattendues, de véritables révélations qui éclairent d'un jour nouveau tels ou tels événements, tels ou tels siècles de notre histoire; à ce point qu'il est peut-être permis d'avancer que les manuscrits et monuments originaux, qui ont été jusqu'à présent mis au jour, ne surpassent guère en nombre ni en importance ceux qui sont restés inédits.

Depuis que ce fait est constaté, il ne se passe pas un jour sans que les hommes jaloux des progrès de la science, et de la gloire littéraire de la France, n'expriment le regret de voir l'exploitation d'une mine si riche abandonnée à des individus isolés, dont les plus grands efforts ne peuvent produire que des résultats partiels et bornés. A la vérité, parmi ces explorateurs volontaires, il faut distinguer l'académie des inscriptions, qui travaille à recueillir diverses séries de monuments relatifs à notre histoire nationale. Mais V^{otre} Majesté a pu se convaincre, il y a quelques instants, de l'extrême exiguité des ressources, dont l'académie dispose pour la publication de ces recueils, et de la lenteur qui en résulte inévitablement. Aussi, quelle que soit l'excellence de ses travaux, ils sont insuffisants pour calmer les regrets et satisfaire les désirs de ceux qui voudraient entrer en possession de tant de trésors, encore inutiles ou ignorés.

Le besoin de voir mettre un terme à ces efforts isolés commence à être si vivement senti, que quelques personnes se sont récemment formées en société pour tenter de concentrer et de coordonner les recherches de tous les hommes qui se vouent à ce genre de travaux. J'espère que cette société n'aura pas fait un vain appel aux amis de la science; je m'associe à ses efforts; mais je ne puis me dissimuler que, lors même qu'elle parviendrait à disposer de ressources plus considérables qu'il n'est permis de le supposer, son action ne serait encore que partielle, et ses publications n'embrasseraient que quelques séries de monuments.

Au gouvernement seul il appartient, selon moi, de pouvoir accomplir le grand travail d'une publication générale de tous les matériaux importants et encore inédits sur l'histoire de notre patrie. Le gouvernement seul possède les ressources de tout genre qu'exige cette vaste entreprise. Je ne parle même pas de moyens de subvenir aux dépenses qu'elle doit entraîner; mais comme gardien et dépositaire de ces legs précieux des siècles passés, le gouvernement peut enrichir une telle publication d'une foule d'éclaircissements que de simples particuliers tenteraient en vain d'obtenir. C'est là une œuvre toute libérale, et

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

digne de la bienveillance de V^{otre} Majesté pour la propagation de l'instruction publique et la diffusion des lumières.

Mais chaque jour de retard rend la tâche plus difficile : non seulement les traditions s'effacent et nous enlèvent, en s'effaçant, bien des moyens de compléter et d'interpréter les témoignages écrits ; mais les monuments eux-mêmes s'altèrent matériellement. Il est une foule de dépôts, surtout dans les départements, où les pièces les plus anciennes s'égarent ou deviennent indéchiffrables, faute des soins nécessaires à leur entretien. Je crois donc qu'il est urgent que l'entreprise soit mise à exécution, et qu'elle reçoive immédiatement une assez grande extension.

Une des premières opérations serait de dresser un inventaire des richesses paléographiques de tous les départements. Les recherches seraient faites dans deux sortes d'établissements ; d'abord dans les bibliothèques communales, en second lieu dans les dépôts d'archives, soit communales, soit départementales. Je sais déjà qu'il est plusieurs bibliothèques qui pourraient être exploitées avec grand profit, et presque toutes offriraient quelque chose à recueillir. Ce sont surtout des éclaircissements sur l'histoire des localités, des particularités toutes provinciales, que fourniraient ces bibliothèques. Mais, sous ce rapport, on trouverait plus de richesses encore dans les archives que dans les bibliothèques. Malgré les ravages qui depuis quarante ans ont produit, dans la plupart de ces dépôts, d'irréparables lacunes, on peut encore y faire une abondante moisson. Il en est même qui, par un heureux hasard, ont été préservées du pillage ; et quand le sort a voulu que ce fût dans une de ces villes, anciennes capitales d'importantes provinces, telles que Dijon ou Lille par exemple, on sent combien de faits précieux doivent y rester enfouis. Il est telle de ces villes qui peut nous offrir une correspondance non interrompue avec tous nos souverains pendant cinq ou six siècles, telle autre qui possède plus de deux ou trois mille chartes, plus de dix mille pièces de tout genre non-seulement inédites, mais inconnues des paléographes, et dont aucune analyse, aucun catalogue n'a encore révélé l'importance. En un mot, les bibliothèques et les archives départementales deviendraient probablement une des sources où seraient puisés les plus nombreux matériaux de cette grande publication.

Le département des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Royale serait également fouillé, et fournirait une masse de documents originaux, dont il serait difficile de calculer l'importance. Les collections dites de Colbert, de Brienne, de Dupuy, de Gaignerres, et tant d'autres qu'il serait trop long d'énumérer, n'ont encore été pour ainsi dire qu'entr'ouvertes. Là sont ensevelis des correspondances, des mémoires, des écrits de toute espèce, reflets vivants de tous les siècles, répertoires des jugements que chaque époque a portés sur elle-même. Aucun autre dépôt n'est plus riche que la Bibliothèque Royale en matériaux pour cette sorte d'histoire qu'on peut appeler contemporaine, histoire qui ne consiste pas moins dans la révélation des idées que dans celle des faits.

Les archives du royaume, au contraire, jetteraient de vives lumières sur telles ou telles circonstances d'événements défigurés par la tradition. On y puiserait des rectifications importantes, des renseignements curieux sur tous les faits sociaux qui laissent de leur passage une trace officielle et authentique. Il est aussi, dans le dépôt des archives, des trésors qu'on ne serait pas tenté d'y chercher, tels que des correspondances diplomatiques, des traités de politique, des fragments d'histoire. Ainsi, en résumé, bibliothèques et archives des départements, bibliothèque royale et bibliothèques secondaires de Paris, archives du royaume, tels seraient les principaux établissements dont il s'agirait de produire les richesses au grand jour.

Mais il est une autre source historique plus abondante encore peut-être, et jusqu'ici plus inconnue.

Les dépôts dont je viens de parler sont publics ; le gouvernement ne ferait qu'en extraire, et rendre plus abordable à tous les lecteurs, ce qu'avec de grands efforts sans doute les particuliers peuvent accomplir par eux-mêmes. Le bienfait serait immense ; mais le gouvernement doit faire davantage. Il possède d'autres archives dont lui seul dispose et dont il peut, sans aucun inconvénient, communiquer, en partie du moins, les inappréciables trésors : je veux parler des archives des différents ministères, et notamment du ministère des affaires étrangères.

Jusqu'ici, tantôt la nature du gouvernement, tantôt de justes convenances ont rendu ces grands dépôts à peu près inaccessibles ; mais la séparation est si profonde entre notre temps et les temps passés, la politique de notre époque est si peu solidaire de celle des siècles antérieurs, que le gouvernement peut, sans crainte et sans scrupule, associer le public à une partie de ces richesses historiques.

En s'arrêtant vers le commencement du dernier siècle, non-seulement l'intérêt de l'état, mais l'intérêt des familles ne pourra souffrir la moindre atteinte.

Evidemment les faits, les documents antérieurs au règne de Louis XV. n'appartiennent plus à la politique mais à l'histoire, et rien n'empêche plus de publier ceux qui méritent la publicité.

En exploitant ainsi avec sagesse les archives des divers ministères, et surtout celles des affaires étrangères, qui sont dans un ordre parfait, la publication que j'ai l'honneur de proposer à V^{otre} Majesté sera un monument tout à fait digne d'elle et de la France.

L'histoire des villes, des provinces, des faits et des usages locaux, sera éclaircie par les bibliothèques et les archives départementales ; l'histoire générale des idées, des usages, des mœurs et des rites, par les manuscrits des grandes bibliothèques de Paris, par les archives du royaume ; enfin l'histoire particulière des traités et des ambassades, par les archives des affaires étrangères ; celle de la législation et des grands procès, par les archives du parlement ;

parlement; celle des sièges, des batailles, de la marine et des colonies, par les archives de la guerre et de la marine.

Je ne puis dans cet exposé offrir à Votre Majesté qu'un sommaire, une ébauche incomplète de l'entreprise que je sou mets à son approbation. Je souhaite que les résultats, que je ne puis que faire entrevoir, mais qu'on serait assuré d'atteindre, justifient aux yeux de Votre Majesté et à ceux des chambres ma demande d'une allocation extraordinaire. Si ce crédit est accordé, j'aurai l'honneur de présenter à Votre Majesté un plan plus détaillé de cette grande publication nationale, et de lui soumettre les moyens d'exécution les plus propres à en assurer le succès.

Tels sont, Sire, les divers changements dont le budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique m'a paru, quant à présent, susceptible. Ils ont pour unique but d'affermir et d'honorer, par le développement des prospérités intellectuelles de notre patrie, le gouvernement de Votre Majesté. A ce titre ils ont droit, ce me semble, à l'attention bienveillante de tous les hommes éclairés.

Je suis avec le plus profond respect, Sire, de Votre Majesté le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur et fidèle sujet,

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État au département de l'Instruction Publique,

Guizot.

Appendix, No. 32

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

BUDGET DES DÉPENSES DE L'EXERCICE 1835.

Chapitres.	Nature des Dépenses.	Crédits demandés pour l'exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES		RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.	Fr.	Cts.
				En Plus au Budget de l'exercice 1835.	En Moins au Budget de l'exercice 1835.			
I.	Administration centrale -	Fr. Cts. 645,923 00	Fr. Cts. 621,715 12	Fr. 24,500	Fr. Cts. 292 12	Les crédits demandés pour les dépenses de l'instruction publique, au budget de 1835, s'élèvent - - - - -	12,463,628	68
II.	Services généraux -	507,000 00	497,000 00	10,000	--	La loi de finances de 1834 avait alloué : Frs. Cts.		
III.	{ Administration acadé- mique et départementale }	819,900 00	566,500 00	253,400	--	Au budget du ministère - - - - - 5,005,500 00		
IV.	{ Instruction supérieure, fa- cultés - - - }	1,939,106 00	1,856,126 00	82,980	--	Et au budget de l'université - - - - - 3,575,491 12	8,580,991	12
V.	Instruction secondaire -	1,655,600 00	1,552,000 00	103,600	--	Différence en plus - - - - -	3,882,637	56
VI.	Instruction primaire -	4,600,000 00	1,567,550 00	3,032,450	--	Mais quelques-uns des crédits proposés pour 1835, et qui n'étaient pas portés aux budgets de 1834, ne peuvent pas être considérés des aug- mentations de dépense ;		
VII.	{ Établissements scientifi- ques et littéraires - }	1,639,500 00	1,555,500 00	84,000	--	Savoir :		
VIII.	{ Souscriptions, encourage- ments, indemnités et secours pour lessciences et pour les lettres - }	484,600 00	364,600 00	120,000	--	1° Remises sur les droits d'inscription, d'examen et de diplôme. (Art. 30, chapitre IV.) - - - - - 30,000		
IX.	{ Dépenses des exercices clos - - - }	Memoire.	--	--	--	2° Remises sur la rétribution et sur le droit annuel. (Art. 40, chapitre V.) - - - - - 85,000		
						Ces crédits seront compensés par des augmentations équivalentes dans les recettes, qui comprendront les produits bruts, sans aucune déduction.		
						3° Dépenses des exercices clos. (Chapitre IX.) - - - - - 12,000		
						Ces dépenses ne représentent qu'une partie des cré- dits annulés sur les exercices antérieurs.		
						D'un autre côté, en exécution de la loi du 28 Juin 1833, des centimes additionnels doivent être votés par les conseils généraux pour les dépenses de l'instruc- tion primaire. Le produit de ces centimes est évalué au budget de 1835 (Chapitre VI.) à - - - - - 3,000,000	3,127,000	00
						Les augmentations demandées ne s'élèvent donc réellement qu'à la somme de - - - - -	755,637	56
		12,291,629 00	8,580,991 12	En plus : 3,710,637 88				
				3,710,930	292 12			

DÉVELOPPEMENTS DU BUDGET DES DÉPENSES DE L'EXERCICE 1835.

Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits demandés pour l'exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES		RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.
				En Plus au Budget de l'exercice 1835.	En Moins au Budget de l'exercice 1835.	
	CHAPITRE I ^{er} .—ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE.					
	1 ^{re} SUBDIVISION.—Personnel.	Fr.s.				
1.	Traitement du ministre - - - - -	-				
2.	Idem du vice-président du conseil royal de l'instruction publique.	15,000	80,000 00	-	-	
	Idem de cinq conseillers à 10,000 - - - - -	50,000				
	Traitements des Bureaux.					
3.	Cabinet, { 1 Chef du cabinet et du se- crétariat, - - - - - 6,000 archives, - - - - - bibliothèque { 1 Chef du bureau - - - 5,400 du { ministère. { 12 Employés de 1,000 à 3,000 20,000 Division { 1 Chef de division à - - 10,800 du person- { 4 Chefs de bureau à 5,000 et nel et de { 5,400 - - - 21,200 l'adminis- { 32 Employés de 1,200 à tration. { 4,500 - - - 63,000 Division { 1 Chef de division à - - 10,800 du conten- { 3 Chefs de bureau à 5,000 et tieux et de { 5,400 - - - 15,800 la comptabilité. { 30 Employés de 1,200 à - - - 4,300 - - - 60,000 Division { 1 Chef de division à - - 10,000 des sciences { 1 Chef de bureau à - - 4,000 et lettres. { 7 Employés de 1,000 à 2,000 - 8,500 Service { 1 Économe - - - 2,400 intérieur. { Huissiers, concierges, garçons de bu- reaux et gens de service - - 30,000 Travaux extraordinaires, indemnités, secours - - - - - 5,100					- - Le traitement des conseillers, qui était de 12,000 francs, a été réduit à 10,000 francs. Le nombre des affaires soumises au conseil est très-considérable; il importe que les diverses branches des connaissances humaines y soient représentées. L'intérêt des études ne permet pas de laisser subsister plus longtemps la vacance amenée par la mort de M. Cuvier. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 19.)
	Traitements des inspecteurs généraux	-	273,000 00	10,000 00	-	- - Voir, sur l'augmentation demandée pour 1835, le rapport au Roi, page 19. - - Le nombre des inspecteurs généraux, qui devait être de vingt au moins (article 90 du décret du 17 Mars 1808), a été réduit à douze. Il y a six inspecteurs généraux pour les sciences et six pour les lettres. Leur traitement a été fixé à 6,000 francs par le décret du 17 Mars 1808. - - Les inspecteurs généraux sont chargés, chaque année, d'examiner les administrations académiques, les facultés, les collèges royaux, les collèges communaux, et les principaux établissements particuliers d'instruction publique. Les frais de tournée des inspecteurs généraux, qui étaient fixés à 10 francs par poste et 12 francs par jour de séjour, ont été réduits à 7 francs par poste lorsqu'ils voyagent à deux, et à 10 francs par jour de séjour.
4.			263,000 00	-	-	
			72,000 00	-	-	
5.	Frais de tournées des inspecteurs généraux	-	45,000 00	-	-	

(continued)

479

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18.	Examen des livres pour l'instruction secondaire et l'instruction primaire.	10,000 00	-	-	10,000 00	-	-	-	Voir le rapport au Roi, page 20.
19.	Indemnités pour frais de déplacement et pour interruption de traitement.	10,000 00	10,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	
20.	Indemnités aux fonctionnaires, profes- seurs et employés de l'université ad- mis à la retraite, mais ne jouissant pas encore de la pension liquidée à leur profit.	280,000 00	280,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	
Total du Chapitre II - - -		507,000 00	497,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00			Le crédit qui était de 20,000 francs, a été réduit à 10,000 francs. -- Cet article était compris pour la même somme de 280,000 francs dans le crédit de 318,000 francs, alloué pour 1834 au budget de l'université, chapitre 3, article 14. Voir la Note (D) placée à la suite des développements.
CHAPITRE III.									
ADMINISTRATION ACADÉMIQUE ET DÉPARTEMENTALE.									
21.	Traitements des recteurs, inspecteurs et secrétaires des académies.	393,000 00	393,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	L'administration de chaque académie est composée ainsi qu'il suit : 1 recteur à - - - - - 6,000 2 inspecteurs à 3,000 francs - - - - - 6,000 1 secrétaire à - - - - - 2,000 Pour 25 académies, la dépense est de - - - - - Il y a un troisième inspecteur dans l'académie de Rennes, qui comprend cinq départements - - - - - Et un troisième inspecteur dans celle de Strasbourg, pour les écoles protestantes Un inspecteur chargé des fonctions rectorales en Corse - - - - - Un secrétaire - - - - - Le grand-maître est recteur de l'académie de Paris, qu'il fait administrer par un inspecteur général. Cette académie, qui comprend sept départements, a 8 inspecteurs à 4,000 francs -- Ce crédit avait été réduit de 119,900 francs à 75,900 francs par la loi de finances de 1832 ; il a été porté à 106,500 francs par les lois de finances de 1833 et de 1834 ; on propose de rétablir le crédit primitif pour 1835. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 21.) Les frais de bureau des recteurs sont fixés par abonnement ; les frais de bureau de l'académie de Paris sont réglés à part. -- Toutes les écoles doivent être inspectées, chaque année, soit par le recteur, soit par les inspecteurs. Les frais de tournées des recteurs sont fixés à 8 francs par poste, et à 10 francs par jour. Les frais de tournées des inspecteurs de l'académie de Paris sont fixés à 7 francs 50 centimes par poste, et à 8 francs par jour. Ceux des inspecteurs des autres académies sont fixés à 5 francs par poste, et à 6 francs par jour. -- Ces dépenses comprennent les gages des concierges des académies, les menus frais de réparations des bâtiments et d'entretien du mobilier, d'illuminations extraordinaires, de cérémonies pour la rentrée des classes. } Voir, sur ces deux articles, le rapport au Roi, page 21.
22.	Frais de bureau des recteurs - - -	119,900 00	106,500 00	13,400 00	-	-	-	-	
23.	Frais de tournée des recteurs et in- specteurs.	60,000 00	60,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	
24.	Dépenses diverses et imprévues des académies.	7,000 00	7,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	
25.	Inspecteurs des écoles primaires - -	140,000 00	-	140,000 00	-	-	-	-	
26.	Frais de tournée des inspecteurs des écoles primaires.	100,000 00	-	100,000 00	-	-	-	-	
Total du Chapitre III - - -		819,900 00	566,500 00	253,400 00		253,400 00			

(2) Voir la Note (B), idem. (3) Voir la Note (C), idem. (continued)

Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits demandés pour l'Exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'Exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES		RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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30.	Remises sur les droits d'inscriptions, d'examens et de diplômes.	30,000 00	- -	30,000 00	- -	-- Cet article de dépense sera compensé par une augmentation équivalente portée dans les évaluations des produits. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 23.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
31.	2 ^e SUBDIVISION.—Matériel. Facultés de droit : dépenses variables et frais de concours.	39,850 00	39,850 00	- -	- -	<table><tr><td>Aix</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>Frs. 700</td></tr><tr><td>Caen</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>700</td></tr><tr><td>Dijon</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td>Grenoble</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>750</td></tr><tr><td>Paris</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>16,400</td></tr><tr><td>Poitiers</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>600</td></tr><tr><td>Rennes</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>600</td></tr><tr><td>Strasbourg</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,400</td></tr><tr><td>Toulouse</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>4,300</td></tr><tr><td>Frais de concours</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>13,600</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>39,850</td></tr></table>	Aix	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frs. 700	Caen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	Dijon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	Grenoble	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	Paris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,400	Poitiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	Rennes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	Strasbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	Toulouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,300	Frais de concours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,600									39,850																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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32.	Facultés de médecine : dépenses variables et frais de concours.	92,375 00	92,375 00	- -	- -	<table><tr><td>Montpellier</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>16,710</td></tr><tr><td>Paris</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>40,340</td></tr><tr><td>Strasbourg</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>20,068</td></tr><tr><td>Frais de concours</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>15,257</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>92,375</td></tr></table>	Montpellier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,710	Paris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,340	Strasbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,068	Frais de concours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,257									92,375																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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33.	Facultés de théologie, des sciences et des lettres : dépenses variables.	35,006 00	32,006 00	3,000 00	- -	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Théologie Catholique:</td><td colspan="2">Frs.</td><td colspan="2">Sciences :</td><td colspan="2">Frs.</td><td colspan="2">Lettres:</td><td 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minéralogie, d'histoire naturelle, &c. Si elles en étaient privées, l'enseignement serait superficiel : il faut non-seulement compléter les collections, mais pouvoir acquérir chaque année les instruments nouvellement inventés, afin de maintenir l'enseignement au niveau de la science.
-- Cet article s'élevait à 12,000 francs ; il a été réduit à 2,700 francs, qui sont destinés à l'entretien du mobilier et des ornements, et aux autres frais de l'église à laquelle sont attachés les professeurs de la faculté de théologie de Paris.

35.	Frais de culte de l'église de la Sorbonne	2,700 00	2,700 00	- - - -	82,980	-
Total du Chapitre IV. - -		1,939,106 00	1,856,126 00	82,980		

CHAPITRE V.
INSTRUCTION SECONDAIRE.
36. Dépenses fixes des collèges royaux (1)

-- Cette somme est allouée à titre de subvention aux collèges royaux, pour dépenses fixes, telles que traitements des proviseurs, censeurs et professeurs ; elle est répartie ainsi qu'il suit entre les collèges royaux :

Francs.		Francs.		Francs.	
Collèges de Paris :		Report - - 338,100		Report - - 643,100	
Henri IV. - - - 25,700		Collèges de 2 ^e classe :		Orléans - - - 22,000	
Louis-le-Grand - - 16,700		Amiens - - - 22,000		Reims - - - 22,000	
Saint-Louis - - - 31,700		Angers - - - 22,000		Rennes - - - 22,000	
Bourbon - - - 48,200		Avignon - - - 22,000		Rhodéz - - - 22,000	
Charlemagne - - - 59,200		Besançon - - - 22,000		Toulouse - - - 22,000	
Collèges de 1 ^{re} classe :		Bourges - - - 22,000		Collèges de 3 ^e classe :	
Bordeaux - - - 24,100		Caen - - - 20,800		Cahors - - - 18,600	
Lyon - - - 24,700		Dijon - - - 22,000		Clermont - - - 18,600	
Marseille - - - 24,100		Douai - - - 22,000		Limoges - - - 18,600	
Rouen - - - 24,100		Grenoble - - - 22,000		Moulins - - - 18,600	
Strasbourg - - - 24,300		Metz - - - 20,800		Pau - - - 18,600	
Versailles - - - 35,300		Montpellier - - - 22,000		Poitiers - - - 18,600	
À reporter - - 338,100		Nancy - - - 22,000		Pontivy - - - 18,600	
		Nantes - - - 21,400		Le Puy - - - 18,600	
		Nîmes - - - 22,000		Tournon - - - 18,600	
		À reporter - - 643,100		Tours - - - 18,600	
				Total - - 939,100	
				Le crédit alloué au budget de 1834 était de - - 920,500	
				L'augmentation de - - - - - 18,600	

est demandée par le nouveau collège royal du Puy, qui a été créé par l'ordonnance du 16 Mai 1830, et qui doit être organisé en 1835. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 24.)

-- Cette somme est destinée à payer les bourses et les dégrèvements dans les collèges royaux à pensionnat ; les bourses de l'école royale de Bourbon-Vendée y sont comprises pour 25,000 francs.
Ce crédit, qui a été réduit de 150,000 fr. depuis 1829, savoir : 50,000 fr. en 1829, 50,000 fr. en 1830, et 50,000 fr. en 1832, n'est pas susceptible de nouvelles réductions.
Il y a, dans chaque collège à pensionnat - - 8 bourses entières.
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ de bourses.
24 $\frac{1}{4}$ bourses.

37.	Bourses royales, dégrèvements (2)	601,500 00	601,500 00	- - - -	-	-
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Total - - - 40

(continued)

(1) Voir la Note (E) placée à la suite des développements.

(2) Voir la Note (F), idem.

DÉVELOPPEMENTS DU BUDGET DES DÉPENSES DE L'EXERCICE 1835—continued.

Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits		DIFFÉRENCES		RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.
		demandés pour l'exercice 1835.	accordés pour l'exercice 1834.	En Plus au Budget de l'exercice 1835.	En Moins au Budget de l'exercice 1835.	
		<i>Frs. Cts.</i>	<i>Frs. Cts.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
						La dépense de ces 40 bourses ou parties de bourses, qui représentent 26 bourses entières par collège, se divise ainsi qu'il suit :
						Paris - - 3 colléges - - - 78 bourses à 750 francs - - - 58,500
						1 ^{re} classe 6 idem - - - 156 idem à 625 francs - - - 97,500
						2 ^e classe 19 idem - - - 494 idem à 550 francs - - - 271,700
						3 ^e classe 9 idem - - - 234 idem à 500 francs - - - 117,000
						Dégrèvements de trousseaux et de parties de pensions laissées à la charge des familles - - - 544,700
						École royale de Bourbon-Vendée, 25 bourses entières et 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bourses. Total 50 bourses - - - 31,800
						entieres à 500 francs - - - 25,000
						601,500
38.	Supplément à la portion du boni des collèges royaux qui peut être répartie entre les censeurs et professeurs, conformément à l'ordonnance royale du 26 Mars 1829. (1)	30,000 00	30,000 00	—	—	
39.	Encouragements aux colléges communaux.	150,000 00	- - -	150,000 -	- - -	Voir la rapport au Roi, p. 24.
40.	Remises sur la rétribution et sur le droit annuel.	85,000 00	- - -	85,000 -	- - -	-- Cet article de dépense sera, comme l'article 30, compensé par une augmentation équivalente dans l'évaluation des produits. (Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 24.)
	Total du Chapitre V. - - -	1,805,600 00	1,552,000 00	253,600 -	—	
				253,600	253,600	
	CHAPITRE VI.					
	INSTRUCTION PRIMAIRE.					
41.	Encouragements à l'instruction primaire.	1,600,000 00	1,567,550 00	32,450 -	- - -	Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 25.
42.	Centimes additionnels qui doivent être votés par les conseils généraux pour les dépenses de l'instruction primaire, en exécution de la loi du 28 Juin 1833.	3,000,000 00	- - -	3,000,000 -	- - -	
	Total du Chapitre VI. - - -	4,600,000 00	1,567,550 00	3,032,450 -	—	

CHAPITRE VII.
ÉTABLISSEMENTS SCIENTIFIQUES ET
LITTÉRAIRES.

43. Institut :
Dépenses particulières des
cinq académies - - 456,500
Dépenses communes aux
cinq académies - - 46,500

DÉPENSES PARTICULIÈRES DES CINQ ACADEMIES.

Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	
<i>Académie Française.</i>						
Indemnités et droits de pré- sence.						
40 membres à 1,500 francs	60,000					
1 secrétaire perpétuel -	6,000					
Frais divers.						
1 prix - - -	1,500					
Ports de lettres, écritures, &c. - - -	1,500					
Commission du dictionnaire.						
5 membres à 1,200 frs. -	6,000					
Travaux du dictionnaire et frais relatifs à ces travaux						6,000
(Décret de Nivôse an XIII. et ordonn. du 9 Juillet 1816.)						
<i>Académie des Inscript. et Belles- Lettres.</i>						
Indemnités et droits de pré- sence.						
40 membres à 1,500 frs.	60,000					
1 secrétaire perpétuel. -	6,000					
10 académiciens libes à						
300 francs - -	3,000					
Travaux exécutés en vertu de l'ord. du 9 Juillet 1816.						
Antiquités, histoire litté- raire, &c. - - -	20,000					
Recueil des Historiens de France - - -	4,000					
Notice des manuscrits de la bibl. royale - -	1,000					
Recueil des ordonn. des rois de France - -	4,000					
Frais divers.						
2 prix de 1,500 francs -	3,000					
3 médailles de 500 frs. aux meilleurs mémoires sur les antiquités nationales	1,500					
Publication du Recueil des historiens des croisades	4,000					
<i>Académie des Sciences.</i>						
Indemnités et droits de pré- sence.						
65 membres à 1,500 frs.	97,500					
2 secrétaires perpétuels à 6,000 frs. - -	12,000					
À reporter - -						
				187,500		
<i>Académie Française.</i>						
Indemnités et droits de pré- sence.						
10 académiciens libes à						
300 frs. - - -	3,000					
Frais divers.						
1 prix - - -	3,000					
Impressions, rapports, achats d'instruments, machines, modèles, expériences, &c.	8,500					
<i>Académie des Beaux-Arts.</i>						
Indemnités et droits de pré- sence.						
40 membres à 1,500 frs. -	60,000					
1 secrétaire perpétuel -	6,000					
10 académiciens libes à						
300 francs - -	3,000					
Commission du dictionnaire.						
6 membres à 1,000 frs. -	6,000					
Frais particuliers relatifs aux travaux du dictionne						500
Frais divers.						
Concours des grands prix, distribution de médailles	5,500					
Écritures, ports de lettres, impressions, &c. - -	1,500					
<i>Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.</i>						
Indemnités et droits de pré- sence.						
30 membres à 1,500 frs.	45,000					
1 secrétaire perpétuel -	6,000					
10 académiciens libes à						
300 francs - -	3,000					
Travaux particuliers de l'académie, tels que recherches d'économie politique, de statistique, &c. -						
Frais divers.						
2 prix de 1,500 francs -	3,000					
Écritures, impress ^{ns} , ports de lettres, &c. - -	1,500					
Total - - -						-
				62,500		
				456,500		

NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	CREDITS		DIFFÉRENCES		RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.
	Credits demandés pour l'exercice 1835.	Credits accordés pour l'exercice 1834.	En Plus au Budget de l'exercice 1835.	En Moins au Budget de l'exercice 1835.	
	Frs. Cts.	Frs. Cts.	Frans.	Frans.	
					DÉPENSES COMMUNES AUX CINQ ACADÉMIES.
					Bibliothèque de l'Institut, Agence et Secrétariat.
					Bibliothèque:
					Appointements - - - - - 12,000
					Salaires, gages, frottage, éclairage de la bibliothèque - - - - - 3,000
					15,000
					Agence et Secrétariat:
					Appointements - - - - - 18,819
					Ports de lettres, fournitures de bureaux, &c. - - - - - 1,300
					20,119
					35,119
					Frais divers:
					Bois, lumière, mobilier, voitures, illuminations, frais de séances publiques, &c. - - - - - 11,381
					Total - - - - - 46,500
					452,500
					456,500
					4,000
					Les dépenses particulières des cinq académies n'étaient évaluées au budget de 1834, qu'à - - - - -
					- On propose de porter le crédit à - - - - -
					est demandée pour la publication du Recueil des historiens des croisades. (Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 25.)
					Les dépenses communes aux cinq académies n'étaient évaluées au budget de 1834, qu'à - - - - -
					Le crédit proposé pour 1835 est de - - - - -
					41,500
					46,500
					5,000
					est demandée savoir: pour les dépenses du personnel - - - - - 1,500
					pour les dépenses du matériel - - - - - 3,500
					5,000
					(Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 25.)
					Personnel:
					Il y a vingt-quatre chaires au Collège de France, savoir:
					Astronomie.
					Mathématiques.
					Physique mathématique.
					Médecine.
					Anatomie.
					Chimie.
					Histoire naturelle.
					Droit de la nature et des gens.
					Collège de France.
					Langue et littérature Grecques.
					Langue et philosophie Grecques.
					Eloquence Latine.
					Poésie.
					Littérature Française.
					Economie politique.
					Histoire générale et philosophique des législations comparées.
					Archéologie.
					Langues Hébraïque, Chaldaïque et Syriaque.
					Arabe.
					Persan.
					Langue Turque.
					Langue et littérature Chinoises et Tartares Mandchou.
					Langue et littérature Sanscrites.
					139,000 00
					139,000 00
					Collège Royal de France(1)
					44.

DEVELOPPEMENTS DU BUDGET DES DÉPENSES DE L'EXERCICE 1835—continued.

Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits demandés pour l'exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES																																																																																																																																																																																											
				En Plus au Budget de l'exercice 1835.	En Moins au Budget de l'exercice 1835.																																																																																																																																																																																										
46.	Bureau des Longitudes et Observatoires de Paris et de Marseille (1) - }	Frs. Cts. 106,000 00	Frs. Cts. 106,000 00	Frs. Cts. - -	Frs. Cts. - -																																																																																																																																																																																										
BUREAU DES LONGITUDES ET OBSERVATOIRES DE PARIS ET DE MARSEILLE. Bureau des Longitudes et Observatoire de Paris. <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Frans.</th><th>Frans.</th><th>Frans.</th><th>Frans.</th><th>Frans.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Personnel :</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>9 membres à 5,000 francs</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>- 45,000</td></tr><tr><td>5 adjoints à 4,000</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>- 20,000</td></tr><tr><td>2 artistes à 2,000</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>- 4,000</td></tr><tr><td>6 employés et agents</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>- 9,860</td></tr><tr><td>Matériel :</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Achats d'instruments et entretien, frais du cours d'astronomie, chauffage, éclairage, achats de livres, abonnements, frais d'administration, &c.</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>78,860</td></tr><tr><td>Observatoire de Marseille.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Un directeur astronome, un adjoint, un concierge</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>20,140</td></tr><tr><td>Frais d'entretien</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>99,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>106,000</td></tr></tbody></table> BIBLIOTHÈQUES ROYALES. Bibliothèque Royale. Personnel : La Bibliothèque Royale est divisée en 4 départements, savoir ; département des imprimés, département des manuscrits, département des médailles, département des estampes et des cartes. <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Frans.</th><th>Frans.</th><th>Frans.</th><th>Frans.</th><th>Frans.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1^{er} Département :</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2 conservateurs à 6,000 fr.</td><td>12,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2 adjoints à 3,000</td><td>- 6,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>10 employés dont les traitements varient de 1,500 à 3,000 francs</td><td>- 21,000</td><td>39,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2^e Département :</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3 conservateurs à 6,000</td><td>- 18,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2 adjoints à 3,000</td><td>- 6,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5 employés dont les traitements varient de 2,000 à 3,000</td><td>- 11,600</td><td>35,600</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3^e Département :</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2 conservateurs à 6,000 fr.</td><td>12,000</td><td></td><td>74,600</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2 adjoints à 3,000</td><td>- 6,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2 employés à 3,000 fr. et 2,400 francs</td><td>- 5,400</td><td>23,400</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Report</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Indemnité au directeur de la bibliothèque et traitement d'un secrétaire</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4,000</td></tr><tr><td>Un conservateur adjoint est chargé des fonctions de trésorier, il reçoit à ce titre une indemnité de</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Traitements d'employés auxiliaires</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Indemnités, gratifications et secours</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>- 10,000</td></tr><tr><td>(Il y a dans chacun des départements de la bibliothèque plusieurs surnuméraires qui ne jouissent d'aucun traitement, mais on leur accorde des gratifications.)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>							Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Personnel :						9 membres à 5,000 francs	-	-	-	-	- 45,000	5 adjoints à 4,000	-	-	-	-	- 20,000	2 artistes à 2,000	-	-	-	-	- 4,000	6 employés et agents	-	-	-	-	- 9,860	Matériel :						Achats d'instruments et entretien, frais du cours d'astronomie, chauffage, éclairage, achats de livres, abonnements, frais d'administration, &c.	-	-	-	-	78,860	Observatoire de Marseille.						Un directeur astronome, un adjoint, un concierge	-	-	-	-	20,140	Frais d'entretien	-	-	-	-	99,000						106,000		Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	1 ^{er} Département :						2 conservateurs à 6,000 fr.	12,000					2 adjoints à 3,000	- 6,000					10 employés dont les traitements varient de 1,500 à 3,000 francs	- 21,000	39,000				2 ^e Département :						3 conservateurs à 6,000	- 18,000					2 adjoints à 3,000	- 6,000					5 employés dont les traitements varient de 2,000 à 3,000	- 11,600	35,600				3 ^e Département :						2 conservateurs à 6,000 fr.	12,000		74,600			2 adjoints à 3,000	- 6,000					2 employés à 3,000 fr. et 2,400 francs	- 5,400	23,400				Report	-					Indemnité au directeur de la bibliothèque et traitement d'un secrétaire	-				4,000	Un conservateur adjoint est chargé des fonctions de trésorier, il reçoit à ce titre une indemnité de					2,000	Traitements d'employés auxiliaires					10,000	Indemnités, gratifications et secours	-				- 10,000	(Il y a dans chacun des départements de la bibliothèque plusieurs surnuméraires qui ne jouissent d'aucun traitement, mais on leur accorde des gratifications.)					
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3 conservateurs à 6,000	- 18,000																																																																																																																																																																																														
2 adjoints à 3,000	- 6,000																																																																																																																																																																																														
5 employés dont les traitements varient de 2,000 à 3,000	- 11,600	35,600																																																																																																																																																																																													
3 ^e Département :																																																																																																																																																																																															
2 conservateurs à 6,000 fr.	12,000		74,600																																																																																																																																																																																												
2 adjoints à 3,000	- 6,000																																																																																																																																																																																														
2 employés à 3,000 fr. et 2,400 francs	- 5,400	23,400																																																																																																																																																																																													
Report	-																																																																																																																																																																																														
Indemnité au directeur de la bibliothèque et traitement d'un secrétaire	-				4,000																																																																																																																																																																																										
Un conservateur adjoint est chargé des fonctions de trésorier, il reçoit à ce titre une indemnité de					2,000																																																																																																																																																																																										
Traitements d'employés auxiliaires					10,000																																																																																																																																																																																										
Indemnités, gratifications et secours	-				- 10,000																																																																																																																																																																																										
(Il y a dans chacun des départements de la bibliothèque plusieurs surnuméraires qui ne jouissent d'aucun traitement, mais on leur accorde des gratifications.)																																																																																																																																																																																															

47.	Bibliothèques Royales (2)	-	-	385,500 00	350,500 00	35,000 00	4 Département :		Portiers, gardiens et gens de service - - - - - 11,800	37,800
							2 conservateurs à 6,000 fr. 12,000			
							1 adjoint à 3,000 - - - 3,000			
							3 employés à 2,000, 2,400 et 3,000 francs - - - 7,400			
							22,400	45,800		
							À reporter - - - 120,400		Total des dépenses du personnel - -	158,200
Matériel :										
							Chauffage, éclairage, frais d'impression, frais d'entretien du bâtiment et du mobilier, frais divers - - - - - 13,400			
							Acquisitions de livres, de manuscrits, d'estampes, de cartes et de médailles, frais de reliure 77,400			
							Fonds supplémentaires pour frais de reliure et pour remplacement d'ouvrages dépareillés - 25,000			115,800
Total pour la Bibliothèque Royale - - - - - 274,000										
							Bibliothèque Mazarine. { 1 bibliothécaire administrateur, 5 conservateurs, 2 sous-bibliothécaires, 5 portiers et gardiens - - - - - 30,000			
							Chauffage, éclairage, impressions et autres menus frais - - - 5,000			35,000
							Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal. { 1 bibliothécaire en chef, 1 conservateur administrateur, 3 conservateurs, 2 conservateurs-adjoints, 4 employés, 2 garçons de bureau, un concierge - - - - - 29,000			
							Chauffage, éclairage, impressions et autres menus frais - - - 7,000			36,000
							Bibliothèque de Ste-Geneviève. { 1 administrateur, 5 conservateurs, 1 conservateur adjoint, 1 sous-bibliothécaire, 4 employés, 3 agents - - - - - 34,500			
							Chauffage, éclairage, impressions et frais divers - - - 6,000			40,500
							Le crédit alloué au budget de 1834 était de - - - - -			385,500
							L'augmentation de - - - - -			350,500
							est demandée { 1° pour traitements d'auxiliaires qui seront chargés du classement des livres non encore catalogués - - - - -			35,000
							2° pour supplément de frais de reliure et pour remplacement d'ouvrages dépareillés - - - - -			10,000
							Voir le rapport au Roi, page 26.			25,000
							Le personnel de la Bibliothèque de l'Université se compose ainsi qu'il suit :			35,000
							1 bibliothécaire ; traitement - - - - - 3,000	Frans.	Frans.	
							1 sous-bibliothécaire ; idem - - - - - 2,000			
							1 2 ^e sous-bibliothécaire ; idem - - - - - 1,200			
							1 employé ; idem - - - - - 900			
							1 garçon de bureau ; gages - - - - - 600			
							1,800 francs sont employés en achats de livres ; les frais de chauffage et autres menus frais sont évalués à 500 francs - - - - -			
							7,700			10,000
							2,300			

(continued)

Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits demandés pour l'exercice 1835. <i>Frs. Cts.</i>	Crédits accordés pour l'exercice 1834. <i>Frs. Cts.</i>	DIFFÉRENCES		RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
				En Plus au Budget de l'exercice 1835.	En Moins au Budget de l'exercice 1835.				
49.	École spéciale des Langues Orientales ; cours d'Archéologie et École des Chartes (1) - - - - -	60,000 00	52,000 00	8,000		École Spéciale des Langues Orientales.			
						Personnel :			
						Il y a 7 chaires, savoir :			
						Arabe littéral.	Arabe littéral.	Arménien.	
						Arabe vulgaire.	Arabe vulgaire.	Grec moderne.	
						Persan.	Persan.	Indoustani.	
						Turc.	Turc.		
						7 professeurs à 5,000 francs - - - - -		- - - - -	- 35,000
						Matériel :			
						Chauffage, éclairage et autres menus frais - - - - -		- - - - -	- 1,800
(Les cours de l'école et ceux du Collège de France diffèrent en ce que les cours de l'école sont purement élémentaires et pratiques, tandis que ceux du Collège de France sont littéraires et scientifiques.)									
Traitement de la chaire d'Arabe vulgaire à Marseille - - - - -							- - - - -	4,000	
Ce traitement n'avait pas été porté au budget des exercices antérieurs. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 27.)									
Cours d'Archéologie près la Bibliothèque Royale.									
1 professeur - - - - -							- - - - -	5,000	
Frais divers du cours - - - - -							- - - - -	400	
École des Chartes.								5,400	
2 professeurs : 1 de paléographie et diplomatique, à 2,000 francs ; 1 chargé d'un cours élémentaire, à 1,500 francs - - - - -							- - - - -	3,500	
6 élèves à 800 francs - - - - -							- - - - -	4,800	
Chauffage, éclairage, entretien du mobilier, frais divers - - - - -							- - - - -	8,300	
Indemnités aux quatre élèves les plus distingués de l'école des chartes qui seront mis pendant deux ou trois ans à la disposition de l'académie des inscriptions, et employés à des recherches scientifiques. (Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 27.) - - - - -							- - - - -	1,500	
Académie Royale de Médecine.									
Personnel :									
1 secrétaire perpétuel - - - - -							- - - - -	3,000	
1 secrétaire du conseil - - - - -							- - - - -	2,400	
3 commis - - - - -							- - - - -	4,000	
1 garçon de bureau - - - - -							- - - - -	800	
Jetons de présence - - - - -							- - - - -	13,000	
Matériel :								23,200	
Loyer de l'hôtel et contributions des portes et fenêtres - - - - -							- - - - -	10,580	
Prix des médailles décernées aux plus zélés vaccinateurs - - - - -							- - - - -	6,000	
Dépenses diverses, impressions, &c. - - - - -							- - - - -	220	
Total du Chapitre VII. - - -								16,800	
								40,000	

(1) Voir la Note (O) placée à la suite des développements.

(2) Voir la Note (P), idem.

(1) Voir la Note (O) placée à la suite des développements. (2) Voir la Note (P), idem.

CHAPITRE VIII.							
SOUSCRIPTIONS.—ENCOURAGEMENTS, INDEMNITÉS ET SECOURS POUR LES SCIENCES ET POUR LES LETTRES.							
51.	Souscriptions - - - - -	134,000 00	134,000 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
52.	Encouragements et secours aux savants et aux hommes de lettres.	142,000 00	142,000 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
				Encouragements fixes :			
				- - Indemnités de logement et secours réguliers à des savants ou gens de lettres - - - - - 60,000			
				Traitements de l'inspecteur des bibliothèques. (Ce traitement a été réduit de 8,000 fr. à 6,000.) - - - - - 6,000			
				Savants, archéologues envoyés par le gouvernement - - - - - 24,800			
				Restauration des manuscrits Grecs palimpsestes de la bibliothèque royale - - - - - 1,200			
				93,000			
				Encouragements variables :			
				Secours à des savants, gens de lettres, veuves et enfants d'hommes distingués dans les sciences ou les lettres, à des vieillards qui ont publié quelques travaux utiles - - - - - 38,000			
				Gratifications à des hommes de lettres employés temporairement à des travaux urgents, à des recherches, traductions, &c. - - - - - 4,000			
				Encouragements aux jeunes gens pauvres qui se sont fait remarquer par d'heureuses dispositions, ou à des hommes qui s'occupent notoirement de quelques grands ouvrages, d'une série d'expériences scientifiques, &c. - - - - - 8,000			
				50,000			
				142,000			
53.	Recueil et publication de documents inédits relatifs à l'histoire de France.	120,000 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
54.	Secours aux membres des anciennes congrégations enseignantes, aux anciens membres de l'université et aux veuves des fonctionnaires et professeurs.	45,000 00	38,000 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
55.	Secours aux fonctionnaires et professeurs non employés.	35,000 00	35,000 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
56.	Indemnités aux artistes qui avaient des logements à la Sorbonne.	15,600 00	15,600 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
				127,000	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Total du Chapitre VIII.				491,600 00	364,600 00	127,000 00	- - - - -
CHAPITRE IX.							
57.	Dépenses des exercices clos - - - - -	12,000 00	- - - - -	12,000	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
				Arrêté par le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique.			
				Guizot.			

Appendix, No. 32.

NOTES SUR LE BUDGET DU MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

NOTE (A.)

CHAPITRE I.—Administration Centrale.—II^e Subdivision.—Matériel.

Art. 6.—*Loyer de deux Maisons affectées au Service des Bureaux du Ministère, 16,022 frs. 68 cts.*

	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
L'une de ces maisons, sise rue Belle-Chasse, est affectée aux services des bureaux de la 1 ^{re} division; le loyer était porté au budget de l'Université, chapitre IV., article 24, pour une somme de - - - - -	12,715	12
La deuxième, rue Lascase, a été louée pour les bureaux de la division des sciences et lettres, et le prix du loyer, montant, d'après le bail, à - - - - -	3,600	00
était compris dans le crédit de 9,000 francs alloués chapitre I, article 2, du budget du ministère pour dépenses du matériel de l'administration centrale -	16,315	12
Mais le loyer de la maison de la rue Belle-Chasse porté au budget	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
de 1834 pour - - - - -	12,715	12
n'étant que de - - - - -	12,422	68
La différence en moins de - - - - -	292	44
a été déduite du crédit demandé pour 1835.		
Somme égale au crédit proposé - - - - -	16,022	68

NOTE (B.)

CHAPITRE II.—Services Généraux.

Art. 14.—*Traitements des Agrégés.*

Les censeurs et les professeurs des collèges royaux ne peuvent être choisis que parmi les agrégés.

En attendant qu'ils puissent être appelés aux fonctions de professeurs, les agrégés sont employés, comme suppléants ou comme maîtres d'études, dans les collèges royaux, au comme régents dans les collèges communaux, et ils reçoivent 400 francs par an, si le traitement dont ils jouissent n'est pas jugé suffisant par le conseil royal.

Cet avantage excite l'émulation des jeunes gens qui se destinent à la carrière de l'instruction publique, et les indemnise des travaux longs et pénibles auxquels ils sont obligés de se livrer, avant de subir les épreuves difficiles du concours.

NOTE (C.)

Art. 15.—*École Normale.*

L'École Normale, fondée avec l'Université en 1808, supprimée en 1822, rétablie sous le nom d'école préparatoire en 1826, a repris son premier titre en vertu d'une ordonnance du 8 Août 1830.

Cette ordonnance prescrivait au ministre de l'instruction publique de compléter l'organisation de l'école d'une manière conforme à tous les besoins de l'enseignement.

L'école normale étant destinée à former des professeurs, ses cours devaient comprendre toutes les parties de l'instruction secondaire et supérieure. On a développé ceux qui existaient au mois d'Août 1830, on en a créé de nouveaux; les études scientifiques et littéraires ont été organisées sur des bases plus larges, et l'enseignement est bien près aujourd'hui de devenir aussi étendu, aussi complet qu'on peut le désirer.

Le cours normal ne se composait que de deux années; on a reconnu qu'une troisième année d'études était nécessaire; dès lors il a fallu augmenter le nombre des élèves, qui a été porté de 48 à 60. L'école fournira chaque année 20 professeurs; le service ne paraît pas, quant à présent, en exiger un plus grand nombre, et en pourra placer convenablement les élèves sans nuire aux droits des autres candidats qui auront obtenu comme eux le titre d'agrégé au concours.

L'école est annexée au collège Louis-le-Grand; tout ce qui se rattache à ses dépenses matérielles est administré par le collège.

Un directeur, qui remplit en même temps les fonctions de maître de conférence, est chargé de la direction générale de l'établissement, de la police, de la discipline et des études, dont la haute surveillance est confiée à l'un des membres du conseil royal.

Les

Les dépenses de l'école se composent ainsi qu'il suit :				Frs.	Frs.
Traitements pour la direction et pour l'enseignement	-	-	-	53,900	
60 bourses à 970 francs	-	-	-	58,200	
Frais de cours et autres dépenses du matériel	-	-	-	5,900	
					118,000
Les frais de l'ancienne école montaient à environ	-	-	-	-	140,000
Différence en moins				-	22,000

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

Il importe de faire remarquer que l'ancienne école n'a jamais eu plus de 56 élèves, qui étaient obligés de pourvoir aux frais de leurs trousseaux, et que les trousseaux sont fournis gratuitement par la nouvelle école.

NOTE (D.)

Art. 20.—*Indemnités aux Fonctionnaires, Professeurs et Employés de l'Université admis à la retraite, mais ne jouissant pas encore de la pension liquidée à leur profit, 280,000 francs.*

Les décrets constitutifs de l'Université assurent des pensions de retraite aux fonctionnaires et professeurs qui ont acquis le droit à l'éméritat par trente ans de services dans l'enseignement, et à ceux qui sont atteints d'infirmités graves dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

Le fonds de retraite est et sera toujours insuffisant pour acquitter ces pensions,

1°. Parce que rarement les fonctionnaires et professeurs peuvent prolonger jusqu'à trente années l'exercice de leurs pénibles fonctions ;

2°. Parce qu'en vertu de l'article 47 du décret consultatif du 17 Mars 1808, un membre de l'Université qui a manqué à ses devoirs, mais qui n'a pas encouru la peine de la radiation, peut être admis à la retraite avant l'époque fixée pour l'éméritat.

Le déficit actuel est augmenté, et le sera encore pendant un certain nombre d'années, par des circonstances particulières qui ne se reproduiront pas plus tard.

1°. L'Université, créée en 1808, a été chargée de payer des pensions à tous les membres des anciennes universités, à tous les professeurs des anciens collèges qui comptaient déjà un grand nombre d'années de service. En vertu du décret du 18 Octobre 1810, on a dû même leur tenir compte des années pendant lesquelles leurs services ont été forcément interrompus depuis 1791 ;

2°. Des pensions ont dû être liquidées,

1°. Aux fonctionnaires et professeurs des académies qui ont cessé de faire partie du territoire en 1814 ;

2°. Aux professeurs de vingt facultés des sciences et des lettres qui ont été supprimées en 1816 ;

3°. Aux fonctionnaires et professeurs admis à la retraite par suite des événements politiques.

Dans l'année qui a suivi la révolution de 1830, les pensions liquidées ont excédé de 100,000 francs le terme moyen des pensions qui avaient été liquidées pendant chacune des années antérieures.

3°. Lors de la 1^{re} organisation de l'Université les membres du conseil, les inspecteurs généraux, les recteurs, les inspecteurs d'académies, les professeurs de nouvelles facultés ont en général été choisis parmi des hommes âgés de 40 ans au moins, et qui, pour la plupart, n'avaient pas de services antérieurs dans l'instruction publique. Quelques-uns d'entre eux ont déjà été admis à la retraite ; beaucoup d'autres, qui ont plus de 60 ans, ne pourront pas continuer longtemps un service actif.

Le déficit doit donc s'accroître encore pendant quelques années, et l'on est fondé à croire que plus tard il diminuera progressivement. Lorsque les causes extraordinaires d'admission à la retraite cesseront d'exister il y aura plus d'extinctions que de liquidations nouvelles.

Mais, dans l'état actuel des choses, le déficit des fonds de retraite ne peut être considéré que comme une dette de l'université, puisqu'il résulte des dispositions des décrets constitutifs.

L'allocation de 280,000 francs, portée pour cet objet aux budgets de 1834 et de 1835, suffit pour payer les pensions actuellement liquidées. Un supplément de fonds sera indispensable si les liquidations qui seront faites en 1834 et 1835 ne sont point compensées par les extinctions.

NOTE (E.)

CHAPITRE V.—Instruction Secondaire.

Art. 36.—*Dépenses fixes des Collèges Royaux.*

Les Collèges Royaux sont des établissements nationaux et modèles ; l'enseignement qu'on y donne doit s'étendre à toutes les parties de l'instruction secondaire. Cet enseignement ne peut pas, comme dans les collèges communaux et dans les pensionnats particuliers, être subordonné à la situation financière de chaque établissement, aux prix de la pension et au nombre des élèves. Il doit être complet, assuré, indépendant des variations qui ont nécessairement lieu dans les recettes.

L'intérêt public exige donc que le gouvernement accorde aux collèges royaux un subside pour les traitements de leurs professeurs ; tel est l'objet de la subvention qui leur est allouée pour dépenses fixes.

Cette subvention, après avoir subi diverses modifications dans sa forme, a été réglée par l'ordonnance du 12 Mars 1817 : elle sera pour 1835 de 939,100 francs.

Les traitements des fonctionnaires, des professeurs et des maîtres, s'élèvent à une somme beaucoup plus considérable ; le surplus de la dépense est acquitté sur le produit de la pension des élèves.

Les collèges sont divisés en quatre classes, et il y a trois ordres de professeurs dans chaque collège. Les traitements sont réglés ainsi qu'il suit :

										RÈGLEMENT du 24 Octobre 1809.	RÈGLEMENT du 15 Septembre 1809.			
										Collèges de Paris.	Collèges.			
											de 1 ^{re} Classe.	de 2 ^e Classe.	de 3 ^e Classe.	
										Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
Proviseur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	4,000	3,500	3,000	
Censeur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	2,500	2,000	1,500	
Aumônier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	1,800	1,500	
Econome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	1,600	1,400	
Professeurs de 1 ^{er} ordre.	{	Professeur de philosophie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	1,800	1,500	
		Professeur de rhétorique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Professeurs de 2 ^e ordre.	{	Professeur de physique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		Professeur de mathématiques spéciales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,800	1,500	1,200	
		Professeur de deuxième année d'humanités ou seconde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		Professeur d'histoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Professeurs de 3 ^e ordre.	{	Professeur de mathématiques élémentaires	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		Professeur de première année d'humanités ou troisième	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,500	1,200	1,000	
		Professeur de deuxième année de grammaire ou quatrième	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		Professeur de première année de grammaire ou cinquième	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Professeur de sixième	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,200	1,000	900	
Maître d'études ou maître élémentaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,000	800	700	

Il ne sera pas inutile d'exposer ici quelques faits pour donner une idée exacte des études qui ont lieu dans les collèges royaux.

Ces études ne méritent point, comme on pourra s'en convaincre, le reproche qui leur est quelquefois adressé, de demeurer toujours stationnaires et enfermées dans le même cercle; elles ont reçu au contraire de grands et importants développements.

Des chaires spéciales ont été créés pour la géographie et l'histoire. Cet enseignement, réparti graduellement entre toutes les classes, depuis la sixième jusqu'à la rhétorique inclusivement, comprend la géographie physique, historique et politique, l'histoire ancienne, l'histoire du moyen âge, et l'histoire moderne.

Les élèves des classes de grammaire apprennent les langues vivantes, non pas les mêmes langues dans tous les collèges, mais celles qui semblent le mieux répondre aux besoins ou aux convenances particulières des villes des départements, selon leurs relations de voisinage et de commerce, et selon les professions diverses auxquelles les familles destinent le plus généralement leurs enfants.

Des leçons d'histoire naturelle succèdent à l'étude des langues vivantes.

L'enseignement des mathématiques et de la physique, autrefois séparé de celui des lettres, n'avait lieu que pour le petit nombre d'élèves qui se préparaient aux écoles militaire, polytechnique et de la marine; il commence aujourd'hui dès la troisième par l'arithmétique; viennent ensuite la géométrie en seconde, et la cosmographie en rhétorique. L'algèbre, la physique, la chimie, en un mot toutes les connaissances comprises dans les programmes d'admission aux écoles spéciales, s'étudient en même temps que la philosophie.

En multipliant les objets d'études, l'université s'est attachée à partager le temps entre les études anciennes et les nouvelles, de telle manière qu'elles ne se fissent réciproquement aucun tort. On est ainsi parvenu à procurer à l'intelligence de la jeunesse, dans un cours d'études de même durée, des développements beaucoup plus variés, plus conformes aux vues des familles, et mieux appropriés aux besoins de l'époque.

Indépendamment de ces améliorations, il a été établi, à côté des études ordinaires des collèges, des cours d'instruction spéciale pour les élèves qui doivent suivre la carrière du commerce, ou embrasser les professions industrielles. Dix-neuf collèges royaux, sur trente-neuf, possèdent déjà des cours ayant cette destination, et qui durent ordinairement deux années. Voici l'indication des principaux objets qui s'y enseignent:

Grammaire Française et rédaction, littérature Française.—Dessin linéaire et dessin de la figure, perspective.—Tenue des livres pour le commerce, pour les exploitations rurales, pour la comptabilité militaire.—Langues vivantes.—Arithmétique commerciale.—Géométrie, plans, arpentage, toisé.—Mécanique avec lavis des machines. — Histoire naturelle.—Physique, chimie avec leurs applications. — Histoire et géographie.—Connaissance des produits commerciaux.—Législation relative au commerce.—Opérations de change, intérieur et extérieur.

L'université est parvenue à réaliser ces diverses améliorations, malgré la réduction considérable des fonds alloués par le gouvernement, et malgré la suppression des trois quarts des bourses communales.

Toutes les parties du service ont été examinées jusque dans leurs détails le plus minutieux. On a supprimé les dépenses qui n'ont pas été jugées nécessaires au bien-être et à l'instruction des élèves; au moyen des économies ainsi obtenues, il a été possible non-seulement de donner des développements à l'enseignement, mais encore d'augmenter les traitements des professeurs et des autres maîtres, faiblement rétribués; des bibliothèques, des cabinets de physique, des collections d'histoire naturelle, des laboratoires de chimie, ont été créés; on a établi des exercices de gymnastique; des lits en fer ont été substitués aux lits en bois; enfin rien n'a été négligé pour que les collèges pussent à juste titre être considérés comme des établissements nationaux et modèles.

NOTE (F.)

Art. 37.—*Bourses Royales.*

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

Lorsque les lycées, aujourd'hui collèges royaux, furent créés, le gouvernement attribua à chacun d'eux 150 places de boursiers. Le tiers de ces bourses fut mis plus tard à la charge des communes. Ainsi 3,600 boursiers devaient être entretenus aux frais du gouvernement, et 1,850 aux frais des communes.

En 1817, le nombre des boursiers du gouvernement fut réduit de 3,600 à 2,380, c'est-à-dire de 100 à 70 par chaque collège.

D'autres réductions ont eu lieu successivement.

Le nombre des boursiers a été :

En 1821, de 2,016; pour chaque collège, 56 élèves.

En 1827, de 1,800; pour chaque collège, 50 élèves.

En 1829, de 1,620; pour chaque collège, 45 élèves.

En 1830, de 1,591; pour chaque collège, 43 élèves.

Il n'est plus aujourd'hui que de 1,480; pour chaque collège 40, savoir;

8 élèves à bourse entière, 8 pensions.

8 élèves à $\frac{3}{4}$ de bourse - 6 pensions.

24 élèves à $\frac{1}{2}$ bourse - 12 pensions.

40 élèves - - - 26 pensions.

Une partie des villes ont supprimé les bourses qui avaient été mises à leur charge, et le nombre des bourses communales, qui devait être de 1,850, est à peine de 500.

Les collèges ont donc été privés, depuis 1817, des $\frac{2}{3}$ de leurs boursiers du gouvernement, et presque des $\frac{3}{4}$ de leurs boursiers communaux.

L'ordonnance du 12 Mars 1817 avait affecté aux dépenses des bourses royales une somme de - - - - -	Francs.
Le crédit porté au budget de 1834 est de - - - - -	950,000
	544,700
Différence en moins - - - - -	405,300

Dégrèvements :

Un fonds de 38,000 francs avait été réservé pour les dégrèvements par l'ordonnance du 12 Mars 1817. Ce fonds a été réduit à 31,800 francs.

Il est destiné à aider les familles qui, ayant été reconnues avoir droit à des bourses, se trouvent hors d'état de payer la totalité du trousseau qu'elles doivent fournir au collège, ou de la partie de pension laissée à leur charge.

Récapitulation :

L'ordonnance du 12 Mars 1817 avait affecté aux dépenses fixes et variables des collèges royaux - - - - -	Francs.
Au budget de 1835, ces dépenses ne sont portées que pour - - - - -	1,800,000
y compris 18,600 fr. pour les dépenses fixes du nouveau collège royal du Puy.	1,515,600

Savoir :

Dépenses fixes - - - - -	Francs.
Bourses royales - - - - -	939,100
Dégrèvements - - - - -	544,700
	31,800
	1,515,600

Différence en moins - - - - - 284,400

On doit remarquer que depuis 1817 on a fondé à Paris, à Tournon et à Tours, trois collèges sans demander de subsides au trésor.

Les dépenses fixes de ces trois nouveaux collèges s'élèvent à - 68,900

Et leurs bourses à - - - - - 45,500

114,400

398,800

BOURSES À L'ÉCOLE DE BOURBON- VENDÉE.

Un arrêté du gouvernement du 4 Ventôse an XII. a créé à Saint-Jean-de Mont (aujourd'hui Bourbon-Vendée), une école nationale, et y a fondé 50 bourses entières, exclusivement destinées aux enfants du département de la Vendée. Cette fondation avait pour objet de réparer dans le pays les malheurs de la guerre civile. Le prix de chaque bourse a été fixé à 500 francs. Il y a aujourd'hui 25 bourses entières et 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bourses.

NOTE (G.)

Art. 28.—*Supplément à la portion du boni du Collège Royal qui peut être répartie entre les Professeurs, conformément à l'Ordonnance du 26 Mars 1829.*

En vertu de l'ordonnance du 26 Mars 1829, le tiers de l'excédant des recettes de chaque collège pouvait être réparti, à titre d'augmentation de traitement, entre les professeurs qui avaient plus de cinq ans d'exercice dans le collège.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

Une décision royale du 20 Septembre suivant avait admis les censeurs à ce partage.

Votre Majesté, par une ordonnance du 24 Août 1833, a modifié les dispositions de l'ordonnance du 26 Mars; à partir du 1^{er} Janvier 1834, les censeurs et professeurs auront droit à l'augmentation après cinq ans d'exercice, quel que soit le collège royal dans lequel ils aient été employés.

Cette modification était nécessaire; en effet les censeurs et professeurs ne pouvaient être transférés d'un collège dans un autre sans perdre leur droit à l'augmentation. Cet état de choses avait le double inconvénient de mettre obstacle aux mutations qui sont jugées utiles dans l'intérêt des études, et de nuire à l'avancement des professeurs, qui peuvent rarement être promus à des fonctions supérieures dans le même collège.

Mais comme les censeurs et professeurs des collèges d'externes de Paris et ceux des collèges royaux des départements, qui ne peuvent avoir qu'un pensionnat peu considérable, auraient été privés de l'avantage accordé à leurs collègues, l'Université a été chargée, par l'ordonnance du 26 Mars 1829, de fournir un supplément de fonds, et l'ordonnance du 24 Août 1833 a déterminé l'emploi de ce fonds.

NOTE (H.)

CHAPITRE VII.—Établissements Scientifiques et Littéraires.

Art. 43.—*Institut Royal de France.—Dépenses communes aux cinq Académies.*

Les dépenses communes aux cinq académies sont classées à part et divisées en trois articles, savoir :

Bibliothèque ;
Agence et Secrétariat ;
Dépenses du Matériel.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE.

Le premier fonds de la bibliothèque de l'Institut a été l'ancienne bibliothèque de la ville, qui se composait à peine de 20,000 volumes.

Cette bibliothèque en compte aujourd'hui près de 80,000. Elle n'est complète dans aucun genre; mais elle offre le meilleur choix possible des principaux ouvrages dans toutes les branches importantes des connaissances humaines; il faut, si l'on peut s'exprimer ainsi, qu'elle soit à jour avec le monde savant. Dans les acquisitions qu'on a faites, on n'a pas recherché les éditions rares, mais celles qui se distinguaient par un mérite particulier.

Les collections académiques de tous les genres et de tous les pays; les recueils, les journaux de sciences et de littérature dans toutes les langues, y sont en plus grand nombre que partout ailleurs.

La bibliothèque s'accroît chaque jour. De nombreux ouvrages sont offerts à l'Institut, qui, de son côté, fait des acquisitions nouvelles. Le local qui lui est affecté devient insuffisant.

La bibliothèque est réservée aux membres des cinq académies; mais tous les étrangers présentés par eux y sont admis, et elle est publique par le fait. Comme elle est ouverte tous les jours pendant sept heures, le service y est plus pénible que dans les autres bibliothèques, qui ne sont ouvertes que pendant quatre heures, et qui ont des vacances.

Le nombre des livres a été quadruplé depuis la création de la bibliothèque, et cependant le nombre des conservateurs et des employés est resté le même*. Leurs traitements sont moins forts que dans les autres bibliothèques.

	Francs.	Francs.
Ils s'élèvent à - - - - -	12,000	
Et les dépenses du matériel à - - - - -	3,000	15,000
AGENCE ET SECRÉTARIAT.		
Dans l'article Agence et Secrétariat sont compris:		
1°. Les traitements des employés des bureaux, les appointements des huissiers, les gages des concierges, garçons de bureau et autres gens de service, pour une somme de - - - - -	18,819	
2°. Les ports de lettres, les fournitures de bureau, &c., pour - - - - -	1,300	20,119
FRAIS DIVERS.		
Cet article comprend les frais de chauffage, d'éclairage, d'illumination, de voitures, les frais des séances publiques, l'entretien du mobilier et autres dépenses du matériel - - - - -		11,381
Total des dépenses communes aux cinq académies - - - - -		46,500

NOTE (I.)

Art. 14.—*Collège de France.*

Ce collège, fondé par François I^{er}, porte à juste titre le nom de Collège de France; c'est le seul établissement du royaume, et même de l'Europe, où les jeunes gens, après voir terminé leurs études dans

	Francs.	Francs.
* Il y a 1 Bibliothécaire à - - - - -	4,000	
1 Sous-bibliothécaire à - - - - -	2,400	
1 - - idem - - à - - - - -	2,000	
2 Employés à 1,300 fr. - - - - -	2,600	
1 Garçon de bureau à - - - - -	1,000	12,000

dans les collèges, et les avoir perfectionnées dans les facultés, puissent acquérir un dernier degré d'instruction en suivant des cours sur les parties les plus élevées des sciences et des lettres. Appendix, No. 32.

Le Collège de France se distingue des autres établissements scientifiques et littéraires par la nature de son enseignement. Aucun de ses cours n'est élémentaire. Ainsi on y professe la mécanique céleste, la mécanique analytique, la philosophie et l'analyse chimique; on y applique l'analyse mathématique à la physique, &c. Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

Il en est de même dans les lettres.

On y fait des cours d'éloquence, de poésie, de littératures Grecque, Latine, Française, Hébraïque, Syriaque, Arabe, Persanne, Turque, Sanscrite, Chinoise, &c. D'autres cours ont pour objet le droit de la nature et des gens, l'histoire de la philosophie morale, l'économie politique, l'histoire générale des législations comparées, l'archéologie, &c. 18. FRANCE,

Ces cours, qui embrassent toutes les sommités des connaissances humaines, ne sont pas suivis seulement par les jeunes gens sortis de nos écoles. Un grand nombre d'étrangers viennent, de tous les points de l'Europe, y puiser la haute instruction qu'ils ne trouveraient point ailleurs.

Pendant longtemps, le Collège de France n'a eu que 12 chaires; il en avait 21 avant la révolution. On en compte 24 aujourd'hui. Les chaires le plus nouvellement créées sont celles d'économie politique, d'histoire générale et philosophique des législations comparées et d'archéologie.

Les professeurs ont reçu, lors de la fondation du collège, et conservent encore le titre de lecteurs du Roi.

On se plaignait avec raison de ce que les bâtiments du collège ne répondaient pas à son importance; plusieurs des salles destinées aux cours étaient petites, humides et mal éclairées; l'espace manquait pour les collections. La façade, élevée sur la cour en 1765, cachait d'antiques constructions dont plusieurs menaçaient ruine. Chaque année des réparations indispensables exigeaient une assez forte dépense, sans procurer aucune amélioration réelle à l'établissement. Les mesures financières adoptées dans la session de 1833 ont offert le moyen de donner aux bâtiments du collège les développements désirables, de multiplier les salles, d'agrandir et de placer convenablement les amphithéâtres et les collections. Lorsque ces travaux seront achevés, l'apparence extérieure du collège sera en harmonie avec la hauteur et l'importance de l'enseignement qui s'y donne, et annoncera dignement la protection que le gouvernement de la France se fait honneur d'accorder aux sciences et aux lettres.

NOTE (K.)

Art. 45.—*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle.*

Un jardin de plantes médicinales fondé par Louis XIII., et un cabinet de curiosités naturelles, tel a été dans son origine un établissement qui réunit aujourd'hui toutes les productions du globe.

C'est dans le courant du 18^e siècle, et principalement par les soins de Buffon, que le Jardin des Plantes a embrassé les diverses parties d'histoire naturelle; sa superficie étoit de 43 arpents en 1789.

La loi du 23 Juin 1793 lui donna le titre de Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, et l'organisa de manière à ce que les sciences naturelles y fussent enseignées dans toute leur étendue, et appliquées à l'avancement de l'agriculture et des arts. Chaque professeur fut chargé de la conservation des objets qui se rattachaient à ses cours.

Depuis quarante ans le muséum a pris un accroissement immense, qui est dû à l'activité et au zèle éclairé de ses savants professeurs, dont le gouvernement s'est toujours plu à seconder les efforts. Il occupe aujourd'hui plus de 78 arpents, qui ne suffisent plus à son service. On va y ajouter environ 6 arpents, qui, en exécution de la loi du 21 Frimaire an III., doivent compléter ses dépendances.

Le muséum, dans l'intérêt de la science et de ses applications, entretient un grand nombre d'animaux vivants dans ses ménageries; il cultive plus de 10,000 espèces différentes de plantes dans ses jardins et dans ses serres.

Ses collections se composent, pour le règne animal, de 152,000 individus ou échantillons; pour le règne végétal, de 350,000 plantes sèches, et de 4,500 échantillons de bois, de fruits et de graines; pour le règne minéral, de plus de 60,000 articles.

Il possède un assortiment de modèles d'instruments aratoires et d'horticulture, et une bibliothèque spéciale d'histoire naturelle. De nouvelles allocations de fonds seront nécessaires pour compléter cette bibliothèque, qui est encore loin de répondre aux besoins de la science et de l'enseignement.

Si le muséum avait seulement pour objet d'offrir aux savants, aux artistes et au public la plus belle réunion qui existe des productions de la nature, il aurait, comme les autres musées, des droits incontestables à la haute protection du gouvernement; mais il diffère de ces établissements en ce que des cours y sont faits sur toutes les parties des sciences naturelles, et que ses collections servent aux démonstrations des professeurs. Les cours ont lieu à des heures différentes; ils sont suivis par de nombreux élèves, qui y trouvent une instruction solide et variée.

L'administration du muséum fait annuellement de nombreux envois d'objets d'histoire naturelle aux diverses collections publiques du royaume; elle s'attache en outre à améliorer et à répandre les espèces utiles; sous ce rapport elle a rendu et elle rend encore chaque jour de grands services à l'agriculture, aux arts et au commerce, tant en France que dans nos colonies.

Ce magnifique établissement perdrait en grande partie son utilité et son importance s'il restait stationnaire. Ses riches collections doivent nécessairement s'augmenter chaque année.

En effet, le nombre des objets du règne animal a été doublé depuis douze ans; dans le règne végétal l'augmentation a été d'un tiers; elle s'est élevée au triple dans le règne minéral.

Le terme moyen des augmentations de chaque année peut être évalué à 30,000 articles; et il faut, ou renoncer aux avantages du muséum, ou lui donner les moyens de pouvoir au surcroît de dépenses qui résulte de l'accroissement progressif de ses richesses.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

NOTE (L.)

Art. 46.—*Bureau des Longitudes, Observatoires de Paris et de Marseille.*

Le Bureau des Longitudes a été établi par une loi du 7 Messidor an III. (25 Juin 1795); il a sous sa direction les deux observatoires de Paris * et celui de Marseille. Il publie tous les ans la *Connaissance des temps* à l'usage des navigateurs, et l'*Annuaire*. Un de ses membres fait un cours public d'astronomie populaire.

Le bureau a reçu de la loi la mission de perfectionner les tables astronomiques et les méthodes de longitudes, de faire et de publier des observations astronomiques et météorologiques.

Les fonds portés au budget pour le bureau des longitudes, servent à payer les traitements des membres, des adjoints, des calculateurs, et à tenir constamment les moyens d'observations à la hauteur de la science.

À l'aide de cette allocation, tous les anciens appareils d'origine Anglaise ont pu être remplacés en peu d'années par des instruments sortis de nos ateliers, et qui ne le cèdent en précision à aucun de ceux dont le gouvernement Anglaise s'est empressé de doter son observatoire national de Greenwich.

NOTE (M.)

Art. 47.—*Bibliothèques Royales.*

BIBLIOTHÈQUE ROYALE: *Livres imprimés; Manuscrits; Médailles et Antiques; Estampes et Cartes.*

La Bibliothèque Royale se composait de 910 volumes sous Charles V., de 1,890 sous François I^{er}, et de 16,746 sous Louis XIII. En 1684, elle possédait 50,542 volumes; en 1775 près de 150,000, et environ 200,000 en 1790; elle est riche aujourd'hui de plus de 600,000 volumes imprimés, et de 80,000 manuscrits, sans compter plusieurs centaines de milliers de pièces relatives à l'histoire générale, et surtout à l'histoire de France.

Louis XIV. avait donné l'ordre de rassembler toutes les médailles et toutes les raretés qui se trouvaient dans les maisons royales, et les avait fait déposer à la bibliothèque en 1667. De savants antiquaires, envoyés dans les pays étrangers, augmentèrent ce dépôt; des objets rares et précieux furent successivement acquis, et la bibliothèque possède aujourd'hui la collection la plus riche et la plus variée qui existe en Europe.

Le cabinet des estampes, fondé également par Louis XIV., se compose de peintures sur vélin, de dessins et d'un immense recueil d'estampes et de cartes, depuis la découverte de la gravure jusqu'à nos jours. On y compte 1,400,000 estampes et de 50,000 cartes.

La loi du 25 Vendémiaire an IV. avait divisé la bibliothèque en quatre départements. Un cinquième département, créé par ordonnance du 2 Novembre 1828, a été supprimé par une autre ordonnance du 14 Novembre 1832, qui a remis en vigueur les principales dispositions de la loi de l'an IV.

La Bibliothèque Royale est maintenant divisée ainsi qu'il suit:

- 1°. Livres imprimés;
- 2°. Manuscrits, chartes, diplômes;
- 3°. Monnaies, médailles, pierres gravées, et autres monuments antiques;
- 4°. Estampes, cartes géographiques et plans.

Ces quatre départements forment quatre établissements distincts qui, par leur importance et leur richesse, sont au-dessus de tout ce qui existe dans les autres pays.

Il est indispensable que la bibliothèque fasse chaque année l'acquisition, soit de livres étrangers, soit des ouvrages Français qui lui manquent; elle est également obligée d'acheter des manuscrits, des estampes, des cartes et médailles.

Les frais annuels de reliure s'élèvent à des sommes considérables.

Un arrêt de 1556, tombé en désuétude pendant les troubles de la Fronde, renouvelé en 1689, avait imposé aux libraires l'obligation de fournir à la Bibliothèque du Roi un exemplaire de tous ouvrages imprimés par privilège; chaque exemplaire devait être relié.

La législation actuelle prescrit le dépôt de tous les livres imprimés. L'autre condition n'a pas été maintenue.

Par suite de cette disposition, la Bibliothèque Royale reçoit chaque année environ 9,000 volumes brochés. Le nombre des livres étrangers qu'on lui envoie, ou dont elle fait l'acquisition, peut être évalué à 2,000 ou 3,000 volumes.

Le prix de la reliure de chaque volume est, terme moyen, de 3 francs; ainsi une somme de 36,000 francs environ serait, chaque année, nécessaire pour les seuls frais de reliure.

Mais comme les fonds ont manqué depuis bien des années, pour mettre cette dépense au courant, la bibliothèque a aujourd'hui plus de 120,000 volumes brochés, sur lesquels il y en a 80,000 dont la reliure est urgente.

La bibliothèque a en outre 15,000 manuscrits qu'il importe de faire relier, ou dont il faut renouveler la reliure.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE MAZARINE.

Cette bibliothèque a été fondée par le Cardinal Mazarin.

Le savant Gabriel Naudé, qu'il avait chargé de la former, choisit d'abord des livres chez les libraires de Paris, il voyagea ensuite en Hollande, en Italie, en Allemagne, en Angleterre, et les lettres de recommandation dont il était porteur lui facilitèrent les moyens de se procurer les ouvrages les plus rares et les plus curieux.

En 1648, la bibliothèque se composait de 40,000 volumes; elle était déjà bibliothèque publique (la Bibliothèque du Roi ne le devint qu'en 1737.)

Le

* Le grand observatoire a été fondé par Louis XIV.; un deuxième observatoire a été créé par Louis XV. à l'École militaire.

Le Cardinal Mazarin la donna par testament au collège qu'il fondait et qui devait porter son nom. Elle compte aujourd'hui 90,000 volumes imprimés et 3,437 manuscrits.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications
respecting Literary
Institutions or Li-
braries in Foreign
Countries.

18. FRANCE.

On y remarque une grande quantité de recueils contenant des pièces détachées et des opuscules qui remontent jusqu'au 15^e siècle, et qui n'existent pas ailleurs : aucune autre bibliothèque n'a un corps aussi complet d'anciens livres de droit, de théologie, de médecine et de sciences physiques et mathématiques. Elle possède la collection la plus précieuse des auteurs Luthériens ou Protestants.

Dans une de ses salles sont placés les modèles en relief des monuments pélasgiques de l'Italie et de la Grèce ; dans une autre, un globe terrestre de dix-huit pieds de diamètre, en lames de cuivre, exécuté par ordre de Louis XVI. Ce monument, qui est unique en Europe, n'est malheureusement pas terminé. Une somme de 25,000 francs serait nécessaire pour le monter avec ses cercles.

La bibliothèque est fréquentée habituellement par plus de cent lecteurs.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ARSENAL.

Cette bibliothèque, créée par M. le Marquis de Paulmy, ancien ambassadeur de France en Pologne, a été acquise en 1781 par M. le Comte d'Artois, qui y a réuni la presque totalité de la bibliothèque de M. le Duc de la Vallière.

Elle se compose de plus de 175,000 volumes, sur lesquels il y a environ 6,000 manuscrits.

Elle possède la collection la plus complète qui existe de romans, depuis leur origine dans la littérature moderne ; de pièces de théâtre, depuis l'époque des moralités et des mystères ; de poésies Françaises, depuis le commencement du 16^e siècle.

Elle est moins riche dans les autres parties, mais elle a tous les ouvrages importants. On y remarque surtout des collections historiques qui ne se trouvent point ailleurs.

La Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal a toujours attiré l'attention des savants de tous les points de l'Europe. Plus de soixante lecteurs la fréquentent habituellement, et s'y livrent à des recherches scientifiques et littéraires.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE.

La fondation de cette bibliothèque remonte à l'année 1624. Le Cardinal de Larochehoucauld, qui porta la réforme dans l'Abbaye de Sainte-Geneviève, lui fit don de 600 volumes. En 1687, l'abbaye avait déjà 20,000 volumes imprimés et 400 manuscrits.

En 1710, M. Letellier, archevêque de Paris, lui légua tous ses livres. A l'époque de la révolution, elle possédait 90,000 volumes et 3,000 manuscrits ; la Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève se compose aujourd'hui de 160,000 volumes et de 3,500 manuscrits.

On y trouve toutes les collections académiques et une des collections les plus complètes des Aldes ; elle est riche surtout en ouvrages historiques ; ses manuscrits les plus remarquables sont des manuscrits Grecs et Orientaux. En général ses collections typographiques du 15^e siècle sont précieuses par leur nombre et par leur conservation.

Cette belle bibliothèque est journellement fréquentée par plus de deux cents personnes, dont la moitié au moins sont élèves des facultés.

NOTE (N.)

Art. 48.—*Bibliothèque de l'Université.*

Cette bibliothèque, qui est placée dans les bâtiments de la Sorbonne, se compose de 40,000 volumes ; elle est très-utile pour les élèves des facultés qui la fréquentent dans l'intervalle des cours.

NOTE (O.)

Art. 49.—*École spéciale des Langues Orientales.—Cours d'Archéologie.—École des Chartes.*

L'École spéciale des Langues Orientales, créée par le décret du 13 Prairial an III., et placée près de la Bibliothèque Royale, ne se composait que de trois chaires, destinées à l'enseignement

De l'Arabe littéral et vulgaire,

Du Persan et du Malai,

Du Turc et du Tartare de Crimée.

Quelque temps après, on sentit le besoin de créer de nouvelles chaires dont le nombre a été porté à sept, savoir :

Arabe littéral,

Arabe vulgaire,

Persan,

Turc,

Arménien,

Grec moderne,

Indoustani.

L'école est principalement destinée à former des jeunes gens qui puissent faciliter les relations commerciales.

Ses cours diffèrent de ceux du Collège de France en ce qu'ils sont élémentaires et pratiques, tandis que ceux du collège sont littéraires et scientifiques.

Le Cours d'Archéologie a été créé en l'an II. pour faire connaître les monuments des arts et les monuments historiques de l'antiquité ; il est placé à la Bibliothèque Royale.

L'École des Chartes, créée en 1821, était d'abord divisée en deux cours ; l'un était fait aux archives du royaume, l'autre à la Bibliothèque du Roi. En 1830, ils ont été réunis à la bibliothèque.

L'école a pour objet la connaissance et la conservation de tous les monuments écrits de l'histoire moderne ; tels que chartes, ordonnances, diplômes, &c.

Les jeunes gens qui y sont formés sont employés ensuite dans les bibliothèques et dans les dépôts publics

Appendix, No. 32. publicis à la recherche des monuments de l'histoire de France. Quelques-uns contribuent déjà à la publication de deux grands recueils de pièces historiques, sous la surveillance de l'académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

18. FRANCE.

NOTE (P.)

Art. 50.—*Académie Royale de Médecine.*

L'Académie Royale de Médecine, fondée par l'ordonnance du 20 Décembre 1820, remplace la société royale de médecine et l'académie royale de chirurgie, qui avaient été détruites à l'époque de la révolution.

Elle est chargée :

1°. De répondre aux demandes du gouvernement sur tout ce qui intéresse la santé publique, principalement sur les épidémies, sur les épizooties, sur les différents cas de médecine légale, sur la propagation de la vaccine, sur les remèdes nouveaux, sur les remèdes secrets, sur les eaux minérales, &c.

2°. De continuer les travaux de l'ancienne société royale de médecine et de l'ancienne académie royale de chirurgie, dont les papiers et registres lui ont été remis.

Elle s'occupe de tous les objets d'études et de recherches qui peuvent contribuer aux progrès des différentes branches de l'art de guérir.

Une ordonnance du 18 Octobre 1829 a divisé l'académie royale de médecine en onze sections correspondantes aux spécialités essentielles des sciences médicales, et limité le nombre de ses membres.

L'académie, trop restreinte dans ses dépenses, aurait besoin d'un supplément de fonds, soit pour faire imprimer des mémoires ou des rapports, soit pour des expériences.

Appendix, No. 33.

Appendix, No. 33. STATEMENT of the MONEY VOTES by THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, specifying the Statute by which each was applied.

Statement of Money Votes.

GRANTS BY PARLIAMENT:

FOR GENERAL EXPENSES.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1753	-	-	-	* 30,000	-	-	-
1762	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
1764	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
1766	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
1767	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
1770	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
1772	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
1774-5	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1776-7	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1779-80	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-
1781-82	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1784	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1787	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1788-9	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1792-3	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1795-6	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1797-8	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1799-1800	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
—	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
—	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	3,400	-	-	-
—	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	3,872	4	8	-
—	-	-	-	5,556	5	-	-
1808	-	-	-	6,790	-	10	-
1809	-	-	-	7,639	17	2	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
—	-	-	-	—	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1827	-	-	-	Upon account of es- timated expenditure	9,877	-	-
1828	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
1829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				TOTAL	-	-	-
					£. 443,338	15	1

* Reserved fund for future expenses, vested in Three per Cent. Consols, being portion of a sum of 300,000 l. raised by lottery.

FOR BUILDINGS.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1753 - - - - *	247,000	-	-	1831 - - - -	12,000	-	-
1823 - - - -	40,000	-	-	1832 - - - -	10,000	-	-
1824 - - - -	40,000	-	-	1833 - - - -	24,000	-	-
1825 - - - -	40,000	-	-	1834 - - - -	8,000	-	-
1826 - - - -	25,000	-	-	1835 - - - -	16,000	-	-
1827 - - - -	12,000	-	-				
1828 - - - -	43,600	-	-				
1829 - - - -	13,000	-	-				
1830 - - - -	10,000	-	-				
				TOTAL - - -	£. 540,600	-	-

Statement of
Money Votes.

FOR PURCHASE OF COLLECTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Sir H. Sloane - - - -	1753	20,000	-
Harleian - - - -	1753	10,000	-
Hamilton Vases - - - -	1772	8,410	-
Townleian Collection of Statues - - - -	1805	20,000	-
Ditto - - - ditto - - - -	1814	8,200	-
Lansdowne Collection of MSS. - - - -	1807	4,925	-
Mr. Greville's Collection of Minerals - - - -	1810	13,727	-
Hargrave Library - - - -	1813	8,000	-
Dr. Burney's Library - - - -	1818	13,500	-
The Elgin Marbles - - - -	1816	35,000	-
Phigalian Marbles - - - -	1815	15,000	-
Mr. Riche's MSS. - - - -	1825	7,500	-
Mr. Sams's Egyptian Antiquities - - - -	1834	2,500	-
Mr. Hawkins's Fossils - - - -	1834	1,310	5
	£.	168,072	5

MISCELLANEOUS VOTES :

	£.	s.	d.
Improving the collection of British Books - 1812	1,000	-	-
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1813	1,000	-	-
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1814	1,000	-	-
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1815	1,000	-	-
Printing the Codex Alexandrinus - 1814	2,000	-	-
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1815	2,000	-	-
The Natural History Collection - 1815	250	-	-
		8,250	-
	£.	176,322	5

ABSTRACT :

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Grants - - - -	443,338	15	1
For Buildings - - - -	540,600	-	-
Collections purchased; Miscellaneous Votes - -	176,322	5	-
TOTAL - - -	£. 1,160,261	-	1

	£.	s.	d.
* Raised by Lottery, under 26 Geo. 2, c. 26 - - - -	300,000	-	-
Carried to Account, under Mr. Edwards's will, for preservation of Cottonian Library - - - -	7,000	-	-
	£. 307,000	-	-
Subject to the following deductions: viz.			
Sir H. Sloane's Collection - - - -	£. 20,000	-	-
Harleian - - ditto - - - -	10,000	-	-
Reserved fund for future expenses - - - -	30,000	-	-
		60,000	-
Balance to be used for purposes connected with Buildings, Fittings, &c. } for Museum - - - -	£.	247,000	-

Subject to the deductions incident to the regulations of the Act. The exact amount cannot be ascertained by reference to Acts or Votes of the House of Commons.

Appendix, No. 34.

Abstract and List
of Acts relating to
the British Museum.

Appendix, No. 34.

ABSTRACT and LIST of ACTS relating to the BRITISH MUSEUM.

26 Geo. 2, c. 22.

AN ACT for the Purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane and of the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said Collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto:

Sec. 1. Reciting Will of Sir Hans Sloane; 20,000 *l.* to be paid to the executors of Sir Hans Sloane for his Museum.

2. Reciting Act of 12 & 13 Will. 3, c. 7, respecting the Cottonian Library; Will of Arthur Edwards, Esq.; the legacy of 7,000 *l.* on the decease of Elizabeth Milles, to be applied by the Trustees, towards providing a proper repository for the Cottonian Library.

3. £. 10,000 to be paid to the Trustees of the Earl and Countess of Oxford, for the Harleian Manuscripts.

4. Appointment of Trustees; election of new Trustees in the room of such as die.

5. Nomination of a Trustee, vacant by the death of Lord Cadogan or Hans Stanley.

6. Nomination of a Trustee, vacant by the death of Samuel Burroughs or Thomas Hart.

7. Nomination of a Trustee, vacant by the death of William Duke of Portland or Edward Earl of Oxford.

8. Trustees so nominated to be invested with the same powers as the original Trustees.

9. A general repository to be provided for the reception of Sloane's Museum, the Cottonian Library, Harleian Manuscripts, and Edwards's additions.

10. The Museum to be kept entire.

11. The Harleian Collection to be an addition to the Cottonian Library.

12. The Museum to remain in the Manor-house till a general repository provided.

13. When the Museum is removed, the Manor-house, &c. to go with the other lands devised by Sir Hans Sloane.

14. Incorporation of Trustees by the name of The Trustees of the British Museum.

15. Trustees may make Statutes and appoint salaries to their officers.

16. Nomination of the Principal Librarian.

17. Nomination of the rest of the officers.

18. No officer's place to be supplied by deputy.

19. Power to appoint assistant and subordinate officers.

20. Museum, &c. vested in Trustees.

21. His Majesty may grant to the Trustees any building, &c. for a general repository.

22. Bodies politic and corporate, &c. empowered to dispose of lands, &c. to the Trustees for such repository.

23. Reservation to all other persons interested of their rights to the premises.

24. £. 300,000 to be raised for the purposes of the Act, and natives or foreigners may contribute thereto.

39. Sum allowed to the managers, receivers, and the person making out certificates for the tickets; residue of the money after payment of the prizes, &c. to be lodged in the Bank, and to be issued to Trustees' orders.

40. Penalty for selling chances of tickets, &c. or of laying wagers relating to the drawing of tickets; application of the forfeiture.

41. Penalty of keeping an office or publishing any scheme, &c.

42. Penalty on persons who shall sell or buy tickets, &c. after 24 November; application of the penalties; persons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter sessions.

43. Penalty of officers taking other fees than what are allowed by this Act, or of otherwise being unfaithful in the discharge of their duties; application of the forfeiture.

44. If

44. If the whole number of tickets not subscribed for, the Directors to apportion two-thirds of the money contributed in prizes, and to give public notice, and such number only of tickets to be drawn as shall be subscribed for.

45. Within 40 days after drawing the lottery the prize tickets to be exchanged for certificates.

46. Receivers to exchange the tickets for certificates; the rest of the managers discharged from attending after the drawing is over.

47. All prize tickets to be brought in and exchanged by 31 December 1754, and no certificates to be afterwards granted, but the Bank to detain the money and bring it to the account of the Trustees.

48. Application of the monies arising from the Act: £. 20,000 to the executors of Sir Hans Sloane; 10,000 l. to the Countess of Oxford. A general repository to be provided thereout, and other necessary expenses attending the preserving the Museum, &c.; 30,000 l. to be placed out at interest in the public funds, towards payment of officers' salaries, &c.; the surplus reserved for the future disposition of Parliament.

49. Surplus may be placed out at interest, to be applied to the uses of the Act.

Appendix, No. 34.

Abstract and List
of Acts relating to
the British Museum.

27 Geo. 2, c. 16.

AN ACT for making perpetual several laws for punishment of persons destroying turn-pikes, locks or other works erected by authority of Parliament; and that all Acts made for erecting Courts of Conscience shall be deemed public Acts; and to empower a certain number of the Trustees of the British Museum to do certain Acts; and for confirming the Table of Fees to be taken by the clerks to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex; and for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices, and for filing affidavits of the execution of contracts of clerks to attornies and solicitors; and for preventing persons driving certain carriages from riding upon such carriages:

Sec. 3. Reciting Act 26 Geo. 2, c. 22. Election of Trustees, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper and Speaker of the House of Commons, or two of them, shall be present, and all acts done by seven Trustees deemed valid.

7 Geo. 3, c. 18.

AN ACT to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell, or dispose of any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, or other curiosities, and for laying out the money arising by such sale in the purchase of other things that may be wanting in, or proper for the said Museum:

Reciting Act 26 Geo. 2, c. 22, and 27 Geo. 2, c. 16, s. 3. Five or more Trustees empowered to order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, &c. to be exchanged for manuscripts, &c. or to be sold, and the money laid out in purchasing such as may be wanting or proper.

39 Geo. 3, c. 73.

AN ACT for exempting certain specific legacies which shall be given to bodies corporate or other public bodies, from the payment of duty; and also the legacy of books and other articles given by the will of the late Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode to the Trustees of the British Museum:

Sec. 1. No legacy of books, &c. bequeathed to any body corporate, &c. to be preserved shall be liable to any duty.

2. The legacy of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode to the British Museum of books, &c. shall be exempted from duty.

45 Geo. 3, c. 127.

AN ACT to vest the Townleian Collection of Ancient Sculpture in the Trustees of the British Museum for the use of the Public.

46 Geo. 3, c. 65.

AN ACT for granting to His Majesty during the present war, and until the 6th day of April next, after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, further additional rates and duties in Great Britain (on the rates and duties on profits) arising from property, professions, trades and offices, and for repealing an Act passed in the 45th year of His present Majesty for repealing certain parts of an Act made in the 43d year of His present Majesty, for granting a contribution on the profits arising from property, professions, trades and offices, and to consolidate and render more effectual the provisions for collecting the said duties:

Sec. 155. Allowances and exemptions shall be made to the Trustees of the British Museum, in the same manner as to Charitable Institutions.

Appendix, No. 34.

Abstract and List
of Acts relating to
the British Museum.

47 Geo. 3, c. 36, Sess. 2.

AN ACT to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell or dispose of such parts of the collections, and under such restrictions as are therein specified:

Trustees at a special meeting may order any articles in the British Museum to be exchanged or sold for the purchase of others.

56 Geo. 3, c. 99.

AN ACT to vest the Elgin Collection of Ancient Marbles and Sculpture in the Trustees of the British Museum for the use of the Public:

Sec. 1. Treasury to issue 35,000*l.* to the Trustees of the British Museum, to be applied in the purchase of the Elgin Collection of Marbles.

2. On payment of purchase-money, collection vested in Trustees.
3. Collection to be kept in British Museum.
4. The Earl of Elgin to be added to Trustees.

5 Geo. 4, c. 39.

AN ACT for amending former Acts relative to the British Museum:

Sec. 1. Additional Trustees appointed.

2. Resignation of Trustees, to be signified in writing under their hands, accepted and others chosen.

3. Trustees may purchase lands notwithstanding Statutes of Mortmain.

5 Geo. 4, c. 60.

AN ACT to carry into effect the Will of Richard Payne Knight, Esq. so far as the same relates to a bequest by the said R. P. Knight, of a Collection of Coins, Medals and other valuable articles to the British Museum, and to vest the said collection in the Trustees of the said British Museum for the use of the Public:

Sec. 1. Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. added to the Trustees of the British Museum, with perpetual succession to his descendants.

2. To be deemed hereditary family Trustees.

3. Bequest of R. P. Knight, vested in the Trustees of the British Museum in perpetuity.

N. B.—Payment for all purchases voted by the House of Commons for the use of the British Museum, are noticed in the Appropriation Acts of each year in which such Grants have been proposed.

I N D E X.

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS

ON WHICH EVIDENCE WAS TAKEN,

WITH THE NAMES OF WITNESSES EXAMINED ON EACH SUBJECT.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE MUSEUM:

Page of Index.

<i>Ellis, Sir Henry</i> - - - - -	590-594
<i>Forshall, Rev. J.</i> - - - - -	596-598

INDEX TO MANUSCRIPTS:

<i>Ellis, Sir Henry</i> - - - - -	590-594
<i>Forshall, Rev. J.</i> - - - - -	596-598
<i>Madden, Sir F.</i> - - - - -	607
<i>Millard, John</i> - - - - -	608

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION:

<i>Children, John George</i> - - - - -	584
<i>Gray, John Edward</i> - - - - -	600
<i>König, Charles</i> - - - - -	605
<i>Samouelle, George</i> - - - - -	615

BOTANICAL COLLECTION:

<i>Brown, Robert</i> - - - - -	581
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COINS AND MEDALS COLLECTION:

<i>Hawkins, Edward</i> - - - - -	601
----------------------------------	-----

CONCHOLOGICAL COLLECTION:

<i>Gray, John Edward</i> - - - - -	600
------------------------------------	-----

ENTOMOLOGICAL COLLECTION:

<i>Samouelle, George</i> - - - - -	615
------------------------------------	-----

MARBLES AND SCULPTURE:

<i>Hawkins, Edward</i> - - - - -	601
<i>Sarti, Petro Angel</i> - - - - -	617
<i>Westmacott, Richard, R. A.</i> - - - - -	622

ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION:

<i>Children, John George</i> - - - - -	584
<i>König, Charles</i> - - - - -	605

LIST OF HEADINGS

CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING INDEX.

I. MANAGEMENT, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MUSEUM.

II. COLLECTIONS IN THE MUSEUM:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Generally. | 4. Marbles and Statues. |
| 2. Manuscripts. | 5. Pictures. |
| 3. Coins. | |

III. ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC.

IV. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

V. FOREIGN LITERARY INSTITUTIONS AND LIBRARIES.

I. MANAGEMENT, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MUSEUM.

Page
of Index.

<i>Accounts of the British Museum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	577
<i>Assistants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579
<i>Attendants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579
<i>Bequests of Collections</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580
<i>Bird Stuffing</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580
<i>Board of Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580
<i>Book Fund</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580
<i>British Museum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	581
<i>Buildings</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582
 CATALOGUES OF THE MUSEUM:											
1. <i>Generally</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583
2. <i>Alphabetical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583
3. <i>Classed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583
<i>Catalogues of Manuscripts</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	584
<i>Catalogues of Maps</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	584
<i>Catalogues of Printed Books</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	584
<i>Classification of the Library</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585
<i>Committees</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	586
<i>Conditions of Bequests</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	586
<i>Correspondence</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	586
<i>Dodwell's Greek Bronzes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
<i>Donations and Bequests</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
<i>Donors, Names of</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
<i>Drawings and Engravings</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589
<i>Duplicate Books and Coins</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589
<i>Egina Marbles</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589
<i>Evidence</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595
<i>Expenditure</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595
<i>Experiments</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595
<i>Gough, Richard, Esq.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
<i>Heads of Departments</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602
<i>Income and Expenditure of the Museum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603
<i>Index to Manuscripts</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603
<i>Joursanvault, Baron de</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604
<i>Landed Property</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	606
<i>Librarian, Principal, of the British Museum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	606
<i>Manuscripts</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607
<i>Manuscript Department</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607
<i>Manuscripts, Keeper of</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607
<i>Maps, Prints and Drawings</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607
<i>Meetings of the Trustees</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607
<i>Minutes of Trustees and Committees</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	608
<i>Moulds of Statues</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	609
<i>Natural History Department</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	611
<i>Officers of the British Museum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	611
<i>Parliamentary Grants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	612
<i>Parliamentary Returns</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	612
<i>Printed Books</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613
<i>Printing</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613
<i>Prints and Drawings</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613
<i>Publications</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613
<i>Purchase of Collections</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613

Reading

	Page of Index.
Reading Room - - - - -	614
Receipts and Payments - - - - -	614
Reports - - - - -	614
Salaries - - - - -	615
Sale of Publications - - - - -	615
Sculpture - - - - -	617
Secretary to the Museum - - - - -	617
Synopsis - - - - -	620

TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM:

1. Generally - - - - -	620
2. Proposal for adding Scientific Men to the Trustees - - - - -	620
3. Effect of Public Functionaries being Trustees - - - - -	621
4. Elected Trustees - - - - -	621
5. Family Trustees - - - - -	621
6. Official Trustees - - - - -	621
Visitation - - - - -	622
Zoological Department - - - - -	623

II. COLLECTIONS IN THE MUSEUM:

1. Generally:

Banks, Sir Joseph, Collection of - - - - -	579
Bridgewater, Earl of, Bequest of - - - - -	581
Edwards, Major, Bequest of - - - - -	589
Hawkins's Fossils - - - - -	602
Sloane, Sir H., Collection of - - - - -	618
White's Bequest - - - - -	623
Botanical Collection - - - - -	581
Collections - - - - -	586
Conchological Collection - - - - -	586
Entomological Collection - - - - -	594
Ichthyological Collection - - - - -	603
King's Library - - - - -	604
Mineralogical Collection - - - - -	608
Natural History Collection - - - - -	610
Ornithological Collection - - - - -	612
Salt's Egyptian Antiquities - - - - -	615
Zoological Collection - - - - -	623

2. Manuscripts:

Alexandrian Manuscripts - - - - -	577
Arundel Manuscripts - - - - -	578
Cottonian Manuscripts - - - - -	587
Ely Manuscript - - - - -	594
Harleian Manuscripts - - - - -	601
Sloane, Sir Hans, Collection of - - - - -	618
Upcott's Manuscripts - - - - -	621

3. Coins:

Anglo-Gallic Coins - - - - -	578
Coins and Medals - - - - -	585
Greek Coins - - - - -	600
Pembroke, Lord, Coins of - - - - -	612

4. Marbles and Statues:

Athenian Marbles - - - - -	579
Bronzes - - - - -	581
Elgin Marbles - - - - -	589
Marbles - - - - -	607

5. Pictures:

Beaumont, Sir George, Pictures of - - - - -	579
Carr, The Rev. Holwell - - - - -	583

III.—ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC:

Admission of the Public - - - - -	577
Antiquities, Gallery of - - - - -	578
Foreigners - - - - -	595
Holidays, Public - - - - -	602
Hours of Admission - - - - -	603
Library of the Museum - - - - -	606
Moulds of Statues - - - - -	609
Reading Room - - - - -	614
Visitors - - - - -	622

IV.—SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS :										Page of Index.
<i>Catalogues of the Museum</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583
<i>Formatore</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595
<i>Government</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
V.—FOREIGN LITERARY INSTITUTIONS AND LIBRARIES :										
<i>Belgium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579
<i>Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, à St. Petersbourg</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580
<i>Bibliothèque Royale à Paris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580
<i>Continent</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	586
DENMARK :										
I. DESPATCH FROM MINISTER AT COPENHAGEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	587
II. MUSEUMS AT COPENHAGEN :										
1. Royal Museum of Arts and Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	587
2. Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
3. Royal Cabinet of Engravings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
4. Royal Museum of Natural History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
5. Museum of Northern Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
6. Royal Picture Gallery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
III. LIBRARIES AT COPENHAGEN :										
1. Classen's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
2. King's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
3. University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
Foreign Libraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595
FRANCE :										
I. COMPARISON BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE AS TO LITERARY INSTITUTIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598
II. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598
III. ROYAL MUSEUMS :										
1. Generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598
2. Royal Museum of Egyptian and Greek Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598
3. Naval Museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
4. Museum of Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
IV. LIBRARIES IN FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
FRANKFORT :										
1. Literary Institutions generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
2. Stædel Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
3. Senkenbergh Museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
4. Libraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
Jardin des Plantes à Paris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604
RUSSIA :										
1. Generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615
2. Literary Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615
3. Le Musée Roumainzof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615
4. L'Academie des Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615
Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	616
Saxony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617
SPAIN :										
1. Literary Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618
2. National Museums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618
3. Royal Academy of History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618
4. Royal Conservatory of Arts at Madrid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619
5. Provincial Libraries and Archives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619
6. Library of the Junta of Commerce at Corunna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619
SWITZERLAND :										
1. Literary Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619
2. Museum of Natural History at Bern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619
3. Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620
Tuscany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621
Wurtemberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	623

I N D E X.

N. B.—In the following Index, *Rep. p.* refers to the Page of the Report; the *Figures* following the Names to the Questions of the Evidence; and *App. p.* to the Page of the Appendix.

A.

ABERCROMBIE, A., Esq. Letter from him to Viscount Palmerston, dated Berlin, 12th Nov. 1834, relative to literary institutions in Prussia, *App. p.* 481.

Academie, Impériale des Sciences. See *Russia*, 4.

Academy, Royal, President of. See *Trustees of the British Museum*, 6.

Accounts of the British Museum. Officers of the establishment who are conversant with accounts, *Ellis* 403, 404—By whom the accounts of the Museum are audited, *Forshall* 806-825—Mode of auditing the annual accounts by the sub-committee of finance, *Forshall* 920-927—There would be no objection to the accounts being authenticated by the auditors or the principal librarian, though the authentication by the accountant has always been considered sufficient, *Forshall* 961—Evidence as to supposed omissions of receipt and appropriation in accounts laid before Parliament, *Forshall* 962-970—Variance between accounts returned to Parliament in 1833, and the annual accounts, and cause thereof, *Forshall* 982-1005—Under what head in the accounts payments to Mr. Millard will be found, *Forshall* 993-999—Mode of keeping the accounts could not be improved to any extent, *Forshall* 1269, 1270.

See also *Elgin Marbles. Extra Service. Literature, Arts and Science. Parliamentary Grants. Parliamentary Returns. Rich, Collection.*

Acts of Parliament. Opinion that the Act 26 Geo. 2, entirely superseded the Act of Anne, *Ellis* 1047-1050—List of statutes relating to the British Museum, *App. p.* 570.

See also *Cottonian Collection.*

Admiralty. The admiralty has presented some objects to the Museum, but not many relative to zoology, *König* 2847.—See also *Parry, Captain.*

Admission of the Public. Days of the week the public are admitted to the British Museum necessity for Saturday being devoted to cleaning, *Ellis* 252-266—The public could not be advantageously admitted in the month of September, that month being devoted to reparations and re-arrangements, *Forshall* 1271-1283—Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions), for the purpose of being admitted to inspect that part of the collection of minerals not generally shown, or any particular part thereof; similar accounts for the collections of medals and coins, and prints and drawings, and to the reading room, 1815 to 1820; and admissions in consequence of such applications, *App. p.* 397.

See also *Evening Admission. Foreigners. Holidays. Hours of Admission. Literary Characters. Repairs.*

Alabaster Sarcophagus. See *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Alexandrian Manuscripts. Parliamentary grant, in 1817, on account of the Alexandrian manuscript fund; sum paid thereout, *Cowtan* 939-945—Appropriation of part of the Parliamentary grant of 1817, for this purpose, to the general purposes of the Museum, *Ellis* 946-949—Sums voted for this purpose were not strictly so applied, *Forshall* 1193-1195—Sum asked from Parliament on this account, and sum expended thereon, *Cowtan* 1345-1349—Balance from the Alexandrian manuscripts was accounted for to Parliament, and went towards the supplies of the following year, *Ellis* 1358, 1359—Sums paid on account of the publication of the fac-simile of the Alexandrian manuscripts, 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 364—Account showing the number of copies of the fac-simile of the Alexandrian manuscripts which were printed, and the manner in which they were disposed of, *App. p.* 365—Account of the Alexandrian manuscript fund: 1814, *App. p.* 300—1815, *App. p.* 302—1816, *App. p.* 305—1817, *App. p.* 307—1818, *App. p.* 309—1819, *App. p.* 312—1820, *App. p.* 314—1821, *App. p.* 317—1822, *App. p.* 320—1823, *App. p.* 323—1824, *App. p.* 326—1828, *App. p.* 336.

Alphabetical Catalogues. See *Catalogues of the British Museum*, 2.

Ancient Marbles. Persons by whom the description of the collection of ancient marbles in the Museum is edited, *Hawkins* 3457-3460.

Anglo-Gallic Coins. Number of copies of the catalogue of Anglo-Gallic coins, which were printed, distributed, retained, and sold, *Ellis* 1075—Description thereof commenced by Mr. Combe, and published by witness, *Hawkins* 3449—Sums paid on account of the publication of the Anglo Gallic coins, 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 366—Account showing the number of copies of the catalogue of Anglo Gallic coins which were printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, *App. p.* 366.

Annales du Museum. See *Natural History Department.*

Annual Reports. See *Reports.*

Annual Visitation. See *Reports. Visitation.*

Antiquarian Society of Paris. Loan to witness by Sir Henry Ellis, of the transactions of the Celtic or Antiquarian Society of Paris, *Millard* 2349.

Antiquaries, President of the Society of. See *Trustees*, 6.

Antiquaries, Secretary to Society of. Salary received by witness as joint secretary to the Society of Antiquaries; the duties do not interfere with those of librarian to the Museum, *Ellis* 281-284.

Antique Statues. See *Marbles.*

Antiques, Gallery of, at Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Antiquities. Witness is generally consulted as to the value of collections of classical antiquities offered for sale, *Hawkins* 3461-3463—How far witness deciphers Greek inscriptions and hieroglyphics in specimens of Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, *Hawkins* 3464.—See also *Belzoni*, Mr. *France*, III, 2. *Marbles.* *Millengen*, Mr. *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Antiquities, Gallery of. Cause of the delay in the publication of the volume of the Gallery of Antiquities, now in the press, *Forshall* 1122-1132—Names of draftsmen and engravers employed; necessity for unity of design, *Forshall* 1133-1137—Account of sums expended in the publication thereof, 1809 to 1834, put in, *Cowtan* 2211—Students to the Gallery of Antiquities generally come recommended by Royal Academicians, though it is not absolutely necessary, *Westmacott* 3983-3985—Sums paid on account of the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, volumes V. to IX., 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 362, 363—Number of copies of volumes V. to IX. that were printed, and manner they have been disposed of, *App. p.* 364—Sum expended on the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, 1809 to 1834, *App. p.* 419.

Antiquities, Museums of. See *Tuscany. Wirtemberg.*

Antiquities, Northern, Museum of, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, 1.

Apollo, Statue of. Difficulty has arisen to an English artist in obtaining leave to cast from the statue of Apollo on account of risk to the statue, *Hawkins* 3855—The Apollo Belvedere was moulded only twice in 57 years, *Westmacott* 3942.—See also *Canova.*

Arachnoidæ. The Arachnoidæ have long been arranged under their generic titles, but their species is now being determined by Mr. Children, *Samouelle* 3867-3870.

Archaismus Graphicus. See *Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus.*

Archives. See *Spain*, 5.

Arctic Birds. See *Ornithological Collection.*

Armour. See *France*, III, 4.

Armoury. See *Saxony.*

Art, Works of. Articles that are comprehended in the term, "works of art," *Hawkins* 3442.

Artillery, Museum of. See *France*, III, 4.

Artists. See *Sculpture.*

Arts. See *Entomology.*

Arts and Antiquities, Royal Museum of, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, II, 1.

Arts, Cabinet of. See *Wirtemberg.*

Arts, Royal Conservatory of, at Madrid. See *Spain*, 4.

Arundel Manuscripts. Nature of the exchange, and consideration given by the Museum to the Royal Society for the Arundel manuscripts, *Ellis & Forshall* 443-454—Value paid for the Arundel manuscripts, and why the amount was not mentioned in the annual returns to Parliament, *Forshall* 524-528—Printed catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts published last year; reason the index was not published with it, *Forshall* 789-794—To whom copies of the Arundel catalogue have been given; some have been sold, *Forshall* 795-797—Reason the sums received by the trustees, in 1833, on account of the exchange with the Royal Society, for the Arundel manuscripts, are not mentioned in

Arundel Manuscripts—continued.

in the returns to Parliament, *Forshall* 950-959—Mr. Woodfall's estimate for printing the Arundel collection, and amount of his bill, *Forshall* 1078-1081—Expense of printing the Arundel catalogue, *Forshall* 1144-1147—The first portion of a new general catalogue of manuscripts, containing the Arundel manuscripts, is complete, *Ellis* 1797.

Assistants. In the event of assistance being required in any department, whether the influence of the secretary or the head of the department would have the greatest weight in the recommendation of a competent individual, *Forshall* 894-897—Class of persons signified under the term, "assistants," *Forshall* 1263-1267—It would be advantageous if young men were taken into the Museum at moderate salaries as assistants, on the understanding of rising by merit, *Gray* 3315-3317.

See also *Heads of Departments. Manuscript Department.*

Athenian Marbles. Sum wanted for the drawings and engravings of the Athenian marbles; period in which that work is likely to be finished; appropriation of grants already made, *Forshall* 1166-1170—Sums voted in 1834, for drawings in illustration of the Athenian marbles; sum expended, and appropriation of surplus, *Cowtan* 1175-1179—Period of last payment for printing the Athenian marbles, *Forshall* 1186-1188—Further evidence as to the estimate for printing the description thereof; reasons the work has not been enabled to be printed, *Forshall* 1196-1210—Sums asked for the Athenian marbles for some years past, and there being no expenditure for that purpose has been accidental, *Ellis* 1353-1357.

Attendants. Class of persons the attendants are selected from, their salaries, qualifications and duties, *Ellis* 378-401—Class of persons signified under the term, "attendants" *Forshall* 1263-1267.—See also *Foreigners. French Language.*

Austrian Institute. See *Spain*, 2.

B.

Baber, Rev. H. H. Letter from him to Sir Henry Ellis, as to persons attending the reading-rooms, dated 26 June 1835, *App. p.* 428—Another letter, dated 30 June 1835, *App. p.* 429.

Banks, Sir Joseph, Collection of. Nature of the negotiation entered into with Mr. Brown, by which the Museum became possessed of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, and gave Mr. Brown an appointment, *Ellis* 424-433—How far certain articles given by Sir Joseph Banks were parted with by the trustees about the year 1809, *Ellis* 437—Answer to the charge in the Edinburgh Review of 1823, relative to the transfer to the College of Surgeons, by the Museum, of a portion of this collection, subsequent sale by auction, and re-purchase by the Museum, *Ellis* 1584-1619—There are none of the specimens of natural history in this collection remaining, *König* 2764—Salary and duties of the office of under-librarian and keeper of the Banksian botanical collection, *Brown* 3630-3637—Particulars as to the transfer of Sir Joseph Banks's collection to the Museum, and the terms on which witness accompanied it, *Brown* 3682-3689.

Bas Reliefs. See *Moulds of Statues.*

Bavaria, King of. See *Dodwell's Greek Bronzes. Egina Marbles.*

Beaumont, Sir George, Pictures of. Custody of the pictures presented by Sir George Beaumont to the British Museum has been transferred to the National Gallery, though the ownership still remains in the trustees of the Museum, *Ellis & Forshall* 538-556—Right of the trustees over these pictures, and understanding that they were to be placed in the National Gallery, *Forshall* 1218-1236—Minutes of the trustees, list of pictures, and correspondence relative to these pictures; transfer to the National Gallery, and present power of the trustees over them, *Forshall* 1360-1386—Extracts from minutes of trustees respecting Sir George Beaumont's pictures, dated 12 and 21 July 1823, 14 February 1824, and 13 May 1826, *App. p.* 430—Letter from Sir George Beaumont to the trustees, dated 17 July 1823, *App. p.* 430—Letter from Sir George Beaumont to Sir Charles Long on the same subject, *App. p.* 431.

Beche, H. T. de la, F. R. S. Letter from him to the trustees of the British Museum on the subject of Hawkins's fossils, dated 17 July 1834, *App. p.* 440.

Beechy, Captain. Specimens collected on his voyage to the North Pacific Ocean were presented to the Zoological Society, *Gray* 3358.

Beechy, Lieutenant. There are several rock specimens and weapons in the Museum collected by Lieutenant Beechy, *König* 2861.

Belgium. Letter from Sir George B. Hamilton to the Duke of Wellington, dated Brussels, 28 November 1834, relative to literary institutions in Belgium, *App. p.* 484—Number of national museums at Brussels; under what direction placed; departments into which divided; annual expenditure, out of what funds payable; admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 484, 485—Arrêté de Leopold, Roi des Belges, le 24 Septembre 1832, *App. p.* 485—Number of libraries in Brussels, and in the provinces, names of librarians, regulations of libraries, admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 486.

Belzoni, Mr. Minute of committee respecting Mr. Belzoni's offer to collect antiquities in Egypt, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424—Minute of general meeting declining Mr. Belzoni's offer, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424—His name was mixed up with Mr. Salt's offer; his own collection was sold by auction, *Ellis* 1570.

Bequests of Collections. Bequest of collections to the Museum have not generally been by men who were great writers; they have been men of fortune, *Ellis* 201-209—They are kept separate and distinct when there are stipulations to that effect in wills, *Ellis* 434-436—The object of not parting with bequests in duplicate is to encourage gifts and bequests from other parties, *Ellis* 467-471—Advantages of keeping collections that are bequeathed to the Museum entire over classing them in a general library, *Ellis* 481-490—Cause of the trustees entertaining the intention of keeping great bequests entire, *Ellis* 1044-1046.—See also *Donations and Bequests*.

Berlin. The entymological collection is much richer than that of the British Museum, *König* 2738.—See also *Zoological Collection*.

Bern. See *Switzerland*.

Bibliothèque, Imperiale Publique à St. Petersburg, The catalogues stated to be in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg are supposed to be in manuscript, *Ellis* 2405—The fruits of conquest have added considerably to the Imperial Library there, *Ellis* 2413—By whom founded; how governed; annual funds; admission of the public; names of librarians; number of books and manuscripts therein; regulations for its management, *App. p.* 448—Actes relatifs à la nouvelle organisation de la Bibliothèque Impériale, *App. p.* 449—Rescript de Sa Majesté au directeur en chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale, feu Mr. le Comte Stroganof, conseiller privé actuel de la première classe, *App. p.* 449—Statut d'administration pour la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, *App. p.* 449—Etat de la Bibliothèque Impériale, *App. p.* 450.

Décret de Sa Majesté au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, Mr. le Conseiller privé actuel Comte de Rasoumowski, *App. p.* 451—Décret de Sa Majesté au Ministre des Finances, Mr. le Conseiller privé actuel Gourief, *App. p.* 451—Décret de Sa Majesté Impériale, énoncé au Sénat Dirigeant, le 12 Février 1812, par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, le Sénateur Comte de Rasoumowski, *App. p.* 451—Règlement détaillé pour l'Administration de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, *App. p.* 452—Essai sur un Nouvel Ordre Bibliographique pour la Bibliothèque Impériale de St. Petersbourg, présenté par le C. d'E. A. Olenin, et approuvé par le Directeur en chef en 1808, *App. p.* 457—Four plans of the Imperial Russian Library, *App. p.* 481.

Bibliothèque Royale à Paris. Royal ordonnance of 1832 relative to the conduct of, *Ellis* 246—Date of the last catalogue in the Royal Library at Paris; great quantity of books therein that are uncatalogued, *Ellis* 2493-2495—Ordonnance du Roi concernant la Bibliothèque Royale, *App. p.* 405—Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale, *App. p.* 470.

Bird-stuffing. This operation was tried to be carried on at the Museum, but it did not answer, *Children* 3146—The public have the security that the best bird-stuffer in the kingdom is employed, *Children* 3147-3149—It is better done by employing an eminent bird-stuffer than by performing the operation at the Museum, *Gray* 3274, 3275.

See also *Gould, Mr.*

Birds. See *Ornithological Collection*.

Bligh, The Honourable J. D. Letter from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated St. Petersburg, 28 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Russia, *App. p.* 447.

Board of Management. Difficulty of forming an opinion as to the result of placing the British Museum under a Board, composed of heads of departments, under the control of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, *Ellis* 237, 238.

Board of Works. See *Buildings*.

Board Meetings. Nature of the attendance of trustees at the board meetings, *Ellis* 64-74.

Board Wages. Amount of board wages to servants, *Forshall* 1259, 1260.

Bodleian Library. There is no classed catalogue of the Bodleian library, *Ellis* 2496.

See also *Douce, Mr.* *Gough, Richard, Esq.*

Book Fund. Receipts and expenditure of the book fund: 1812, *App. p.* 296—1813, *App. p.* 298—1814, *App. p.* 300—1815, *App. p.* 302—1816, *App. p.* 304—1817, *App. p.* 307—1818, *App. p.* 309—1819, *App. p.* 312—1820, *App. p.* 314—1821, *App. p.* 317—1822, *App. p.* 320—1823, *App. p.* 323—1824, *App. p.* 325—1825, *App. p.* 328—1826, *App. p.* 330—1827, *App. p.* 333—1828, *App. p.* 335—1829, *App. p.* 339—1830, *App. p.* 342—1831, *App. p.* 345—1832, *App. p.* 348—1833, *App. p.* 351—1834, *App. p.* 354.

Books. Instance of 55 books being required in one morning by one gentleman, *Ellis* 1315, 1316.

See also *Duplicate Books and Coins.* *Fees.* *Freight.* *Library of the British Museum.* *Printed Books.* *Publications.* *Sales of Publications.*

Books and Manuscripts. Sums voted in 1833 for the purchase thereof, and the sum expended in 1834, nearly tally, *Forshall* 1213, 1214.

Botanical

Botanical Collection. Merits of Mr. Brown as a botanist; has the charge of the Bauksian collection; the other botanical collection of the Museum will be made over to him, *König* 2854-2860—The care of the whole botanical collection of the Museum are in progress of being placed under witness's charge, *Brown* 3638-3644—Witness is recently enabled to increase the collection nearly to the extent he suggested as sufficient, *Brown* 3697—Period of the first representation as to the transfer of the whole botanical collection to witness's charge, *Brown* 3702, 3703—If the botanical department eventually transferred to the natural history department, the efficiency of the former will be impaired, *Brown* 3731.

Botany. See *Library of the British Museum.*

Brazilian Insects. See Noel, Mrs.

Bridgewater, Earl of, Bequest of. Salary paid to the librarian of, *Forshall* 781-788—Extent of the bequest, and appropriation of the proceeds, *Forshall* 1629-1650—Documents put in; being extract of the will of the Earl of Bridgewater; minutes of the trustees as to the appropriation of part of the dividends; statement of the application of the proceeds, *Forshall* 1872—Minutes of trustees on Lord Bridgewater's bequest, dated 10 March 1832, *App. p.* 414—Statement of receipts and payments on account of the Bridgewater fund, *App. p.* 414—Extract from the will and codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater, so far as the same concern the trustees of the British Museum, *App. p.* 415-418.

British Collection of Entymology. Excess of this collection over that of Sir Hans Sloane at the period of the attack by the Edinburgh Review on the British Museum, *Samouelle* 3813.

British Fresh-water Shells. There is a very good collection of them in the Museum, *König* 2719.

British Minerals. There is a collection of British minerals, but some of the principal specimens are incorporated with the general collection, *König* 2569.

British Museum. Origin of the British Museum, *Ellis* 11—The trust of the British Museum is as faithfully and as perfectly administered as such an institution will allow, *Ellis* 245—The Museum is well constituted, as the great national storehouse of materials for literature, art and science, for assisting persons engaged in those pursuits, *Forshall* 612-618—Objects of the Museum, *Gray* 3322—No important ground of objection to the general management of the Museum, allowance being made for the great variety and little connexion of objects which the establishment embraces, *Brown* 3715.

See also *Evidence.* *Funds.* *Heads of Departments.* *Income and Expenditure.*
Landed Property. *Lectures.* *Library of the British Museum.* *Officers of the*
British Museum. *Reading-room.* *Rewards.* *Synopsis.* *Trustees.*

British Specimens. The time and place when and where any rare British specimen has been taken should be noticed in the synopsis, *Children* 3184.

Bronzes. Injury to bronzes from frequent casts is more conspicuous than to marbles unless protected by a strong patina, *Hawkins* 3861—Delicate bronzes would suffer more from moulding than marbles; large bronzes not so much, *Westmacott* 3988—It is not desirable that moulds should be taken of the smaller bronzes in the Museum, *Westmacott* 4000-4003.—See also *Dodwell's Greek Bronzes.*

Brown, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Salary and duties of the office of under-librarian and keeper of the Banksian botanical collections, 3630-3637—The care of the whole botanical collections of the Museum are in progress of being placed under witness's charge, 3638-3644—The herbaria of Sir Hans Sloane is contained in a number of volumes whose contents are miscellaneous, and can only be rendered accessible by an index, 3644—The Sloane collection in nearly the same state of preservation as it was fifty years ago, 3645-3650—Doubts as to there being any catalogue containing the number of specimens, 3651-3653—Charge by the Edinburgh Review of 1823 of injury to the Sloane collection by dust and worms, and contradiction of that charge to the extent that witness has examined the collection, 3654-3662—The volumes containing the collection will be more accessible than they have been; the previous want of access was partly caused by limited space, 3663-3666.

The library of the Museum does not contain all the latest works on botany which are desirable, 3667-3673—Lists of important works wanted have been given in to the principal of the department of printed books, 3675—Failure of an action brought by the Museum under the Copyright Act, to obtain possession of the *Flora Græca*, 3678-3681—Particulars as to the transfer of Sir Joseph Banks's collection to the Museum, and the terms on which witness accompanied it, 3682-3689—Unsuccessful attempt of witness to obtain a private room, which is an accommodation the other under-librarians have, 3690-3696—Witness is recently enabled to increase the collection nearly to the extent he suggested as sufficient, 3697—Period of the first representation as to the transfer of the whole botanical collection to witness's charge, 3702, 3703—Witness has not been consulted about the requisite accommodation in any other part of the building than the east wing, 3705, 3706.

Brown, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

The trustees have not been elected from professionally scientific men; men distinguished in branches of science with which the Museum has little connexion would not be particularly well qualified for the management of such an institution as the Museum, 3707-3712—More appropriate modes of rewarding scientific men might be found than electing them trustees of the Museum, 3713—Institutions in Paris are managed by a board; their constitution is different from that of the Museum, 3714, 3715—Gentlemen holding high official situations, whose avocations would prevent them attending to the concerns of the Museum, would be equally as objectionable for its management as scientific men engaged in the professional pursuits, 3716-3720—Scientific knowledge, particularly as regards natural history, should not be overlooked as a qualification with regard to the election of trustees, 3721-3723—Mode of appointment of the governing body of the Jardin du Roi in Paris, 3724-3727.

Heads of departments in the Museum giving lectures would be objectionable, 3729—The public have a moral security, from the character of individuals appointed as heads of departments in the Museum, that they will keep up the reputation which acquired them their appointment, 3730—If the botanical department eventually transferred to the natural history department, the efficiency of the former will be impaired, 3731—Natural history department in the Jardin du Roi is more extensive than that of the Museum subdivisions of the department, 3732, 3733—Not advisable that the officers of the Museum should publish *Annales du Museum*, while natural history is so subdivided, 3734—Societies in this country for the cultivation of natural history which are supported by individual subscriptions, 3734, 3735—Advantage if Government were to give occasional assistance in the publication of memoirs on objects of science, 3736, 3737—There are scientific societies in Paris of recent origin corresponding with those in London, 3738-3740—Extent to which there is an analogy between the constitution of the Museum and that of the Jardin du Roi, 3741.

Brown, Mr. His collection is in a fine state of preservation, *Samouelle* 3820, 3821.

Bruce Manuscripts. Contents of the Bruce manuscripts, and cause of the purchase being rejected by the Museum, *Ellis* 606-608—Mr. Bruce's manuscripts were not purchased on account of the extravagant price asked for them, *Ellis* 1450-1466.

Buckland, the Rev. Dr. Letter from Professor Buckland to Mr. Forshall relative to the restorations in Hawkins's fossils, *Forshall* 2962—Extract of a letter from him to the Right Hon. Lord Farnborough, dated 26 June 1834, relative to Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 437—Letter from him to the Trustees, dated 7 July 1834, on the same subject, *App. p.* 440—Another letter, dated 12 July 1834, *App. p.* 441—Another letter, dated 20 July 1834, *App. p.* 441—Letter from him to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 12 March 1835, on the same subject, *App. p.* 443.

Budget. See *France*, II.

Buenos Ayres. Letter from Hamilton Hamilton, Esq. to the Duke of Wellington, dated 16 February 1835, relative to literary institutions, *App. p.* 491.

Buildings. Specimens are not liable now to be spoiled for want of room, though many were spoilt before the new buildings, *Children* 3381-3383—Witness could not have given a detail of the space required for his department, if he had been consulted, from the many specimens stowed away that were inaccessible, *Children* 3384-3388—Extent to which witness has been consulted by the architect, as to the arrangement of the new buildings, in reference to witness's department, *Hawkins* 3537-3540—Witness has not been consulted about the requisite accommodation in any other part of the building than the east wing, *Brown* 3705, 3706—The room in which the Elgin marbles are placed is one of the finest in the world, and as finely lighted as any, *Westmacott* 3966-3973—Sums paid by the Board of Works, on account of the British Museum, specifying the purposes for which paid; together with buildings proposed to be erected by the Board of Works, for the Museum, according to the plan of Sir Robert Smirke, *App. p.* 382—Similar account from February 1821 to March 1823, *App. p.* 383.

See also *Natural History*, Collection of. *Zoological Collection*.

Bullock's Collections. See *Natural History*, Collection of.

Burchell, Mr. Mr. Burchell's valuable specimens of natural history have not been exhibited from want of room, *König* 2805-2815.

Burney Manuscripts. The second part of the new general catalogue, containing the Burney manuscripts, is nearly, if not quite, finished, *Ellis* 1797.

C.

Cabinets. Cedar cabinets were replaced by mahogany, the gum from the cedar having a tendency to destroy the insects, *Samouelle* 3822.

Canova. He would not allow the Apollo Belvedere to be moulded, *Westmacott* 3942.

Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of. Report made to, by Sir Henry Ellis, dated 7th September 1829, relative to the manuscripts at Pomard, *App. p.* 433.

Carr,

Carr, the Rev. Holwell. The collection of pictures bestowed on the Museum by the Rev. Holwell Carr are with Sir George Beaumont's, in the National Gallery, *Forshall* 590-593—His portrait has been received by the trustees, and placed along with his collection of pictures, *Forshall* 1635—Extract from the minutes of the trustees respecting Mr. Holwell Carr's pictures, dated 12th March 1831, *App. p.* 431.

Cartwright, Thomas, Esq. Letter from him to Viscount Palmerston, dated Frankfort, 18 July 1835, relative to literary institutions, *App. p.* 492.

Casley. See *King's Library*.

Casts. See *Bronzes.* *Formatore.* *Moulding Statues.* *Roman Statues.* *Sculpture.* *Vatican.*

CATALOGUES OF THE MUSEUM:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Alphabetical.*
3. *Classed.*

1. *Generally:*

Observations by Sir Harris Nicolas that the catalogues of the Harleian, Lansdowne, and Cottonian manuscripts are often erroneous, and generally unsatisfactory, *Forshall* 734-738—Number of printed and manuscript catalogues there are in the Museum, with and without indexes, *Forshall* 744-749—The names of gentlemen composing catalogues are affixed to them, *Forshall* 862, 863—Advantageous that catalogues should be rather in arrear to keep in employment expert officers, over having the works complete, and reducing the establishment, *Forshall* 1138-1143—Description of catalogues that are placed in the Reading-room, *Ellis* 1684, 1685—The additions to the Library have doubled the bulk of the catalogue published in 1819, the additions are continued in manuscript, *Ellis* 1791-1795—Inconvenience to literary men from certain catalogues in the Museum being without indexes, *Millard* 2304-2307—In whose hands the copyright of the various catalogues published at the expense of the trustees, and also of those not so published, is vested, *Ellis* 2529.

2. *Alphabetical:*

The completion of an alphabetical catalogue is more essential than a classed catalogue, the latter being only occasionally useful, *Ellis* 1690-1694—Names of gentlemen employed thereon; if they required additional attendance it would be immediately granted them, *Ellis* 1724-1751—A complete alphabetical catalogue is a pressing want, *Ellis* 2437-2439.

3. *Classed Catalogues:*

The classed catalogue has been discontinued, partly on the ground of expense, and partly from the necessity of completing the alphabetical one, *Ellis* 1695-1700. 2451-2456. 2490, 2491—The trustees may contemplate forming a classed catalogue, but it is doubtful whether they intend printing it, *Ellis* 1722—Differences of opinion with regard to the modes of classification in catalogues; but still a classed catalogue is desirable, *Ellis* 1754-1763. 2504-2512—Mr. Horne's outline of classification was extremely good as well as elaborate, but he has changed his mind as to various portions of it, *Ellis* 1765-1773—Very great expense of a classed catalogue for the Museum, *Ellis* 1774. 1779-1790—Sum granted by Parliament for several years towards the formation of one, *Ellis* 1790. 2440-2442—The titles made in forming the classed catalogue are now being used in forming the alphabetical one, but are so marked as to be easily transferred when the previous work is renewed, *Ellis* 1701-1720. 2424-2431.

Progress might have been made in the classed catalogue, if the powerful assistance possessed by the Museum had been brought to bear upon it, *Ellis* 2432-2437—The index to titles and authors annexed to a classed catalogue is not like an alphabetical catalogue superadded to a classed catalogue, *Ellis* 2443-2450—The two works could not be performed simultaneously with the same quickness, *Ellis* 1721. 2451-2456—Doubts whether foreigners would consult a classed catalogue to ascertain the richness or poverty of the Museum library as compared with their own, *Ellis* 2461-2463—A librarian who does his duty supplies the place of a classed catalogue, which from its nature cannot be perfect, *Ellis* 1775-1778. 2500-2503—If the two catalogues are done conjointly the establishment must be increased; for the persons engaged on it must be entirely devoted to it, *Ellis* 2451-2456. 2514-2517—Most classed catalogues in private institutions are heedlessly made, and are of comparatively little use, *Ellis* 2471-2484. 2511. 2513—By whom the classed catalogue of the King's library was made; extent to which it is a classed catalogue, *Ellis* 1686-1689.

Estimated expenditure for forming classed catalogue: For 1827, *App. p.* 331—1828, *App. p.* 333—1829, *App. p.* 336—1830, *App. p.* 339—1831, *App. p.* 342—1832, *App. p.* 345—1833, *App. p.* 348—1834, *App. p.* 351.

See also *Bodleian Library.* *Donations and Bequests.* *Entomological Collection.* *Foreign Libraries.* *Gems.* *Greek Coins.* *Jean, Baron de.* *Natural History,* *Collection of.* *Oriental Manuscripts.*

Catalogues of Manuscripts. Sums voted in 1833, and expended for printing this catalogue, nearly tally, *Forshall* 1215-1217—Estimated and actual expenditure for, and out of what particular sums in the estimate the payments are made, *Forshall* 1237-1254—Names of catalogues of manuscripts, with indexes, *Ellis* 1797-1799.

See also *Burney Manuscripts.* *Cottonian Manuscripts.* *Hargrave Manuscripts.*
Harleian Manuscripts. *Index to Manuscripts.* *King's Library.*

Catalogues of Maps, &c. Number of copies of the catalogue of maps, topographical prints and drawings in the library of Geo. 4, which were printed, sold and distributed, 1821 to 1833, *Ellis* 1064.

Catalogue of Printed Books. Estimated and actual expenditure for the catalogue of printed books, and out of what particular sums in the estimate the payments are made, *Forshall* 1237-1254; *App.* p. 354.

Catalogues of Private Institutions. See *Catalogues of the Museum*, 3. *Edinburgh Advocates' Library.*

Cates, Mr. Letter from Mr. Cates to Sir H. Ellis, as to persons attending the Reading-room, *App.* p. 429.

Chanticleer, His Majesty's Ship. On its return from a scientific expedition in 1831, its collections were divided between the Zoological Society and the Museum, with choice to the Society, *Gray* 3358.

Charters. See *Hogarth, Mr.*

Chiefs of Departments. See *Heads of Departments.*

Children, John George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Amount of witness's salary as assistant officer in the natural history department; duties of the office, 3029-3037—Extent to which witness is responsible for the arrangement of the zoological collection, 3038-3043—Also for the entomological department, 3044-3046—Witness has not sufficient assistance in the zoological department, 3047-3053—There is no perfect catalogue of specimens in the natural history department; such an one is desirable, but would be expensive, from the increased number of hands requisite for its formation, 3054-3064—Advantages and disadvantages that would arise from the formation of a board composed of the most eminent naturalists to have the control of the natural history department, 3065-3068—How far the trustees have the power of seeking to obtain the most distinguished men in each branch of science, with a view to placing them at the head of departments, 3069-3071—The addition of the most eminent, literary and scientific men, to the board of trustees, would be beneficial, 3072-3076.

The mammalia are in good condition; they are arranged according to Cuvier, whose nomenclature is adopted with such variations as recent discoveries have rendered necessary, 3077, 3078—Further evidence upon the supposed effect of associating scientific men with the trustees, 3079-3086—The honour of a trusteeship would be a benefit to science, and induce men to turn their attention to scientific objects, 3087-3089—Whether certain men of science named would benefit the Museum by being attached to it as trustees, 3090-3094. 3101—Very eminent scientific knowledge ought not to be a sufficient inducement for election, were the individual not possessed of amiable qualities, 3095-3100. 3102-3104—The important duties of great public functionaries leave them but little time to attend to the business of the Museum, 3108—The constitution of the Museum might be improved, though not the slightest reflection can be cast on the present trustees, 3109, 3110.

Distinguished scientific men, who have been trustees, have also been men of high rank, 3111-3115—System of nomenclature attached to the different specimens; more names would be attached to the labels if there were more hands for the performance of the duties, 3123-3131—There has not been sufficient time to put the names on the various specimens with the present number of hands, 3132-3134—Cause of some specimens not being exhibited; they are in general put into the cases as soon as possible, 3142—A chemical laboratory, in the British Museum, would be desirable, 3152-3160—Extent to which witness's duties, as secretary to the Royal Society, interfere with his duties at the Museum, 3161-3163—Extent to which the names of donors are mentioned in the synopsis; instances where they are not attached to the specimens are accidental omissions, 3166-3170—Justification of the act of adding tusks to the skeleton of an elephant presented to the Museum, 3171-3176—It is more advisable to place long descriptions of birds in the synopsis than on the labels, 3177-3180—The age and sex of birds are indicated where known, 3182—Specimens belonging to remarkable collections should be indicated on the label, 3183.

Zoological lectures would be beneficial, but would be attended with very great expense, 3187—Advantages that would be derived from a scientific naturalist being sent out with expeditions and voyages of discovery, 3190—Exchanges between the Museum and foreign governments would be advantageous, 3191, 3192—Examination upon different passages in the synopsis, and how far the whole requires revision, 3193-3207.

[Second Examination.]—How far the zoological collection is arranged so as to be attractive to the public and useful to the student, and whether improvement might be made, 3361-3369—Witness had no communication with the architect, or knowledge of

Children, John George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

of the space to be allotted to zoology in the new buildings, 3370-3375—Extent to which a general system of classification and nomenclature is adopted, 3376-3378—Extent to which the zoological subjects are actually named, 3379—Specimens in spirits are spoken of as one of the finest collections, 3380—Specimens are not now liable to be spoiled for want of room, though many were spoiled before the new buildings were erected, 3381-3383—Witness could not have given a detail of the space required for his department if he had been consulted, from the many specimens stowed away which were inaccessible, 3384-3388—Specimens of natural history in spirits are accessible to the public on public days, and to the principal librarian at all times, 3389-3394—Name of the author whose nomenclature is adopted is attached to the specimens, 3395-3397—The scientific name in Latin, and the trivial names in English, French and German, should be attached, 3398—The nomenclature adopted by Dr. Leach has been altered by Mr. König, and is in a more perfect state than in the time of Dr. Leach, 3399, 3400.

Unstuffed specimens for examination would be useful; but as they would be attended with expense, such a suggestion has not been offered to the trustees, 3401, 3402, 3408-3412—How far the trustees are responsible for the wants of the Museum when those wants are not fairly brought before them, 3403-3407—A catalogue of the collections of zoology, like that of the College of Surgeons, would be useful, but also expensive, and it would be better to wait till the new building allows of more complete arrangement, 3413-3426—An entry book, containing a list of new purchases and presents, with numbers attached, and mentioning the locality from which derived, would be advisable, 3427-3432—There is not sufficient assistance in the zoological department, 3433—Description in the synopsis of the ourang outang and chimpanze, and how far those descriptions adhered to by witness, 3438-3440.

Children, Mr. His merits are great; he has done much for science; he is well versed in several branches of natural history, König 2855.

Chimpanze. See *Synopsis*.

Christmas Holidays. See *Reading room*.

Cinerary Urns. Witness has edited a description thereof, which was commenced by Mr. Combe, Hawkins 3451.

Circular. Circular to His Majesty's Ministers abroad, dated Foreign-office, 29 October 1834, relative to literary institutions or libraries in foreign countries, and answers, App. p. 446.

Clapperton, Captain. See *Rock Specimens*.

Classed Catalogues. See *Catalogues of the British Museum*, 3.

Classen's Library. See *Denmark*, III, 1.

Classics. The Library of the Museum is rich in classics, Ellis 2458.

Classification of the Library. Number of copies of the outline of the classification of the library that were printed, and in what manner they were distributed, Ellis 1056-1063—Sums paid on account of the publication of a classification of a library, 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, App. p. 365—Account showing the number of copies of the outlines of classification of a library, which were printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, App. p. 365.

See also *Lee, Mr.*

Clift, William, Esq., F.R.S. Letter from him to the Rev. J. Forshall, on the subject of Hawkins's fossils, dated 7 July 1834, App. p. 439.

Clowes, George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Estimate showing the price per copy at which the Synopsis of the British Museum could be printed, according to the description of paper and number of copies, 2769-2794—His estimate and specimens for printing the Synopsis, App. p. 444.

Clytie. Witness recommended that this cast should not be moulded from, on account of the risk that might be run, Westmacott 3942.

Coins and Medals. The coins are mixed in the cases, with labels showing the collection to which they originally belonged, Ellis 575, 576—Duties of the office of keeper, and salary, Hawkins 3444-3446—There is a catalogue of the greater part of the coins, that of the remainder is in progress, Hawkins 3471-3474—The coins of the late King were catalogued before they came to the Museum, and the catalogue has since been verified with the coins, Hawkins 3497—There is not space in the Museum for allowing the medals and coins to be exhibited both sides at once, Hawkins 3530-3536—Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collections of medals and coins, or any part thereof, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of such applications, App. p. 397.

See also *Anglo-Gallic Coins.* Combe, Mr. Taylor. *Duplicate Books and Coins.*
English Coins. Greek Coins. Hunter, Dr., Coins of. *Medals.* Pembroke, Lord.

Coins and Medals, Royal Cabinet of. See *Denmark*, II, 2.

Colchester, Lord. See *Index to Manuscripts*.

Cole Collection. To the Cole collection there is more than one full index made by Mr. Cole himself, *Ellis* 1799.

Collections. Offers of, are usually brought under the notice of the trustees by the officers of the institution, *Ellis* 129, 130. 135-137—The plan of keeping collections entire, or disposing of duplicates under the powers of 47 Geo. 3, may be left to the sound discretion of the trustees, *Forshall* 490-495.

See also the different *Collections* under their respective names.

Combe, Mr. Taylor, his Coins. Account of sums expended on Mr. Taylor Combe's catalogue of coins, 1809 to 1834, put in, *Cowtan* 2211, *App.* 419.—See also *Greek Coins*.

Committees. Titles of committees of the Board of Trustees of the British Museum, and names of the trustees belonging severally to such committees, *App.* p. 389.

See also *Accounts*. *Visitation*.

Committee on Affairs of the British Museum. See *Evidence*.

Comparative Anatomy. The superiority of the collection at Paris is owing to the superintendence of Baron Cuvier, *Forshall* 705-708.

Conchological Collection. System adopted with regard to the arrangement of shells; cause of difficulty in the nomenclature, *König* 2707-2729—The collection of shells is arranged, though not entirely named; the discovery of later objects prevents the nomenclature of any one work being strictly followed, *Gray* 3222-3230—The collection of shells in the British Museum is far superior to any other public collection; enumeration of different foreign collections, *Gray* 3334-3336—Impossibility of adhering to any system of arrangement of classification, from the discoveries of new genera and species in conchology, which are not to be found in any previous work, *Gray* 3337-3353—There are more shells in the Museum than in other collections; but there are not half the number of species that are in existence, *Gray* 3357.

See also *British Freshwater Shells*. *Leach*, Dr. *Nomenclature*.

Conditions of Bequests. Reasons the conditions annexed to the bequests of Mr. Payne Knight, and the Hon. Mr. Damer, were not mentioned in the return made to Parliament, *Ellis & Forshall* 585-589.—See also *Donations and Bequests*.

Consuls. It would be desirable that they should write to the trustees respecting any valuable specimens that may come under their notice, *Children* 3189—They have, at great expense and pains, procured living animals for the Zoological Society, *Gray* 3358.

Continent. Manner in which the great museums or libraries on the Continent are conducted, *Ellis* 214-227—Circular from the Foreign Office, and answers, showing the state of libraries, &c. on the Continent, *App.* p. 446.

Contributions. Value of contributions to the Museum within the last twelve years, *Forshall* 611.—See also *Donations and Bequests*.

Conybeare, Rev. W., F. R. S. Letter from him to the Rev. J. Forshall, on the subject of Hawkins's fossils, dated 7 July 1834, *App.* p. 439.

Copenhagen. See *Denmark*.

Copyright Act. See *Flora Græca*.

Corals and Corallines. There are more in the Museum than in other collections, *Gray* 3357.

Correspondence. Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 17 February 1831, *App.* p. 426—Another letter, dated 16 June 1831, *App.* p. 427—Another letter, dated 16 Jan. 1833, *App.* p. 428—Letter from Benjamin Hawes, esq., to the trustees, dated 10 May 1831, *App.* p. 426—Letter from Mr. Millard to Henry Ellis, esq., dated 7 July 1831, *App.* p. 427—Note from Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 7 July 1831, *App.* p. 427.

Letter from the Rev. H. H. Baber to Sir Henry Ellis, as to persons attending the reading-rooms, dated 26 June 1835, *App.* p. 428—Another letter, dated 30 June 1835, *App.* p. 429—Letter from H. T. de la Beche, esq., F. R. S. to the trustees, on the same subject, dated 17 July 1834, *App.* p. 440—Letters from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the trustees, on the same subject, dated 7, 12 and 20 July 1834, *App.* p. 441—Letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 12 March 1835, on the subject, *App.* p. 443.

Copies of communications made to and received from His Majesty's Ministers abroad, respecting literary institutions or libraries in foreign countries, 1834, 1835, *App.* p. 446-568.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Right Hon. Lord Farnborough, dated 26 June 1834, relative to Mr. Hawkins's fossils, *App.* p. 437—Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Charles König, esq., dated 10 July 1834, on the same subject, *App.* p. 438—Letter from Gideon Mantell, esq., F. R. S., to the trustees, on the same subject,

subject,

Correspondence—continued.

subject, dated 11 July 1834, *App. p.* 439—Letter from the Rev. W. Conybeare, F. R. S. to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 7 July 1834, on the same subject, *App. p.* 439—Letter from W. Clift, esq., F. R. S., to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 7 July 1834, on the same subject, *App. p.* 439—Letter from Mr. Cates to Sir Henry Ellis, on the same subject, dated 24 June 1835, *App. p.* 429.

Letter from Sir George Beaumont, bart., to the trustees, on the subject of his pictures, dated 17 July 1823, *App. p.* 430—Letter from Sir George Beaumont to Sir Charles Long, bart. on the same subject, *App. p.* 431.

Letter from Prince Polignac to M. Paul de Fontenay, referred to in Sir H. Ellis's evidence, dated 24 August 1829, relative to manuscripts at Pomard, *App. p.* 432—Note from the Baron de Joursanvault to Sir Henry Ellis, dated 3 September 1829, *App. p.* 433.

Corunna. Library of the Junta of Commerce at. See *Spain*, 6.

Cottonian Manuscripts. There is a catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797—How far it is incomplete, *Forshall* 740-743—The oath mentioned in the Act 5 Anne, c. 30, to be taken by the librarian to the Cottonian trustees, is not repeated in Act 26 Geo. 2; the librarian is librarian to the trustees generally, *Ellis* 1031-1037—State of manuscripts in the Cottonian collection that were injured by the fire that originally took place at Cotton House, *Forshall* 1105-1121.

Cowtan, Mawer. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Parliamentary grant in 1817, on account of the Alexandrian Manuscript fund; sum paid thereout, 939-945.

[Second Examination.]—Account relative to Major Edwards's fund, 1082-1088.

[Third Examination.]—Sums voted in 1834 for drawings in illustration of the Athenian marbles; sum expended and appropriation of surplus, 1175-1179.

[Fourth Examination.]—Sum asked from Parliament on account of the Alexandrian manuscript, and sum expended for that purpose, 1345-1349.

[Fifth Examination.]—Papers put in: Account of the objects of natural history, bought at Mr. Bullock's sale by Dr. Leach; accounts of the sums expended in the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, and on Mr. Taylor Combe's catalogue of coins, 1809 to 1834; statement of Major Edwards's fund, 2211.

Cracherode, Mr. See *Duplicate Books and Coins*.

Cremations. Threat of an action by persons in the neighbourhood of the Museum, from the supposition that moths were introduced into their houses by the cremations, *König* 2755.—See also *Zoological Collection*.

Crustacea. See *Entomological Collection*. *Natural History, Collection of.*

Cuvier, Baron. Baron Cuvier had free and unrestrained opportunity of inspection of all the Museum collection, and was also shown a collection not belonging to the Museum, *Gray* 3235-3239—His nomenclature is adopted; except in deviations required by new species and genera, *Children* 3125—His work does not form the text-book of arrangement in the French Museum, *Gray* 3233.

See also *Ichthyological Collection*. *Mammalia*.

D.

Damer, The Hon. Mrs. Her bequest is in the custody of the trustees, *Forshall* 1651.

See also *Conditions of Bequests*.

Davy, Sir Humphrey. His knowledge of natural history generally; of zoology and mineralogy, *Children* 3071.

DENMARK:

I. *Despatch from Minister at Copenhagen.*

II. *Museums at Copenhagen:*

1. *Royal Museum of Arts and Antiquities.*
2. *Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals.*
3. *Royal Cabinet of Engravings.*
4. *Royal Museum of Natural History.*
5. *Museum of Northern Antiquities.*
6. *Royal Picture Gallery.*

III. *Libraries at Copenhagen:*

1. *Classen's.*
2. *King's.*
3. *University.*

I. *Despatch from Minister at Copenhagen:*

Despatch from Sir Henry W. W. Wynn to the Duke of Wellington, dated Copenhagen, 24th March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Denmark, *App. p.* 481.

II. *Museum at Copenhagen:*

1. *Royal Museum of Arts and Antiquities:*

Name of governor; under what direction; departments into which divided; annual expenses, and out of what fund defrayed; regulations for admission of the public, *App. p.* 482.

479.

4 F 2

2. *Royal*

Denmark—II. *Museums at Copenhagen*—continued.

2. *Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals* :

Government of; departments into which divided; annual expenses; how defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 482.

3. *Royal Cabinet of Engravings* :

Government of; departments into which divided; annual expenses; how defrayed; institution not yet opened, *App. p.* 482.

4. *Royal Museum of Natural History* :

Government of; departments into which divided; annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 482.

5. *Museum of Northern Antiquities* :

Government of; departments into which divided; annual expenses, and out of what fund defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 482.

6. *Royal Picture Gallery* :

Government of; departments into which divided; annual expenses; out of what fund defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 482.

III. *Libraries at Copenhagen* :

1. *Classen's* :

Number of librarians; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; how defrayed; admission of the public; names of librarians; number of volumes of books and manuscripts, &c., *App. p.* 483.

2. *King's* :

Number of librarians; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; fund out of which paid; admission of the public; names of librarians; volumes of books and manuscripts, &c., *App. p.* 483.

3. *University* :

Number of librarians; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; out of what fund paid; rules for admission of the public; names of librarians; number of volumes of books and manuscripts, &c., *App. p.* 483.

Dictionaries. See *Reading-room*.

Director-general of Museums. See *France*, III, 1.

Disbrowe, Sir Edward C. Despatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Stockholm, 29 July 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sweden, *App. p.* 497.

District Institutions. See *Duplicate Books and Coins*.

Dodwell's Greek Bronzes. Cause of the rejection of Mr. Dodwell's offer of Greek bronzes of the Archaic style, found near Perugia, and a specimen of gold ornamental painting belonging to the ex-queen of Naples; subsequent purchase of the collection by the King of Bavaria, *Ellis* 1521–1527.

Donations and Bequests. The trustees have the power of refusing a donation, *Ellis* 519, 520—A list of them is annually made out, and will be found among the depositaries in the library of the House of Commons, *Forshall* 1657, *Children* 3164—Articles of value that have been presented to the Museum in the last twenty years, *König* 2795, 2796—An entry-book, containing a list of new purchases and presents, with numbers attached, and mentioning the locality from which derived, would be advisable, *Children* 3427–3432.

General account of all bequests, donations and contributions above the value of 100 l. made to the British Museum, 1821 to 1833, distinguishing such bequests as have special conditions annexed to them, and stating how far such conditions have been complied with, *App. p.* 360—Sums paid on account of the publication of the catalogue of donations for 1828, 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 367—For 1829 and 1830, *App. p.* 368—Account showing the number of copies of the catalogue of donations for 1828 which were printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, *App. p.* 367—For 1829 and 1830, *App. p.* 368.

See also *Bequests of Collections.* *Bridgewater, Earl of.* *Conditions of Bequests.* *Damer, Hon. Mrs.* *Duplicate Books and Coins.* *East India Company.* *Edwards, Major.* *Entomological Collection.* *Hardwicke, General.* *Hunter, Mr.*

Donors, Names of. But few names of donors are mentioned in the synopsis, being those only who have presented to a considerable extent, *Children* 3165–3168—Extent to which the names of donors are mentioned in the synopsis; instances in which they are not attached to the specimens are accidental omissions, *Children* 3166–3170—The name of the donor is attached to most insects, *Samouelle* 3879.

Douce, Mr. Difficult to account for Mr. Douce's resigning the office of keeper of the manuscripts; supposed cause of his leaving his own collection to the Bodleian library, *Ellis* 1475–1496.

Drawings.

Drawings and Engravings. Sums voted for these purposes are not always specifically applied, *Forshall* 1211, 1212—Accounts of receipts and payments for: 1825, *App.* p. 328—1826, *App.* p. 330—1827, *App.* p. 333—1828, *App.* p. 335—1829, *App.* p. 338—1830, *App.* p. 341—1831, *App.* p. 344—1832, *App.* p. 347—1833, *App.* p. 351—1834, *App.* p. 354.

See also *Elgin Marbles. Maps. Prints and Drawings.*

Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Dresses. The dresses of different nations are for want of space kept in that part of the building appropriated to natural history, *Hawkins* 3443.

Duméril, M. The reptiles and fishes in the French Museum are arranged by him on his own principles, *Gray* 3233.

Duplicate Books and Coins. Any work, although in duplicate, that has been given or bequeathed to the Museum, is not parted with without express authority from the trustees, *Ellis & Forshall* 455-460. 471, 472, *Forshall* 1098-1102—The constant wear and tear of books renders it necessary that duplicates should be preserved, *Ellis* 473-480. 507-515—There have been but two sales of duplicate books and two sales of coins since the 47 Geo. 3, the produce of which is brought to account, and the amount paid into the Bank, *Ellis* 521-523.

There would be no objection in principle to bestowing duplicate books or duplicate objects of curiosity upon district institutions or libraries to be approved by the trustees, *Ellis & Forshall* 565-568—Advantages of selling duplicates over giving them to other institutions; no objection to presenting them with casts of the coins, *Ellis & Forshall* 578-584—Plan that would be adopted by the trustees of disposing of duplicates or superfluous collections in the event of their inconveniently increasing, which is not the case at present, *Forshall* 609, 610—Nature of duplicate coins that were sold, *Ellis* 569, 570—No sale has taken place of any duplicate coins found in the collection of Geo. 4, or Mr. Payne Knight, *Ellis* 571-574—Or of Mr. Townley, *Ellis* 577—Or Mr. Cracherode, *Ellis* 570. 577.

See also *Edwards, Major, Bequest of. English Coins. Greek Coins. Lascaris's Greek Grammar. Perishable Articles.*

E.

East India Company. Presentation to the Museum of a collection of quadrupeds and birds by the East India Company, *König* 2795.

Easter Holidays. See *Holidays. Reading-rooms.*

Edinburgh Advocates' Library. The catalogue thereof is an alphabetical catalogue in two folio volumes, *Ellis* 2497.

Edinburgh Review. Witness was examined by the trustees upon an attack being made upon the Museum by the *Edinburgh Review*, *Samouelle* 3812, 3813. 3816-3818.

See also *Banks, Sir Joseph, Collection of. Egina Marbles. Sloane, Sir H.*

Edinburgh University. See *Franklin, Captain.*

Edwards's, Major, Bequest. Appropriation by the trustees of Major Edwards's bequest, *Ellis* 1006-1024—His books have become merged in the general library, *Ellis* 1025-1030—His books and pictures are still in possession of the trustees, unless any duplicates have been sold, *Ellis* 1038-1043—Purchase of Baron Moll's library and minerals with Major Edwards's bequest, *Ellis* 1089-1097—Account relative to Major Edwards's fund, *Cowtan* 1082-1088. 2211—1815, *App.* p. 299—1816, *App.* p. 302.

Egina Marbles. Means taken by Government to procure the Egina marbles; failure of the negotiation, and subsequent sale to the King of Bavaria, *Ellis* 1528-1541—Statement in the *Edinburgh Review* respecting the price for which they were sold to the King of Bavaria, *Ellis* 1529—Extract from the Report on the Elgin marbles relative to the same subject, *Ellis* 1539.

Egyptian Antiquities. See *Belzoni, Mr. France, III, 2. Millengen, Mr. Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Election. See *Scientific Men.*

Elected Trustees. See *Trustees, 3.*

Elephant. Justification of the act of adding tusks to the skeleton of an elephant presented to the Museum, *Children* 3171-3176.

Elgin Marbles. Account of the Elgin marbles published by Sir Henry Ellis, and also by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, *Ellis* 289, *Hawkins* 3452-3456—The sum expended for them is not accounted for in the annual accounts, but is merely mentioned as a note by the trustees, *Forshall* 964, 965—Account of expenditure for drawings and engravings of the Elgin marbles, 1834, *App.* p. 404—Mr. Westmacott's proposal for making moulds from marbles in the Elgin collection, dated 15th Feb. 1817, *App.* p. 444—Conditions on which the trustees accepted Mr. Westmacott's proposal, *App.* p. 445—Account of receipts and payments for the Elgin marbles, 1816, *App.* p. 305.

See also *Egina Marbles. Drawings and Engravings. Marbles. Moulds. Potteries. Taste. Westmacott, Mr.*

Ellis, Sir Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and also holding the office of expeditor. Salary and duties, and extent of patronage, 1-10—Origin of the British Museum, 11—Number of trustees, and of what descriptions, 12—Names of the official trustees, 16—Names of the family trustees, 17—Names of the elected trustees, 18—Family trustees are appointed by Act of Parliament, 19, 20—How far the body of trustees would interfere in the event of an hereditary trustee being a minor or an idiot, 21-29—The trustees have no veto on the appointment of family trustees, 30-32—No limited amount of donation or bequest that will give the donor a claim to appoint a family trustee, 34—Family trustees appointed on the principle that the successors of families should have an opportunity of seeing that the donation or bequest was disposed of in the way the donor intended, 35—The trustees now make it a rule not to sell or part with any books, coins or other things, that may have been given to them, 36-43.

Mode of electing the elected trustees, and at what place the election held, 46-63—Nature of the attendance of trustees at the Board meetings, 64-74—Nature of the annual visitation by the trustees, 75-83—Visitations and minute examinations occasionally take place by sub-committees, 84-86—By Act 5 Geo. 4, the trustees have the power of holding estates in land, 87, 88—Within what period after the death or resignation of a trustee vacancies are filled up, 89—High literary attainments of the trustees shows them to be amply qualified for the office, 92-117—The patronage of the Museum is confined to the three principal trustees, 118-121—Mode adopted by the trustees when scientific collections are offered for sale, 128-130—Mr. König, the mineralogical curator, was consulted upon the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, 131-134—Collections are usually brought under the notice of the trustees by the officers of the institution, 129, 130. 135-137.

The office of elected trustee is considered the blue ribbon of literature; it would not be a greater advantage to the institution that men of science should be elected instead of the present trustees, 138-154—Qualifications of trustees elected in 1753, 155-159—Names of trustees who have been appointed, but not for their works on literature or science, 160-169—The trustees do not make purchases of collections above the value of 1,200 *l.* or 1,500 *l.*; mode adopted of applying to Parliament, and evidence taken before the Committees of the House of Commons, 171-191—Opinion in favour of taking the evidence of scientific men, when occasion requires, rather than having scientific men at the Board, whose opinions might have undue weight, 122-127. 192-200—Bequests of collections to the Museum have not generally been by men who were great writers; they have been men of fortune, 201-209—Donation of works of value to the Museum does not constitute any ground for the selection of trustees, 210—The advice of scientific men, who are consulted previous to purchasing collections, is usually taken, 211-213.

[Second Examination.]—Manner in which the great museums or libraries on the Continent are conducted, 214-217—Literary qualifications of the director-general of museums in France, 218-222—Circumstances under which the original nomination of trustees for the British Museum took place, 223-225—Cause of the Presidents of the Royal Academy, and of the Society of Antiquaries, being appointed official trustees, 226, 227—Names of the curators of the several literary and scientific institutions in Paris, and whether selected for their knowledge of science and literature, 228-236—Difficulty of forming an opinion as to the result of placing the British Museum under a board composed of heads of departments, under the control of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, 237, 238—Difference between the British Museum and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, 239-241—Imperfect collection of subjects for natural history in the British Museum, 242-244—The trust of the British Museum is as faithfully and as perfectly administered as such an institution will allow, 245.

Royal ordonnance of 1832, relative to the conduct of the Paris library, 246, 247—Comparison of the mode of conducting the Paris library and that of the British Museum, showing the greater facilities of the latter, 246-251—Days of the week the public are admitted to the British Museum; necessity for Saturday being devoted to cleaning, 252-266—Appointment and duties of the principal librarian, his hours of attendance are not limited, 267-270—When books or manuscripts are taken out of the Museum to be given in evidence, the officer of the department receives a similar fee to that received by a solicitor, 273—Fees for transcripts are not taken unless the officer makes the transcript, 275-280—Salary received by witness as joint secretary to the Society of Antiquaries; the duties do not interfere with those of librarian to the Museum, 281-284—The remuneration to witness for editing the extent of Welsh Manors, or the Welsh Domesday, for the Record Commission, will be according to the value the commission set on the work, 285-288.

Account of the Elgin marbles, written by witness for the Society of Useful Knowledge, 289—Being a member of the committee of that society does not interfere with witness's duties at the Museum, 289-292—Emoluments of the secretary; that office has not for any length of time been held conjointly with that of principal librarian, 294-304—Whether the duties of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts are efficiently discharged, the offices being held conjointly, 305-327—Witness and other chiefs of departments have not seats at the Board by virtue of their offices, 328-331—The secretary always attends the Board, 329, 330—No officers of the Museum hold appointments,

Ellis, Sir Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

ments which take them away from it during the hours that ought to be devoted to its service, 332-336—No officers of the Museum have been appointed since March 1833; clerks have been employed for temporary purposes, 337-345.

The officers of each department give security for the integrity of the different collections; the inferior officers do not give security though appointed by the principal trustees, 346-351—Every officer makes a report at the time of the annual visitation, 352—Nature of the annual visitation, besides which the trustees make inspections when they think proper, 353-359—The responsibility of seeing that the officers effectually discharge their duty devolves upon witness, 361-363—Vacancies are filled up by the three principal trustees; manner in which publicity is given to the fact of a vacancy, 364-369—The principle of promotion is acted on in the establishment, 370, 371—Scale of salaries, and system of daily pay to literary gentlemen, and advantages of the system, 372-376—Class of persons the attendants are selected from, their salaries, qualifications and duties, 378-401—Foreigners are shown the Museum by a sufficiently qualified attendant, 402—Officers of the establishment who are conversant with accounts, 403, 404.

Ellis, Sir Henry, [Third Examination], and the Rev. *Josiah Forshall.* (Analysis of their Evidence.)—No inconvenience attends the practice of chiefs of departments when summoned before the trustees being kept standing, 406-422—Nature of the negotiation entered into with Mr. Brown, by which the Museum became possessed of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, and gave Mr. Brown an appointment, 425-433—Collections are kept separate and distinct when there are stipulations to that effect in wills, 434-436—Bequest of Mr. White is in reversion, dependant on two lives; reason the mention of it was omitted in a return presented to the House of Commons, 438-441—Nature of the exchange, and consideration given by the Museum to the Royal Society, for the Arundel manuscripts, 443-454—Any work, although in duplicate, that has been given or bequeathed to the Museum, is not parted with, 455-460. 471, 472—King George the Third's library, given by King George the Fourth to the Museum, is kept whole and entire, 461-466.

The object of not parting with bequests in duplicate is to encourage gifts and bequests from other parties, 467-471—The constant wear and tear of books renders it necessary that duplicates should be preserved, 473-480. 507-515—Advantages of keeping collections that are bequeathed to the Museum entire, over classing them in a general library, 481-490—The plan of keeping collections entire, or disposing of duplicates under the powers of 47 Geo. 3, may be left to the sound discretion of the trustees, 490-495—Advantages which the British Museum derives from King George the Third's library; money value of the books; when at the palace, access to it could only be obtained by leave of His Majesty, or through the influence of the librarian, 496-506—Trustees have the power of refusing a donation, 519, 520—There have been but two sales of duplicate books and two sales of coins since the 47 Geo. 3, the produce of which is brought to account, and the amount paid into the Bank, 521-523.

Value paid for the Arundel manuscripts, and why the amount was not mentioned in the annual returns to Parliament, 524-528—Bequests of pictures have not been sold; they are placed in the Mineral Gallery, 529-537. 557-564—Custody of the pictures presented by Sir George Beaumont to the British Museum has been transferred to the National Gallery, though the ownership still remains in the trustees of the Museum, 538-556—There would be no objection in principle to bestowing duplicate books or duplicate objects of curiosity upon district institutions or libraries, to be approved by the trustees, 565-568—Nature of duplicate coins that were sold, 569-570—No sale has taken place of any duplicate coins found in the collection of Geo. 4, or of Mr. Payne Knight, 571-574—Or of Mr. Towneley, 577—Or of Mr. Cracherode, 570. 577—The coins are mixed in the cases, with labels showing the collection to which they originally belonged, 575, 576—Advantages to be gained by the Museum selling duplicate coins over giving them to other institutions; there is no objection to presenting those institutions with casts of the coins, 578-584.

Reasons the conditions annexed to the bequests of Mr. Payne Knight and the Hon. Mrs. Damer were not mentioned in the return made to Parliament, 585-589—The collection of pictures bestowed on the Museum by the Rev. Holwell Carr, are with Sir George Beaumont's in the National Gallery, 590-593—The offer of any collection for sale is laid before the trustees, 594, 595—Officers sometimes make purchases of small value, which, if not confirmed by the trustees, are returned upon their hands, 596-598—Purchase of the Ely manuscripts recognised with thanks by the trustees; amount paid for it, and commercial value, 599-602—Estimate of the expenditure for the ensuing year laid before the trustees previous to applying to Parliament for the annual grant, 603-605—Contents of the Bruce manuscripts, and cause of the purchase being rejected by the Museum, 606-608.

Ellis, Sir Henry. [Fourth Examination.]—Appropriation of part of the Parliamentary grant of 1817 for the Alexandrian fund, to the general purposes of the Museum, 946-949.

[Fifth Examination.]—Appropriation by the trustees of Major Edwards's bequest, 1006-1024—His books have become merged in the general library, 1025-1030—The

Ellis, Sir Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

oath mentioned in the Act 5 Anne, c. 30, to be taken by the librarian to the Cottonian trustees, is not repeated in Act 26 Geo. 2; the librarian is librarian to the trustees generally, 1031-1037—Major Edwards's books and pictures are still in possession of the trustees, unless any duplicates have been sold, 1038-1043—Cause of the trustees entertaining the intention of keeping great bequests entire, 1044-1046.

Opinion that the Act 26 Geo. 2 entirely superseded the Act of Anne, 1047-1050—About the year 1812, whoever presented the accounts to Parliament signed them, 1050, 1051—Number of copies of the Synopsis and Museum publications printed, and number of copies sold, 1052-1055—Number of copies of the outlines of the classification of the library that were printed, and in what manner they were distributed, 1056-1063—Means taken by the trustees to get their printing done at the lowest rate; names of printers employed by the Museum, 1065-1074.

[Sixth Examination.]—Purchase of Baron Moll's library and minerals, with Major Edwards's bequest, 1089-1097.

[Seventh Examination.]—Number of copies of the Synopsis printed, profit to the trustees, and whether advisable to reduce the price, 1148-1157—Expense of spirits of wine, &c. for preserving subjects of natural history, 1159-1161—Expense of freight, &c. on import of books, 1162-1165.

[Eighth Examination.]—Cause of sums being asked for one purpose and expended on another, 1350, 1351—Sums asked for the Athenian marbles for some years past, and there being no expenditure for that purpose has been accidental, 1353-1357—Balance from the Alexandrian manuscripts was accounted for to Parliament, and went towards the supplies of the following year, 1358, 1359.

[Ninth Examination.]—Particulars as to journey to Pomard, near Beaune, in France, to inspect the collection of the Baron de Joursanvault, in answer to the charges of Sir Harris Nicolas against witness; cause of the collection not being purchased, and showing that the Museum have since obtained all that was valuable from that collection, 1387-1449—Mr. Bruce's manuscripts were not purchased on account of the extravagant price asked for them, 1450-1466—Cause of Mr. Gough leaving his books and manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, 1467-1474—Difficult to account for Mr. Douce's resigning the office of keeper of the manuscripts; supposed cause of his leaving his manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, 1475-1496.

Purchase of Mr. Salt's Egyptian antiquities by the British Museum, price paid for them, and purchase of the alabaster sarcophagus by Sir John Soane, 1497-1517—Disposal by Mr. Salt of a second collection of Egyptian antiquities to the French government, 1518-1520—Cause of the rejection of Mr. Dodwell's offer of Greek bronzes of the Archaic style found near Perugia, and a specimen of gold ornamental painting belonging to the ex-queen of Naples; subsequent purchase of the collection by the King of Bavaria, 1521-1527—Means taken by Government to procure the Egina marbles; failure of the negotiation, and subsequent sale to the King of Bavaria, 1528-1541—Dr. Hunter's coins were bequeathed to go to Glasgow, where they form part of the Hunterian Museum, 1542, 1543.

Trustees did all they could to get Lord Pembroke's coins in 1828, but the Treasury would not advance the money, 1544-1550—Amount paid for Mr. Sams' collection in 1834, 1551-1559—Rejection of Mr. Simcoe's collection of prints, and subsequent sale by auction, at which they fetched a higher price than offered by the Museum, 1560-1569—Rejection of Mr. Upcote's offer of manuscripts, 1573-1577—How far the trustees arm themselves with evidence as to value, previous to any application to Parliament for a grant above 2,000 *l.* for the purchase of any curiosity, 1578-1581.

[Tenth Examination.]—Expenses of journey to Pomard, 1582, 1583—Answer to the charge in the Edinburgh Review of 1823, relative to the transfer to the College of Surgeons by the Museum of a portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, the subsequent sale by auction, and repurchase by the Museum, 1584-1619—Sir Hans Sloane's herbarium is in as perfect a state as Sir Joseph Banks's, if not more so, 1620, 1621—Application by Mr. Gough to allow some copper-plates to be deposited at the Museum for safety; consent of the trustees, and no further notice taken by Mr. Gough, 1622, 1623—Further evidence as to Mr. Simcoe's bequest, and its realizing more by auction than it was offered to the British Museum for, 1624-1628.

[Eleventh Examination.]—The reading-room is not sufficiently capacious, or so well ventilated as it ought to be, 1658-1661—Name of the superintendent of the reading-room, 1662-1665—The old rule of the Museum, requiring the attendance of one of the librarians in the reading-room, has been superseded, his attendance being considered a misapplication of time, 1666-1675—No difficulty has ever occurred to foreigners in the library, from the want of persons with whom they could communicate, 1676-1683—Description of catalogues that are placed in the reading-room, 1684, 1685—By whom the classed catalogue of the King's library was made; extent to which it is a classed catalogue, 1686-1689—The completion of an alphabetical catalogue is more essential than a classed catalogue, the latter being only occasionally useful, 1690-1694—The classed catalogue has been discontinued, partly on the ground of expense, and partly from the necessity of completing the alphabetical catalogue, 1695-1700.

The titles made in forming the classed catalogue are now being used in forming the alphabetical

Ellis, Sir Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

alphabetical one, but are so marked as to be easily transferred when the work of the classed catalogue is renewed, 1701-1720—The two works could not be performed simultaneously with the same quickness, 1721—The trustees may contemplate forming a classed catalogue, but it is doubtful whether they intend printing it, 1722—There have been no formal complaints of the state of the library, 1723—Names of gentlemen employed on the alphabetical catalogue; if those gentlemen required additional attendance it would be immediately granted them, 1724-1751—Difference of opinion with regard to the modes of classification in catalogues, but still a classed catalogue is desirable, 1754-1763—Mr. Horne's outline of classification was extremely good, as well as elaborate, but he has changed his mind as to various portions of it, 1765-1773—Very great expense of a classed catalogue for the Museum, 1774—A librarian who does his duty supplies the place of a classed catalogue, which from its nature cannot be perfect, 1775-1778.

The expense is one of the chief considerations in forming a classed catalogue, from the necessity of employing persons properly qualified, and from the expedition required to ensure uniformity of design, 1779-1790—The additions to the library have doubled the bulk of the catalogue published in 1819, the additions are continued in manuscript, 1791-1795—Names of catalogues of manuscripts with indexes, 1797-1799—Number of volumes of lexicons, dictionaries and encyclopedias in the reading-room, one half of which have been added of late years, 1800, 1801—Appropriation of the great room in the Royal library as a reading-room would cause the books to be turned out of the library to make room for those of the reading-room; two new reading-rooms are preparing, 1802, 1803—Means of procuring admission to the reading-room; recommendations usually required, particularly with regard to foreigners, 1804-1806—Index to the manuscripts commenced at the recommendation of Lord Colchester; employment of Mr. John Millard thereon for three years, to the satisfaction of witness, 1807-1822.

[Twelfth Examination.]—Lord Colchester's wish that an index to the manuscripts should be made, as a classed catalogue was out of the question, 1873-1877—Recommendation of Mr. Millard by Lord Colchester through Mr. Horne, 1878-1881—Portion of the work Mr. Millard was employed on was of an inferior character; period of time in which he might have qualified himself for the more difficult portion, 1882-1896—Requisite qualifications for a person to make a classed index to manuscripts, 1897-1906—Witness had no occasion to find fault with Mr. Millard while under his superintendence, 1907-1915—His irregular attendance and inefficiency after witness left the Manuscript department; his discharge by the trustees, and assistance given him by witness in the shape of a memorial, to procure his remaining in their service for two years after he was discharged, 1916-1933.

Mr. Millard came recommended by Lord Colchester and Mr. Horne, from having been employed upon a General Index to the Reports of the House of Commons, from 1715 to 1801, 1934-1943—He did not latterly do justice to his recommendations, 1944-1949—Witness had not means of knowing Mr. Millard's knowledge of languages, 1950-1964—Appointment of Mr. Forshall by the trustees as assistant in the Manuscript department, without any communication with witness as head of the department, 1969-1979—No disadvantage has hitherto arisen from assistants being appointed without consulting the heads of departments, 1980, 1981—Complaints by Mr. Millard of not liking to serve under his new principal, 1982-1989—Ill-health and irregularity of attendance of Mr. Millard after Mr. Forshall's appointment; his irregularity became generally the talk of the Museum, 1990-2010—The memorial was suggested by witness with a view to give Mr. Millard the chance of remaining in some situation in the Museum, 2011-2029—Kindness to Mr. Millard caused witness not to represent his conduct to the trustees, and induced him to suggest the drawing up of the memorial, 2030-2065—Witness is generally consulted upon dismissals taking place, but this was a discontinuance of a labour and not a dismissal, 2066-2069.

[Thirteenth Examination.]—Officers living within the walls of the Museum would be allowed to take home manuscripts, 2342, 2343—The index to the manuscripts will not be continued till the catalogues are revised, 2346-2348.

[Fourteenth Examination.]—Witness did lend Mr. Millard Spelman's *Archaismus Graphicus*, that he might become acquainted with the contractions in manuscript writing, 2351.

[Fifteenth Examination.]—To what extent there are classed catalogues in the foreign libraries, 2399-2418—Number of volumes in the library of the British Museum, 2419-2423—The titles copied for the classed catalogue, which are now being used for the alphabetical catalogue, will be again used for the classed catalogue when the labour is resumed, 2424-2431—Progress might have been made in the classed catalogue if the powerful assistance possessed by the Museum had been brought to bear upon it, 2432-2437—A complete alphabetical catalogue was a pressing want, 2437-2439—Parliamentary grant for the classed catalogue, 2440-2442—The index to titles and authors annexed to a classed catalogue, is not like an alphabetical catalogue superadded to a classed catalogue, 2443-2450.

Ellis, Sir Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

It might have been a matter of importance to the public that the two catalogues should have been proceeded with conjointly, but the catalogue establishment must have been doubled, and the alphabetical catalogue is of decidedly the greatest importance, 2451-2456—Branches of literature in which the Museum library is richest, 2457-2470—Names of private and local institutions having classed catalogues, but which are small compared with that of the Museum, and some of them are very badly done, 2471-2484—Names of classed catalogues of foreign libraries of former years, 2485-2489—A classed catalogue is a work of second rate importance; an alphabetical one is the first consideration, 2490, 2491—Date of the last catalogue in the Royal Library at Paris; great quantity of books therein that are uncatalogued, 2493-2495—A librarian supplying the place of a classed catalogue is not so advantageous as a written catalogue would be, 2500-2503—A classed catalogue is very desirable, but is not a matter of the greatest moment with literary men, 2504-2512.

If the two catalogues are done conjointly, the establishment must be increased, for the persons engaged on it must be entirely devoted to it, 2514-2517—To what extent witness is responsible for the publication of the Synopsis; those who are answerable for errors are those who write the particular article, 2518-2528—In whose hands the copyright of the various catalogues published at the expense of the trustees, and also of those not so published, is vested, 2529—Persons who are responsible for different portions of the Synopsis, 2536-2541.

Ely Manuscript. Purchase of the Ely manuscript recognised with thanks by the trustees; amount paid for it, and commercial value, *Forshall* 599-602.

Encyclopedia. See *Reading-room.*

English Drama. The library of the Museum is rich in English drama, *Ellis* 2458.

English Coins. There was a considerable sale of duplicate English coins, *Ellis* 570.

Engravings. See *Drawings and Engravings.*

Engravings, Royal Cabinet of. See *Denmark*, II, 3.

Engravings, Collection of. See *Saxony.*

Entomological Collection. Arrangement of the insects, mode of admission to view them, *König* 2730-2735—Small amount of the sum annually expended thereon prevents its being as perfect as some foreign collections, *König* 2738-2742, *Samouelle* 3791-3798, 3905—Extent to which witness is answerable for the entomological collection, *Children* 3044-3046—Witness has no assistance in his department; nature of the assistance that would be useful to him, *Samouelle* 3758-3768—Extent to which the crustacea, &c. under witness's charge, are named, numbered and catalogued, *Samouelle* 3769-3776—The collection is in very fair condition, *Samouelle* 3794—State of the collection of crustacea and insects in 1821 and at present, *Samouelle* 3862, 3863—Number of species which the catalogue at present contains, *Samouelle* 3774.

The system of the authors best known is adopted by witness with regard to arrangement and nomenclature, *Samouelle* 3788-3790—The name of witness's office should be defined, he having been told he is not an officer of the Museum, *Samouelle* 3780-3787—There have been but few collections of insects purchased within the last 14 years, *Samouelle* 3799-3804—The collection has been increased since witness was appointed, it was in fine condition then, *Samouelle* 3823—Particulars as to the purchase and donations of insects since 1821, *Samouelle* 3864—How far witness's labours in the entomological collection have been directed by the heads of the natural history department, and how far witness considers himself responsible, *Samouelle* 3865, 3866—There is sufficient ground for forming the entomological collection into a distinct department, *Samouelle* 3871-3873—The collection is being continually referred to, *Samouelle* 3898.

See also *British Collection of Entomology.* Hunter, Mr. Melley, Mr. Sloane, Sir H.

Entomology. Works on entomology published by witness, *Samouelle* 3756, 3757—More valuable results will be derived from insects when there is a better acquaintance with their habits and manners, *Samouelle* 3897—Foreign countries in which entomology has been extensively pursued as a branch of natural history, *Samouelle* 3899, 3900—Encouragement of the study, so as to make it bear on arts or medicine, is better left to the views of private individuals, *Samouelle* 3901, 3902—Experiments must be tried in the living state, which could not be done at the Museum, *Samouelle* 3903—Difficulty of obtaining insects in the same locality in different years, *Samouelle* 3904.—See also *Library.*

Entry Book. See *Donations and Bequests.*

Estimates. Estimates of expenditure of the Museum, 1812 to 1835, *App. p.* 295-355.
See also *Expenditure.* *Parliamentary Grants.*

European History. The Library of the Museum is extremely rich in the history of Europe, *Ellis* 2458.

Evening Admission. Objections to the library or reading-room being opened of an evening, *Forshall* 1287-1314.

Evidence. That taken before the Committee, submitted to the House, with a recommendation on the expediency of appointing a committee next session, for the purpose of pursuing and completing the inquiry, *Rep. p. 3*—Numerous points in the Evidence require explanation, but which, as it would cause delay, will be declined, on the understanding that the inquiry will be recommended to be renewed next session, *Forshall 4007-4009*.

See also *Fees*.

Exchanges. Exchanges between the Museum and foreign governments would be advantageous, *Children 3191, 3192*.

Exotic Birds. See *Ornithological Collection. Perishable Articles*.

Expeditions. See *Naturalists. Richardson, Dr. Zoological Society*.

Expenditure. Estimate of the expenditure for the ensuing year, laid before the trustees previous to applying to Parliament for the annual grant, *Ellis & Forshall 603-605*—Accounts of, on the publication of the fac-simile of the Alexandrian manuscripts, from 1814 to 1818, *App. p. 402*—For engravings of the Elgin and Townley marbles, 1834, *App. p. 404*.—See also *Income and Expenditure. Natural History Department*.

Experiments. There is no place in the Museum for a laboratory or place to try experiments in natural history, *König 2816-2823*—A chemical laboratory would be desirable, *Children 3152-3160*—Why there would be no real benefit in giving each department apparatus for making experiments, *Gray 3271-3274*.—See also *Entomology*.

Extra Service. Why extra service money is not distinguished from salary in the accounts laid before Parliament; nature and origin of extra service, *Forshall 971-981*.

F.

Family Trustees. See *Trustees, 5*.

Fees. When books or manuscripts are taken out of the Museum, to be given in evidence, the officer of the department receives a similar fee to that received by a solicitor, *Ellis 273*.

Fighting Gladiator. Injury that has been done to this statue in the Louvre, from frequent and unskilful moulding, *Westmacott 3942*.

Finance, Sub-Committee of. See *Accounts*.

Fishes. See *Duméril, Mr. Ichthyology*.

Flora Græca. Failure of an action brought by the Museum, under the Copyright Act, to obtain possession of this work, *Brown 3678-3681*.

Florence. See *Seymour, G. H. Tuscany*.

Forbes, Hon. F. R. Despatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Dresden, 12 May 1835, relative to literary institutions in Saxony, *App. p. 494*.

Foreign Countries. See *Entomology*.

Foreign Governments. See *Exchanges*.

Foreign Libraries. No foreign library of great extent has printed a catalogue of late years, *Ellis 1752*—Classed catalogues do not exist in foreign libraries, *Ellis 1764*—To what extent there are classed catalogues in the foreign libraries, *Ellis 2399-2418*—Names of classed catalogues of foreign libraries of former years, *Ellis 2485-2489*—Communications made to and received from His Majesty's ministers abroad, respecting literary institutions or libraries in foreign countries, 1834, 1835, *App. p. 446*.

Foreign Literary Institutions. See *Belgium. Bibliothèque Imperiale Publique à St. Petersburg. Bibliothèque Royal à Paris. Continent. Denmark. France. Frankfort. Jardin des Plantes. Louvre. Luxembourg. Russia. Sardinia. Saxony. Sicily. Spain. Sweden. Switzerland. Tuscany. Wirtemberg*.

Foreigners. Are shown the Museum by a sufficiently qualified attendant, *Ellis 402*—Are admitted to the Museum at all times, whether in September or otherwise, *Forshall 1272. 1274*—No difficulty has ever occurred to foreigners in the library, from the want of persons with whom they could communicate, *Ellis 1676-1683*.

See also *Reading-room*.

Formatore or Moulder. How far it would be advisable to establish an office of moulder in the Museum, *Hawkins 3523-3526*—There is one in the Louvre appointed by the government, *Sarti 3596*—Regulations with regard to the office, *Sarti 3613*—In the event of the appointment of one at the Museum casts could be obtained as cheap in London from antique statues as they can be obtained in Rome, *Sarti 3629*—A moulder being attached to the Museum would not cause the public to be supplied with better and cheaper casts than they now obtain, *Hawkins 3841*—The appointment of a moulder under competent superintendence, with a proper place for working, would be a great advantage in improving public taste by the circulation of good casts at a cheap rate, *Westmacott 3943-3952*—Appointing a moulder to the Museum would be a dangerous thing, as many statues would suffer very much from being moulded, *Westmacott 3942*.

Forshall, The Rev. J. (Second Examination.)—[For First Examination, see *Ellis, Sir H.*, Second Examination.]—Plan that would be adopted by the trustees of disposing of duplicates or superfluous collections in the event of their inconveniently increasing, which is not the case at present, 609, 610—Value of contributions to the Museum within the last twelve years, 611—The Museum is well constituted as the great national storehouse of materials for literature, art and science, for assisting persons engaged in those pursuits, 612–618—Constitution of the literary and scientific institutions of Paris, 621—Comparison between the political constitution and government of France, showing why the system of management of literary institutions in France would not suit the Museum, and doubts whether the Museum does not surpass the institutions in France, 622, 623—Whether the zoological collection in the Museum is not equally conducive to the interests of science as that in the Jardin des Plantes, although the collections in the latter are more extensive, 624–632—There has been of late years a greater attention on the part of the public to literary and scientific pursuits; symptoms of an increased desire on the part of the Government to comply with the wishes of the public in that respect, 632–636.

Sums annually expended by the government of France for literary and scientific purposes, 637–642—Trustees, who are men of science and literature, with wealth and rank attached, are better calculated for the office than those who make literature or science a profession, 643–693—Comparison as to whether the Government of England or the Government of France has done most for the encouragement of knowledge within the last 25 years, 694–698—Neither the situation of trustees or officers of the Museum should be given as rewards; there are duties to be performed in both cases, 699–702—Literature is protected by the introduction into the trust of the heads of all the learned professions, the church, the law and physic, 703, 704—Superiority of the collection of comparative anatomy at Paris is owing to the superintendence of Baron Cuvier, 705–708—Trustees of the British Museum who have an earnest desire to promote literature, art and science, conjointly, are better than those of very eminent scientific acquirements only, 709–713.

Evils that would arise from the presence of men particularly eminent in any branch of science among the trustees, 714–718—Amount of salary as keeper of the manuscripts, duties of the office, and extent of assistance employed, 719–727—The office of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts being held by the same person, does not impair the efficiency of the duties of either, 728–733—Observations by Sir Harry Nicolas, that the catalogues of the Harleian, Lansdowne and Cottonian manuscripts are often erroneous, and generally unsatisfactory, 734–738—The catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts is more brief than desirable, but is a very fair catalogue, and as good a one as there is of most foreign collections, 738, 739—How far the catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts, and the index to it, are incomplete, 740–743—Number of printed and manuscript catalogues there are in the Museum, with and without indexes, 744–749.

General index to the manuscripts is desirable, but not essentially necessary; cause of the one that was begun being abandoned, 750–761—Ill-health caused the gentlemen employed on that index to be inefficient, 756–780—Salary paid witness as librarian of the Bridgewater manuscripts, 781–788—Printed catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts published last year; reason an index was not published with it, 789–794—To whom copies of the Arundel catalogue have been given; some have been sold, 795–797.

[Third Examination.]—Examination in answer to the remarks in Sir Harris Nicolas's pamphlet, on the catalogue of the Harleian collection, 798–805—By whom the accounts of the Museum are audited, and the returns laid before Parliament made, 806–825—Sources of income of the Museum for general purposes, 826—Names of publications sold by the Museum, 827, 828—Portion of time occupied by witness in his duties of keeper of the manuscripts and secretary to the Museum, 830, 831—Witness's duties as chaplain of the Foundling Hospital, 832, 833—Peculiar duties of the keeper of manuscripts; that office may be held compatibly with that of secretary, 834–861—The names of gentlemen composing catalogues are affixed to them, 862, 863—By whom assistants in the manuscript department are recommended and appointed, 864–867.

Nature of the qualifications required for a keeper of manuscripts, 868–872—Means taken for obtaining the best qualified candidates in the manuscript department, 873—Salaries of the officers of the Museum are not sufficiently liberal, 884–888—There has been a greater increase of assistance in the manuscript department than in others, 889—It is from choice that Mr. König, the head of the department for natural history, writes the labels to be placed on the minerals with his own hand, 890–893. 899. 900—In the event of assistance being required in any department, whether the influence of the secretary or the head of the department would have the greater weight in the recommendation of a competent individual, 894–897—Mr. König's opinion upon the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, 901–906—Nature and use of the annual visitation of the trustees, 910–919.

[Fourth Examination.]—Mode of auditing the annual accounts of the Museum by the sub-committee of finance, 920–927—Special grants made by Parliament are not entered in the accounts, as not going through the trustees' hands, 929–934—Reason the sums received by the trustees in 1833 on account of exchanges with the Royal Society for the Arundel manuscripts were not mentioned in the returns to Parliament, 950–959—Further evidence as to supposed omissions of receipt and appropriation in accounts laid before Parliament, 962–970—Why extra service money is not distinguished

Forshall, Rev. J. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

guished from salary in the accounts laid before Parliament; nature and origin of extra service, 971-981—Variance between the accounts returned to Parliament in 1833 and the annual accounts, and cause thereof, 982-1005.

[Fifth Examination.]—Mr. Woodfall's estimate for printing the Arundel collection, and amount of his bill, 1078-1081.

[Sixth Examination.]—Orders given that no duplicate coins which have been bequeathed or presented should be parted with without express authority from the trustees, 1098-1102—State of manuscripts in the Cottonian collection that were injured by the fire that originally took place at Cotton-house, 1105-1121—Cause of the delay in the publication of the volume of the Gallery of Antiquities now in the press, 1122-1132—Names of draftsmen and engravers employed; necessity for unity of design, 1133-1137—Advantageous that catalogues should be rather in arrear to keep in employment expert officers, over having the works complete, and reducing the establishment, 1138-1143—Expense of printing the Arundel catalogue, 1144-1147.

[Seventh Examination.]—Sum wanted for the drawings and engravings of the Athenian marbles; period in which that work is likely to be finished, appropriation of grants already made, 1166-1170—Sums voted by Parliament for specific purposes are not always strictly applied to those purposes, but the balance is returned in the annual accounts to Parliament, 1171-1174.

[Eighth Examination.]—Manner of appropriating balance of specific grants, and how far accounted for to Parliament in the following year, 1180-1185—Period of the last payment for printing the Athenian marbles, 1186-1188—Money appropriated to other purposes than the specific ones for which granted is sanctioned by Parliament, by being mentioned in the estimates of the following year, 1189-1192—Sums voted for the Alexandrian manuscripts were not strictly applied to the purposes for which voted, 1193-1195—Further evidence as to the estimate for printing the description of Athenian marbles, and the reasons the work has not been enabled to be printed, 1196-1210.

Sums voted for drawings and engravings not always specifically applied, 1211, 1212—Sums voted in 1833 for the purchase of books and manuscripts, and the sum expended in 1834, nearly tally, 1213, 1214—As also the sum voted and expended for printing the catalogue of manuscripts, 1215-1217—Right of the trustees over Sir George Beaumont's pictures, and understanding that they were to be placed in the National Gallery, 1218-1236—Estimated and actual expenditure for the catalogue of printed books and the catalogue of manuscripts, and out of what particular sums in the estimate the payments are made, 1237-1254—The money voted is received from the Treasury *en masse*, and appropriated as nearly as possible to the specific objects for which the estimates are framed, 1255-1258—Amount of board-wages to servants, 1259, 1260—Class of persons signified under the term "assistants" and "attendants," 1263-1267.

Mode of keeping the accounts could not be improved to any extent, 1269-1270—In the month of September the public could not be advantageously admitted, that month being devoted to reparations and re-arrangements, 1271-1283—The Museum could not be kept open more than six hours per day without considerable increase in the establishment, 1284—Objections to the library or reading-room being opened of an evening, 1287-1314—Objections to opening the Museum from nine till eight, 1315-1318—Objection to opening the Museum during the Easter holidays, 1319-1330—The Louvre at Paris is open on Sunday, which is the great festival, but the secret police are always in attendance, 1331-1338—The assistance of the police would be called in at the Museum if occasion required it, after a report of the necessity to the principal librarian, 1339-1344.

[Ninth Examination.]—Minutes of the trustees; list of pictures, and correspondence relative to Sir George Beaumont's pictures; and examination relative to their transfer to the National Gallery, and the present power of the trustees of the Museum over them, 1360-1386.

[Tenth Examination.]—Extent of Lord Bridgewater's bequest, and appropriation of the proceeds, 1629-1650—State of the White bequest, and powers and expectations of the trustees with regard to it, 1655, 1656—A list of the donations and bequests to the Museum, and the additions to it, is annually made out, and will be found among the depositaries in the Library of the House of Commons, 1657.

[Eleventh Examination.]—Further evidence as to the dismissal of Mr. Millard, principally on the ground of ill-health and inefficiency, 1823-1871.

[Twelfth Examination.]—Documents put in, being extract of the will of the Earl of Bridgewater; minutes of the trustees directing appropriation of part of the dividends; statement of the application of the proceeds; minutes of trustees relating to the purchase of Mr. Salt's collection of Egyptian antiquities, 1872.

[Thirteenth Examination.]—Minutes of the trustees, and letters from witness relative to the discontinuance of the general classed Index to the manuscripts, and memorials from Mr. Millard, 2212—Extent to which witness confirms the evidence of Sir Henry Ellis and Sir Frederick Madden relative to Mr. Millard, 2213-2216—Examination upon witness's letter to the Wyndham Club on Mr. Millard's applying for the situation of secretary, 2217-2254.

Forshall, Rev. J. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

[Fourteenth Examination.]—Opinion, without communication with the trustees, that they would not wish to urge the inquiry further as to the index to the manuscripts, 2352.

[Fifteenth Examination.]—Report of Sir H. Ellis, Mr. König, and Mr. Children, on the 2d February 1829, regarding the department of natural history, 2962—Minutes, reports and correspondence relative to the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, 2962.

[Sixteenth Examination.]—Numerous points in the evidence require explanation, but which, as it would cause delay, will be declined, on the understanding that the inquiry will be recommended to be renewed next session, 4007-4009.

Forshall, Rev. J. Letters from, to Mr. Millard, dated 17th Feb. 1831, *App. p.* 426—Dated 16th June 1831, *App. p.* 427—Dated 16th January 1833, *App. p.* 428—Letter from, to Charles König, esq., dated 10th July 1834, relative to Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 438.

See also *Manuscript Department.*

Fossils. Some parts of the collection of, in the British Museum, is more perfect than in the Paris Museum, *Forshall* 707.

See also *Hawkins's Fossils. Minerals and Fossils. Smith's Fossils. Zoological Collection.*

Fossil Shells. There is a very good collection of them in the Museum; they are arranged and kept separate, *König* 2721.

Foster, Sir Augustus. Despatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Turin, 25th March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sardinia, *App. p.* 522.—See also *Sardinia.*

Foundling Hospital. Duties of witness as chaplain of the Foundling Hospital, *Forshall* 832, 833.

FRANCE:

I. *Comparison between England and France as to Literary Institutions.*

II. *Public Instruction in France.*

III. *Royal Museums:*

1. *Generally.*

2. *Royal Museum of Egyptian and Greek Antiquities.*

3. *Naval Museum.*

4. *Museum of the Artillery.*

IV. *Libraries in France.*

I. *Comparison between England and France as to Literary Institutions:*

Comparison between the political constitution and government of France, showing why the system of management of literary institutions in France would not suit the Museum, and doubts whether the Museum does not surpass the institutions in France, *Forshall* 622, 623—Sums annually expended by the French government for literary and scientific purposes, *Forshall* 637-642—Comparison as to whether the governments of England or France have done most for the encouragement of knowledge within the last 25 years, *Forshall* 694-698—Institutions in Paris are managed by a Board; their constitution is different from that of the Museum, *Brown* 3714, 3715—Despatch from Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston, dated Paris, 3d Nov. 1834, relative to literary institutions in France, *App. p.* 487—Another despatch on the same subject, dated 31st August 1835, *App. p.* 523.

II. *Public Instruction:*

Ministère de l'Instruction Publique; budget des dépenses de l'exercice 1835, *App. p.* 527—Rapport au Roi sur le Régime Financier de l'Université, *App. p.* 527—Rapport au Roi sur le budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, par l'exercice 1835, *App. p.* 531—Budget des dépenses de l'exercice 1835, *App. p.* 544—Notes sur le Budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, *App. p.* 560.

III. *Royal Museums:*

1. *Generally:*

Literary qualifications of the director-general of museums in France, *Ellis* 218-222—Names of the curators of the several literary and scientific institutions in Paris, and whether selected for their knowledge of science and literature, *Ellis* 228-236—Constitution of the literary and scientific institutions of Paris, *Forshall* 621—Arrangements in the French Museum are according to the views of those having charge of the several departments, *Gray* 3233, 3234—Witness did not receive similar facilities on visiting the French Museum that M. Cuvier received on visiting the British Museum; witness did not consider it necessary to take official letters, *Gray* 3239-3245—Réponses aux questions adressées au gouvernement Français sur les Musées, *App. p.* 524.

2. *Royal Museum of Egyptian and Greek Antiquities:*

Contains a great variety of objects of the fine arts, *App. p.* 524.

3. *Naval*

*France—III. Royal Museums—continued.**3. Naval Museum:*

Is intended for preserving models of various constructions for the navy, *App. p. 524.*

4. Museum of the Artillery:

Contains a complete collection of ancient, and many specimens of modern, armour, *App. p. 524*—Is under the control of the Minister of War, *App. p. 524.*

IV. Libraries in France:

Réponses aux questions adressées au gouvernement Français sur les Bibliothèques, *App. p. 525*—Names of libraries in Paris; direction of them; number of librarians; annual expenditure on books; general annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, government, &c., *App. p. 525-527*—Number of provincial libraries, and under what government, *App. p. 527.*

See also *Bibliothèque Royale at Paris.* Cuvier, M. Duméril, M. Fossils. *Ichthyological Collection.* Jardin des Plantes. Library of the British Museum. Louvre. Luxembourg. Moulds. Organic Remains. Roman Statues. Salt's Egyptian Antiquities. Saurians. Scientific Societies. Sculpture.

*FRANKFORT:**1. Literary Institutions generally.**3. Senkenberg Museum.**2. Staedel Institution.**4. Libraries.**1. Literary Institutions generally:*

Despatch from Thomas Cartwright, Esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated Frankfort, 18 July 1835, relative to literary institutions therein, *App. p. 492.*

2. Staedel Institution:

By whom founded; directions under which it is placed; departments into which divided; annual expenses; funds out of which paid; admission of the public, *App. p. 492.*

3. Senkenberg Museum:

Direction under which placed; departments into which it is divided; annual expenses, and out of what funds defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p. 492*—Supplementary and circumstantial minutes respecting the Senkenberg Society for Natural History, *App. p. 493.*

4. Libraries:

Particulars as to the Stadt Bibliothek; number of librarians; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; government of the institution, *App. p. 493.*

Franklin, Captain. Distribution of the collection of birds made on his voyage among the Zoological Society, the Museum of the Edinburgh University, the Plymouth Museum, and to the naturalist who edited the works, *Gray 3358.*

See also *Richardson, Dr. Rock Specimens. Zoological Society.*

Freight. Expense thereof on import of books, *Ellis 1162-1165.*

French Language. It is not necessary that the attendants should speak French; there are several who do, *Ellis 400, 401.*

French Museum. See *Saurians.*

Funds. Account of funds of the British Museum, 1812 to 1835, *App. p. 294-355.*

G.

Gems. There is a manuscript catalogue of the gems, *Hawkins 3470.*

Geology. It is indispensably necessary that a collection should be formed, showing the geological formation of each English district, *König 2694-2696.*

Glasgow. See *Hunter, Dr., Coins of.*

Gold. See *Peruvian Gold.*

Gough, Richard, Esq. Cause of his leaving his books and manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, *Ellis 1467-1474*—Application by Mr. Gough to allow some copper-plates to be deposited at the Museum for safety; consent of the trustees, and no further notice taken by Mr. Gough, *Ellis 1622, 1623*—Minute of the trustees, dated 18 February 1804, relative to a letter from Richard Gough, esq., *App. p. 413.*

Gould, Mr. Is considered to be the best bird-stuffer, *Children 3150.*

Government. Government might, through the various means in their power, both diplomatic and military, obtain valuable specimens for the Museum from all parts of the world, *König 2841*—Individual members have occasionally made presents to the Museum, *Gray 3360*—The Government departments have not afforded the Museum

Government—continued.

that assistance which as a national museum it had a right to expect, *Gray* 3358-3360—Advantage if Government were to give occasional assistance in the publication of memoirs on objects of science, *Brown* 3736, 3737—Regret that the collections made by King's officers accompanying expeditions do not come to the Museum, *Samouelle* 3834—Government should give directions to naval and military officers, and foreign residents to make collections, *Samouelle* 3912—Desirable that Government should occasionally purchase works of classical sculpture, *Westmacott* 3974, 3975—Government patronage would do much to elevate public taste, and advance the arts, *Westmacott* 4006.

See also *Egina Marbles*. *Literary and Scientific Pursuits*. *Monuments*.

Granville, Earl. Despatch from him to Viscount Palmerston, dated Paris, 3 November 1834, relative to literary institutions in France, *App.* p. 487—Another despatch on the same subject, dated 31 August 1835, *App.* p. 523.

Grants. See *Parliamentary Grants*.

Gray, John Edward. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Salary as extra assistant in the natural history department, 3208-3210—Duties of the office, 3211, 3212—Extent to which the arranging and naming has gone; constant new accessions render it impossible for such a collection to be ever said to be finished, 3213, 3214—The time occupied in giving information to visitors requiring it, prevents the work of arrangement going on speedily, and the person making the arrangement is the most fit person to give information, 3215-3218—Previous arrangements are necessarily altered upon considerable acquisitions taking place, and also upon removals, 3219, 3220—Difficulties might be better overcome with more assistance, 3221—The collection of shells is arranged, though not entirely named; the discovery of later objects prevents the nomenclature of any one work being strictly followed, 3222-3230—Collections being arranged and named according to the views of the officer arranging them, is necessary to show the advances made by science, 3231-3233—Arrangements in the French Museum are according to the views of those having charge of the several departments, 3233, 3234.

Baron Cuvier had free and unrestrained opportunity of inspection of all the Museum collection, and was also shown a collection not belonging to the Museum, 3235-3239—Witness did not receive similar facilities on his visit to the French Museum; he did not consider it requisite to take official letters, 3239-3245—If assistance were granted to witness of a superior description it would be advantageous, but not that of an attendant who had previously been employed in a menial capacity, 3246-3257—Extent to which the annual visitation is useful; collections are previously placed in the most complete order; interest taken by individual trustees in the collections, 3258-3270—Why there would be no real benefit in giving each department apparatus for making experiments, 3271-3274—Bird-stuffing is better done by employing an eminent bird-stuffer than by performing the operation in the Museum, 3274, 3275—There is no private collection; every thing is exhibited, 3276, 3277.

[Second Examination.]—Advantage that would be derived by subdividing the natural history department into separate departments of zoology and mineralogy, 3280-3287—Number of divisions and heads of departments in natural history in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, 3288-3290—Further evidence in favour of the subdivision, 3291-3307—Manner in which annual grants would be recommended, and if obtained, appropriated, in the event of the departments being distinct, 3308-3313—It would be advantageous if young men were taken into the Museum at moderate salaries as assistants, on the understanding of rising by merit, 3315-3317—Heads of departments in the Museum delivering lectures would not be advisable, 3318-3321.

Objects of the British Museum, 3322—Observations upon the descriptions in the Synopsis, and in what manner the work might be improved, 3323-3333—The collection of shells in the British Museum is far superior to any other public collection; enumeration of different foreign collections, 3334-3336—Impossibility of adhering to any system for arrangement of classification, from the discoveries of new general and species in conchology, which are not to be found in any previous work, 3337-3353—Comparison of the zoological collection of the Museum with that of Paris and Berlin, 3354, 3355—Collection of radiata the richest of any collection known to witness, though not so rich as it might be if more money granted for it, 3356, 3357—Government departments have not afforded the Museum that assistance which, as a national museum, it had a right to expect, 3358-3360.

Greek Antiquities. See *France*, III, 2. *Millingen*, Mr.

Greek Coins. There was a sale of duplicate Greek coins, *Ellis* 570—Number of copies of the catalogue of Mr. Payne Knight's collection of Greek coins printed, distributed and sold, *Ellis* 1076—Mr. Combes' catalogue of the collection as it existed in his time, and Mr. Knight's own catalogue of those he bequeathed to the Museum, have been printed, *Hawkins* 3472—Account of sums expended on Mr. Taylor Combe's catalogue of Greek coins, 1809 to 1834, *App.* p. 419—Sums paid on account of the publication of Mr. R. P. Knight's catalogue of his collection of Greek coins, 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App.* p. 367—Account showing the number of copies of the catalogue of Mr. R. P. Knight's collection of Greek coins which were printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, *App.* p. 367.

Greek

Greek Grammar. See *Lascaris's Greek Grammar.*

Griffiths' Translation. See *Règne Animal.*

H.

Hamilton, Sir George B. Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Brussels, 28 November 1834, relative to literary institutions in Belgium, *App. p.* 484.

Hamilton, Hamilton, Esq. Letter from, to the Duke of Wellington, dated Buenos Ayres, 16 February 1835, relative to literary institutions in Buenos Ayres, *App. p.* 491.

Hansard, Luke Graves. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Nature of the employment of Mr. Millard with regard to the Index to the Fifteen volumes of Reports of Committees of the House of Commons from 1715, which he executed to witness's satisfaction, 2357–2362—Nature of his employment in combining the Sessional Indexes into one General Index, 1801 to 1826, which was also done to witness's satisfaction, 2363–2385—Mr. Millard also made indexes to several of the Woods and Forests Reports, under witness's direction, 2386, 2387—He was also employed to read the proof sheets of the Report of the Lords on the Dignity of the Peerage, 2388—Different persons formed the Annual Indexes to the Sessional Papers, some were done by Mr. Millard; but the combination into one index, and making cross-references, was his principal business, 2389–2398.

Hardwicke, General. His bequest to the Museum, chiefly of birds, *König* 2795.

Hargrave Manuscripts. There is a catalogue of the Hargrave manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797.

Harleian Manuscripts. There is a catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797—The catalogue of these manuscripts is more brief than desirable, but is a very fair catalogue, and as good a one as there is in most foreign collections, *Forshall* 738, 739—Examination in answer to the remarks in Sir Harris Nicolas's pamphlet on the catalogue of this collection, *Forshall* 798–805.

Haslar Hospital. There is a museum of some extent there, *König* 2842—It is desirable that an examination of the collection at Haslar Hospital should take place, with the view to the appropriation of valuable specimens to the British Museum, *König* 2848.

Hawes, Benjamin, Esq. Letter from, to the trustees of the British Museum, dated 10 May 1831, *App. p.* 426.

Hawkins, Edward. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Keeper of coins, medals, antiquities and works of art, 3441–3443—Duties of the office, and salary, 3444–3446—Description of Anglo-Gallic coins, commenced by Mr. Combe and published by witness, 3449—Account of the Elgin marbles published by Sir Henry Ellis, and also by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 3452–3456—Persons by whom the description of the collection of ancient marbles in the British Museum is edited, 3457–3460—Witness is generally consulted as to the value of collections of classical antiquities offered for sale, 3461–3463—How far witness decyphers Greek inscriptions and hieroglyphics in specimens of Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, 3464—Nature of the arrangement of the Elgin, Phigalian and Townley Marbles, 3465–3468.

Printed catalogues of the marbles and antiquities are published in quarto volumes and in the synopsis, 3469—There is a manuscript catalogue of the gems, 3470—There is a catalogue of the greater part of the coins, that of the remainder is in progress, 3471–3474—How far the print-room is under the head of the department of antiquities, and whether it would be advisable to make them distinct departments, 3475–3487—Allowing the heads of departments the patronage of subordinate officers is open to objections, 3488–3496—The coins of the late King were catalogued before they came to the Museum, and the catalogue has since been verified with the coins, 3497—Mode of admission to artists for the study of statuary, 3498—Special permission must be obtained for the purpose of taking casts, 3498–3502.

Most of the moulds that have been taken of the finer statues are in the hands of Mr. Westmacott, subject to the condition of supplying casts at particular prices at the order of the trustees, 3503–3509—The repetition of making moulds from the originals is attended with danger; but there is no objection to the multiplication of casts from those moulds, and distributing them to the utmost extent among the people, 3510, 3511—Whether Mr. Westmacott has the monopoly of the moulds; certain Italian artists have been allowed by the trustees to take casts, 3512–3520—Italian artists get casts of fine objects to mould from, and casts circulated about the country are casts of casts, 3521, 3522—How far it would be advisable to establish an office of moulder in the Museum, 3523–3526—It is not worth the while of Italian artists to take casts of the original size, 3527–3529—There is not space in the Museum for allowing the medals and coins to be exhibited both sides at once, 3530–3536—Extent to which witness has been consulted by the architect as to the arrangement of the new buildings, in reference to witness's department, 3537–3540.

[Second Examination.]—Papers given in; memorandum of price at which Mr. Westmacott agreed to supply the Museum with casts of some portions of the Elgin marbles; and list from Mr. Sarti of moulds in his possession taken from original statues in the Museum, 3836—Injury that may be done to antique statues from taking frequent

Hawkins, Edward. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

casts, besides producing discolouration, 3838—Proper care, skill and prudence being provided for, there would be less injury from moulding, 3840—A moulder being attached to the Museum would not cause the public to be supplied with cheaper and better casts than they now obtain, 3841—How far Mr. Westmacott's property in certain moulds of the Elgin marbles would prevent the trustees granting Mr. Sarti permission to cast from the originals, 3842–3853—The only objection that could arise is the unnecessary multiplication of mouldings, which may cause injury to the original, 3854.

Difficulty has arisen to an English artist in obtaining leave to cast from the statue of Apollo, on account of risk to the statue, 3855—The Elgin marbles have not been moulded at all since witness has been at the Museum, and no statue has been moulded twice during that period, 3857, 3858—The number of casts that can be taken from one mould vary according to the skill with which the original mould is taken, 3860—Injury to bronzes from frequent casts is more conspicuous than to marbles, unless protected by a strong patina, 3861.

Hawkins's Fossils. Mr. König was consulted on the purchase thereof, *Ellis* 131–134—His opinion, *Forshall* 901–906—Purchase by the Museum of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and extent to which restorations have been made in them, *König* 2638–2693—Reports and correspondence relative to the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, *Forshall* 2962—Examination upon the price paid for Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and upon the restorations in the large specimen; difficulty of stating to what extent the collection is deteriorated by the restorations, *König* 2963–3028.

Minute declining Mr. Hawkins's offer, dated 11 May 1833, *App. p.* 437—Minute declining Mr. Hawkins's second offer, dated 8 June 1833, *App. p.* 437—Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Right Hon. Lord Farnborough, dated 26 June 1834, *App. p.* 437—Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Charles König, esq., dated 10 July 1834, *App. p.* 438—Minute of general meeting, dated 12 July 1834, *App. p.* 438—Letter from Gideon Mantell, esq., F.R.S. to the trustees, dated 11 July 1834, *App. p.* 439—Letter from the Rev. W. Conybeare, F.R.S. to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 7 July 1834, *App. p.* 439—Letter from W. Clift, esq., F.R.S. to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 7 July 1834, *App. p.* 439—Letter from H. T. de la Beche, esq., F.R.S., to the trustees, dated 17 July 1834, *App. p.* 440—Letters from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the trustees, dated 7, 12 and 20 July 1834, *App. p.* 440, 441—Minute of committee, dated 1 August 1834, *App. p.* 440—Extract from Mr. König's reports, dated 12 February 1835, *App. p.* 441—Minute of committee, dated 14 February 1835, *App. p.* 442—Extract from Mr. König's report, dated 12 March 1835, *App. p.* 442—Minutes of committee, dated 14 March 1835, *App. p.* 442, 443—Minute of sub-committee, dated 26 Mar. 1835, *App. p.* 443—Letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 12 March 1835, *App. p.* 443.

Haworth, Mr. Mr. Haworth's collection was an important and valuable one, but its purchase was declined by the trustees, *Samouelle* 3829–3833.

Heads of Departments. Witness and other chiefs of departments have not seats at the board by virtue of their offices, *Ellis* 328, 331—No disadvantage has hitherto arisen from assistants being appointed without consulting heads of departments, *Ellis* 1980, 1981—Allowing them the patronage of subordinate officers is open to objections, *Hawkins* 3488–3496—No inconvenience attends the practice of chiefs of departments, when summoned before the trustees, being kept standing, *Ellis & Forshall* 406–422—It is not the etiquette for the heads of departments to sit before the trustees when called in to be examined on any specific subject, *König* 2960, 2961—How far the trustees have the power to obtain the most distinguished men in each branch of science with a view to placing them at the head of departments, *Children* 3069–3071—The public have a moral security from the character of individuals appointed as heads of departments in the Museum, that they will keep up the reputation which acquired them the appointment, *Brown* 3730.

See also *Entomological Collection.* *Lectures.* *Librarian.* *Manuscript Department.*

Herbarium. See *Sloane*, Sir H. Herbarium of.

Hereditary Trustees. See *Trustees*, 5.

Herschel, Sir John. See *Wellington*, Duke of.

History, Royal Academy of. See *Spain*.

Hogarth, Mr. Was employed by the Museum in unrolling papyri and repairing charters, being recommended by Messrs. Colnaghi, *Forshall* 1103, 1104.

Holidays, Public. Objections to opening the Museum during the Easter holidays, *Forshall* 1319–1330—Objection to opening the Museum during holiday weeks, *Samouelle* 3917—If drunken people excluded, and strict watch kept up, the objection to opening during holiday weeks would be done away with, *Samouelle* 3920–3925.

Holmes, Mr. See *Index to Manuscripts*.

Holy Land. See *Prudhoe*, Lord.

Homer,

Homer, Head of. See *Moulds*.

Horton, Sir W. See *Stanley*, Lord.

Hours of Admisson. The Museum could not be kept open more than six hours per day without considerable increase in the establishment, *Forshall* 1284—When the hours of attendance at the reading-room was altered from ten till four to eleven till five, the readers memorialized the trustees to go back to their old hours, *Ellis* 1313—Objections to opening the Museum from nine till eight, *Forshall* 1315 1318.

House of Commons Library. See *Donations and Bequests*.

Housemaids. Are appointed by the principal librarian, *Ellis* 6-10.

Hunter, Dr. Coins of. They were bequeathed to go to Glasgow, where they form part of the Hunterian Museum, *Ellis* 1542, 1543.

Hunter, Mr. A selection from his collection of insects made on his voyage with Captain King, was presented to the Museum, *Samouelle* 3834.

I.

Ichthyological Collection. The collection of fishes in the French Museum is very good, *Forshall* 707—This collection is small; inspection of it by Baron Cuvier, *König* 2697-2706.

Ichthyosaurus. Want of room prevents the vertabræ of the large head of the *Ichthyosaurus* being now exhibited, *König* 2941-2947.

Imperial Library. See *Russia*.

Income and Expenditure of the British Museum. Sources of income of the Museum for general purposes, *Forshall* 826—Annual printed accounts of receipts and payments, 1812 to 1835, *App. p.* 293-356—General account of all sums of money received and expended on account of the British Museum, 1821 to 1833, under certain heads, *App. p.* 358.

Index to Manuscripts. A general index to the manuscripts is desirable, but not essentially necessary; cause of the one that was begun being abandoned, *Forshall* 750-761—Number of titles that could to be got through in a day, in making a correct and useful index to the printed catalogue of manuscripts, *Madden* 2202-2211—Number of titles written while in the service of the Museum, *Millard* 2349—This work will not be continued till the catalogues are revised, *Ellis* 2346-2348—Opinion, without communication with the trustees, that they would not wish to urge the inquiry further as to this work, *Forshall* 2352.

Ill health caused the gentleman employed on that index to be inefficient, *Forshall* 756-780—One was commenced at the recommendation of Lord Colchester; employment of Mr. John Millard thereon for three years, to the satisfaction of witness, *Ellis* 1807-1822, 1873-1877, 1907-1915—Recommendation of Mr. Millard by Lord Colchester, through Mr. Horne, *Ellis* 1878-1881, 1934-1943—Portion of the work Mr. Millard was employed on, *Ellis* 1882-1896—Qualifications requisite for a person to make a classed index to manuscripts, *Ellis* 1897-1906—Mr. Millard's attendance; how far efficient; his discharge, and period he remained in the service of the Museum afterwards, *Ellis* 1916-1933, 1982-2069, *Madden* 2145-2202—Further evidence as to the discharge of Mr. Millard, *Forshall* 1823-1871—Economy assigned as the cause of witness's dismissal from the Museum, *Millard* 2303—Application to Mr. Forshall for a certificate of character, on witness being a candidate for the secretaryship of the Wyndham Club, *Millard* 2270—Examination upon witness's letter to the Wyndham Club, on Mr. Millard's applying for the situation of secretary, *Forshall* 2217-2254.

Instances of mistakes occurring in the index on which Mr. Millard was employed, *Madden* 2072-2144—Witness not fully prepared at last examination with full evidence as to mistakes, *Madden* 2353-2356—Impression that there is no important error in the index to manuscripts referred to by Sir F. Madden, *Millard* 2290—Why mischief could not arise from the errors that have been pointed out, *Millard* 2349—Minutes of the trustees, and letters from witness relative to the discontinuance of the general classed index to manuscripts, and memorials from Mr. Millard put in, *Forshall* 2212—Examination thereon, *Millard* 2263-2269. 2276—Extent to which witness confirms the evidence of Sir Henry Ellis, and Sir Frederick Madden, relative to Mr. Millard, *Forshall* 2213-2216.

Date of minute appointing witness to undertake index to manuscripts, *Millard* 2255-2257—Witness's statement as to his duties and attendance, his absence and causes thereof, *Millard* 2258-2260. 2277, 2278. 2288, 2312-2338—Monthly reports made by witness to Sir H. Ellis and Mr. Forshall of the progress of the index, *Millard* 2349—State of the index on witness's quitting the Museum, *Millard* 2270—Superintendence of the index first by Sir Henry Ellis, and subsequently by Mr. Forshall, *Millard* 2279-2285.

Minute of general meeting respecting leave of absence to Mr. Millard, dated 13 March 1830, *App. p.* 425—Minute of committee respecting the continued assistance of Mr. Holmes, and notice to Mr. Millard, as to the term of his engagement, dated 12 February 1831, *App. p.* 426—Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 17 February

Index to Manuscripts—continued.

1831, *App. p.* 426—Letter from Benjamin Hawes, esq., to the trustees of the British Museum, dated 10 May 1831, *App. p.* 426—Memorial of Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 11 May 1831, *App. p.* 426—Minute of committee respecting memorial, dated 14 May 1831, *App. p.* 427—Minute of committee on the same subject, dated 11 June 1831, *App. p.* 427—Letter from Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 16 June 1831, *App. p.* 427—Letter from Mr. Millard to Henry Ellis, esq., dated 7 July 1831, *App. p.* 427—Note from Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 7 July 1831, *App. p.* 427—Minute of committee on Mr. Millard's letter, dated 9th July 1831, *App. p.* 427—Memorial of Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 4 January 1833, *App. p.* 428—Minute of committee on above memorial, dated 12 January 1833, *App. p.* 428—Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 16 January 1833, *App. p.* 428.

Indexes. See *Catalogues of the Museum*, 1. 3. *Cole Collection.* *Reports to Committee of House of Commons.* *Sessional Papers.* *Woods and Forests Reports.*

Inferior Works. Inferior works might be put away if not put where they would perish; they must not be sold unless they came within the meaning of the word refuse in the Act 47 Geo. 3, *Ellis* 516-518.

Insects. See *Entomological Collection.* *Entomology.* *Natural History Department.*

Inspection. See *Visitation.*

Institutions. See *Private and Literary Institutions.*

Instruction, Public. See *France*, II.

Italian Artists. See *Moulds.*

J.

Jardin des Plantes à Paris. Difference between the British Museum and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, *Ellis* 239-241—Number of divisions and heads of departments in natural history in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, *Gray* 3288-3290—Mode of appointment of the governing body of the Jardin du Roi in Paris, *Brown* 3724-3727—The natural history department in the Jardin du Roi is more extensive than that of the Museum; sub-divisions of the department, *Brown* 3732, 3733—Extent to which there is an analogy between the constitution of the Museum and that of the Jardin du Roi, *Brown* 3741.

Departments into which it is divided, and contents thereof, *App. p.* 524—Is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, as regards its administration, and under that of the Minister of the Interior as regards buildings and repairs, *App. p.* 524—Annual expenses, and out of what funds payable; admission of the public, *App. p.* 524, 525.

See also *Zoological Collection.*

Jean, Baron de, Collection of. Catalogue of the Baron de Jean, *Samouelle* 3914.

Jewel Office. See *Saxony.*

Joursanvault, Baron de, his Collection. Particulars as to journey to Pomard, near Beaume, in France, to inspect this collection; cause of the purchase not being made; the trustees have since obtained all that was valuable from it, *Ellis* 1387-1449—Expenses of journey, *Ellis* 1582, 1583.

Extract from Nicolas's observations on the state of historical literature, concerning Sir Henry Ellis's journey to Pomard, *App. p.* 432—Letter from Prince Polignac to M. Paul de Fontenay, referred to in Sir Henry Ellis's Evidence, *App. p.* 432—Extract from the Morning Journal of Saturday, 12th September 1829, *App. p.* 433—Note from the Baron de Joursanvault to Sir Henry Ellis, dated 3 September 1829, *App. p.* 433—Report made to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Sir Henry Ellis, upon the Manuscripts at Pomard, dated 7 September 1829, *App. p.* 433.

K.

King, Captain P. P. Specimens collected in his survey of the Southern American Continent were presented to the Zoological Society, *Gray* 3358—None of his collection came to the Museum after his survey of New Holland, *Samouelle* 3834.

See also *Hunter, Mr.*

King's Library. The library of His Majesty King George 3, given by His Majesty King George 4 to the British Museum, is kept whole and entire, *Ellis* 461-466—Advantages which the British Museum derives from King George the Third's Library; money value of the books; when at the Palace access to it could only be obtained by leave of His Majesty, or through the influence of the librarian, *Ellis* 496-506—The trustees have the power of removing it to Oxford, if thought most conducive to the public good, *Forshall* 1377—There is a catalogue of the old royal library of manuscripts, by Casley, *Ellis* 1797—Report from the Select Committee on Papers relating to the Royal Library presented by His Majesty to the British nation, *App. p.* 383.

See also *Maps.* *Prints and Drawings.* *Reading-room.*

King's Library at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, III, 2.

Knight,

Knight, Mr. Payne. See *Conditions of Bequests. Duplicate Books and Coins. Greek Coins.*

König, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Assistant librarian; taking the department of natural history, 2542—Salary and emoluments, and extent of apartments, 2544-2547—Duties of the department, 2548-2552—Assistants are appointed by the trustees without consultation with witness as head of the department, 2552-2557—The zoological collection is inferior in completeness to that of minerals and fossils, 2558-2564—Arrangement of the minerals and fossils; great labour therein, and how far further assistance requisite, 2565-2603—The state of the collection of minerals and fossils is reported monthly and recapitulated in the annual reports, 2604-2611—Attendance upon the details of the mineralogical department does not prevent the general superintendence of the whole department of natural history, 2612-2615—To whom the monthly reports are made, and how far their correctness ascertained, 2616-2620—Names of assistants under witness, but who do not assist him in mineralogy, 2621-2627.

Arrangement by witness in the zoological collection, which was subsequently broken up, 2628—Complaints of nomenclature and the mode of classing objects in zoology, but which have been equally defended as complained of; any decided incorrectness would be interfered with by witness, 2629-2637—Purchase by the Museum of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and extent to which restorations have been made in them, 2638-2693—It is indispensably necessary that a collection should be formed, showing the geological formation of each English district, 2694-2696—The ichthyological collection is very small; inspection thereof by Baron Cuvier, 2697-2706—System adopted with regard to the arrangement of the shells; cause of difficulty in the nomenclature, 2707-2729—Arrangement of the insects; mode of admission to view them, 2730-2735.

There is no general catalogue in the natural history department, 2736, 2737—Small amount of the sum annually expended upon the entomological department prevents its being as perfect as some foreign collections, 2738-2742—A portion of Sir Hans Sloane's entomological collection has been destroyed annually, until there is none of it remaining; the specimens decayed partly from his mode of keeping them, 2743-2759—There is but little opportunity of stoving the skins of quadrupeds, there being but one part of the building that can be appropriated to the purpose, 2760-2763—There were some skins of birds in bottles transferred to the College of Surgeons; difficulty in ascertaining what portion were sold by auction, 2765-2768.

[Second Examination.]—Articles of value that have been presented to the Museum in the last 20 years, 2795, 2796—The zoological specimens sent by Lieutenant Redman from Nova Scotia, have not been exhibited, from a doubt in the minds of the trustees as to whether they were Museum property, 2798-2804—Mr. Burchell's valuable specimens of natural history have not been exhibited from want of room, 2805-2815—There is no place in the Museum for a laboratory or place to try experiments in natural history, 2816-2823—Annual expenditure for purchasing objects in the natural history department, and for preserving them, and how far there is a limit to the sum expended, 2824-2839—Some of Captain Parry's collection of animals were presented by the Admiralty to the Zoological Society, 2850-2852.

Naturalists have been very rarely sent out for the purpose of collecting interesting objects relative to their science, 2853—Merits of Mr. Brown as a botanist; his charge of the Banksian collection; the other botanical collection of the Museum will be made over to him, 2854-2860—Want of room has precluded the trustees from obtaining objects of natural history, which they otherwise would have done, 2864-2870—Period occupied in the arrangement of the minerals and fossils in the long gallery, 2871-2873—System adopted with regard to the classification and nomenclature of the ornithological collection, 2875-2879—Objections to the principals of departments putting their names to that portion of the Synopsis which describes the collection under their control, 2880-2885—The price paid for Mr. Smith's collection of fossils was a fair remuneration, 2886, 2887.

Improvements that might be made in the Synopsis, 2888-2900—Extent to which the classification and nomenclature of Lamarck and Cuvier is attended to in the arrangement of the objects of natural history, and reason of its being necessary occasionally to deviate from those systems, 2901-2913—Further evidence upon the necessity of a revision of the Synopsis, 2914-2940—Want of room prevents the vertebræ of the large head of the Ichthyosaurus being now exhibited, 2941-2947—Cause of the trustees not purchasing a piece of native gold from Peru which was offered them, 2948-2959—It is not the etiquette for the heads of departments to sit before the trustees when called in to be examined on any specific subject, 2960, 2961.

[Third Examination.]—Examination upon the price paid for Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and upon the restorations in the large specimen, difficulty of stating to what extent the collection is deteriorated by the restorations, 2963-3028.

König, Mr. Extract from his report, dated 12 February 1835, relative to Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 441—Extract from his report on the same subject, dated 12 March 1835, *App. p.* 442.—See also *Natural History Reports.*

Kyd, Lieut.-General. Presentation to the Museum of the sculptured tortoise in nephritic stone, brought from Hindostan by Lieut.-General Kyd; its great value, *König* 2795.

L.

Labels. There ought to be one person to write labels only, *Children* 3135-3138—Specimens belonging to remarkable collections should be indicated on the labels, *Children* 3183.

Lamarck. See *Natural History*.

Laboratory. See *Experiments*.

Landed Property. By Act of 5 Geo. 4, the trustees have the power of holding estates in land, *Ellis* 87, 88.

Languages. The Museum library is rich in the native languages of each country, *Ellis* 2458.—See also *French Language*.

Lascaris's Greek Grammar. There are three copies of the first edition of 1472 of this work, names of collections with which each copy came, *Ellis* 457.

Latham. English names to specimens are generally taken from Latham, *Children* 3128, 3129.

Law. The Museum library is rich in what may be called international law, *Ellis* 2458—But it is poor in modern English law of the more ordinary kind, *Ellis* 2459.

Leach, Dr. Great complaints were made of his introducing his own instead of the old nomenclature, *König* 2552—His nomenclature of the shells has been materially altered, *Children* 3127—His collection is in a fine state of preservation, *Samouelle* 3820, 3821. See also *Natural History. Nomenclature*.

Learned Professions. See *Literature*.

Lectures. Heads of departments in the Museum delivering lectures would not be advisable, *Gray* 3318-3321, *Brown* 3729.—See also *Zoological Lectures*.

Lee, Mr. Mr. Lee, the librarian of the Royal Society, was employed by the Museum to class the mathematical and some other books, *Ellis* 2424.

Leipzig. See *Saxony*.

Lexicons. See *Reading Room*.

Librarian, Principal, of the British Museum. Salary and duties, and extent of patronage, *Ellis* 1-10—How appointed; his hours of attendance are not limited, *Ellis* 267-270. See also *Cottonian Manuscript. Reading Room*.

Library of the British Museum. Comparison of the mode of conducting the Paris library and that of the British Museum, showing the greater facilities of the latter, *Ellis* 246-251—There have been no formal complaints of the state of the library, *Ellis* 1723—Number of volumes in the library of the British Museum, *Ellis* 2419-2423—Branches of literature in which the Museum library is richest, *Ellis* 2457-2470—The library of the Museum does not contain all the latest works on botany which are desirable, *Brown* 3667-3673—The Museum library is not decidedly poor in any class, *Ellis* 2459—List of important works on botany wanted, have been given in to the principal of the department of printed books, *Brown* 3675—State of the library with regard to entomology is very good, *Samouelle* 3876, 3877—There should be working books of reference in each officer's room, to prevent their labours being suspended by the works they are using being wanted in the reading-room, *Samouelle* 3878.

See also *Classification of the Library. Edwards, Major, Bequest of. English Drama. European History. Evening Admission. Foreigners. Languages. Law. Manuscripts. Maps, Prints and Drawings*.

Linnaeus. His specific names are preferred as being the oldest, *Children* 3126—The specific Latin names of Linnæus are added to the ornithological collection, *Children* 3128.

Literature. Literature is protected in the Museum by the introduction into the trust of the heads of all the learned professions, the church, the law and physic, *Forshall* 703, 704—Literature has increased so much that a catalogue would find no purchaser if it were published, *Ellis* 1764.—See also *Library of the British Museum. Trustees*.

Literature, Art and Science. Cause of the variance between the annual accounts of 1825 and the return of 1833, of sums expended for those purposes, *Forshall* 987-989.

Literary Characters. Are admitted to the Museum at all times to view the Museum, even during September, *Forshall* 1272, 1274.

Literary Institutions, Foreign. Communications made to and received from His Majesty's ministers abroad respecting literary institutions or libraries in foreign countries, 1834, 1835, *App. p.* 446.

Literary and Scientific Pursuits. There has been of late years a greater attention on the part of the public to literary and scientific pursuits, and symptoms of an increased desire on the part of the Government to comply with the wishes of the public in that respect, *Forshall* 632-636

Lords' Report on Dignity of the Peerage. See *Peerage*.

Louvre, The. The Louvre at Paris is open on Sunday, but the secret police are always in attendance, *Forshall* 1331-1338—Collections contained in the royal museum of the Louvre, *App. p.* 524—See also *Fighting Gladiators. Formatore.*

Luxembourg, The. The productions of living artists acquired by the French government are exhibited there, *App. p.* 524.

M.

Madden, Sir Frederick. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Assistant keeper of the manuscript department, 2070—Instances of mistakes occurring in Mr. Millard's index to the printed catalogue of manuscripts, 2072-2144—Witness's knowledge of Mr. Millard's continual absences on the ground of ill health, with his opinion that they were not always occasioned by that cause, 2145-2202—Number of titles that could be got through in a day, in making a correct and useful index to the printed catalogue of manuscripts, 2202, 2211.

[Second Examination.]—Witness was not prepared at his last examination with full evidence as to mistakes in manuscript index, from his having been called upon suddenly to give evidence, 2353-2356.

Madrid. See *Spain*.

Mammalia. The mammalia are in good condition; they are arranged according to Cuvier, whose nomenclature is adopted with such variations as recent discoveries have rendered necessary, *Children* 3077, 3078.

Mantell, Gideon, Esq., F. R. S. Letter from, to the trustees, dated 11 July 1834, respecting Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 439.

Manuscripts. Officers living within the walls of the Museum would be allowed to take home manuscripts, *Ellis* 2342, 2343.—Number of volumes of manuscripts contained in the library 1821 and 1833; additions since 1821, *App. p.* 369.

See also *Arundel Manuscripts. Bruce Manuscripts. Catalogue of Manuscripts. Cottonian Manuscripts. Hargrave Manuscripts. Harleian Manuscripts. Index to Manuscripts. Oriental Manuscripts. Russia. Sloane's, Sir H., Collection. Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus. Upcott's Manuscripts. Webster, Sir Godfrey.*

Manuscript Department. By whom assistants in the manuscript department are recommended and appointed, *Forshall* 864-867—Means taken for obtaining the best qualified candidates in the manuscript department, *Forshall* 873—There has been a greater increase of assistance in the manuscript department than in others, *Forshall* 889—Appointment of Mr. Forshall as assistant in the manuscript department without any communication with witness as head of the department, *Ellis* 1969-1979.

Manuscripts, Keeper of. Amount of salary; duties of office; assistance employed, *Forshall* 423, 424. 719-727—His office being combined with that of secretary, does not impair the efficiency of the duties of either, *Ellis* 305-327; *Forshall* 728-733. 834-861—Nature of the qualifications required for the office, *Forshall* 868-872—Portion of time occupied in the duties of keeper of manuscripts and secretary, *Forshall* 830, 831. See also *Douce, Mr.*

Maps, Prints and Drawings. Sums paid on account of the publication of the catalogue of maps and topographical prints and drawings in the library of His Majesty King George IV., 1821 to 1833; and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 366.—See also *Catalogue of Maps, &c.*

Marbles. Nature of the arrangement of the Elgin, Phigalian and Townley marbles, *Hawkins* 3465-3468—Printed catalogues of the marbles and antiquities are published in quarto volumes, and in the Synopsis, *Hawkins* 3469—List of marbles in the British Museum moulded by Mr. P. A. Sarti, *App. p.* 445.

See also *Ancient Marbles. Apollo, Statue of. Athenian Marbles. Belzoni, Mr. Clytie. Egina Marbles. Elgin Marbles. Fighting Gladiator. Moulds of Statues. Roman Statues. Sarti, Mr. Sculpture. Townley Marbles.*

Mathematical Instruments, Collection of, at Dresden. See *Saxony*.

Medals. Witness has collected and arranged materials for an account of the medals illustrative of the history of Great Britain and its dependencies, *Hawkins* 3450.

Medals, Cabinet of. See *Wirtemberg*.

Medals, Collection of. See *Saxony*.

Medicine. See *Entomology*.

Meetings of the Trustees. Return of the days on which the trustees of the British Museum have met during 1832 to 1834; the hours of meeting; and the trustees who attended each of the aforesaid meetings, *App. p.* 390.

Melley, Mr. Extent of the entomological collection of Mr. Melley of Liverpool, *Samouelle* 3906-3909.

Mexico. Despatch from Richard Pakenham, esq. to the Duke of Wellington, dated Mexico, 26 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Mexico, *App. p.* 491.

Millard, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Date of minute appointing witness to undertake a new general index to all the manuscripts in the Museum, 2255–2257—Complaints of witness's absence were not frequent, and his explanations were constantly approved, 2258, 2259—Number of days of witness's absence on the ground of illness in each year, 1828 to 1832, 2260—Minute to the trustees as to the discontinuance of the index; witness's memorial to the trustees, and applications to individual trustees, 2263–2269—Application to Mr. Forshall for certificate of conduct and character on witness's being a candidate for the office of secretary to the Wyndham club, 2270—State of the index on witness's quitting the Museum, 2270—Application to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the chief officers of the Museum, after notice of the abandonment of the index, 2276—Wilful neglect of duty or incompetence was not charged against witness on his dismissal, 2277, 2278.

Superintendence of the index first by Sir Henry Ellis, and afterwards by Mr. Forshall, and no complaints made of the mode of conducting the work, or any errors pointed out, 2279–2283—Difference between the instructions of Sir Henry Ellis and Mr. Forshall for the formation of the index, particularly as regards the latter desiring every manuscript to be referred to, 2283–2285—When witness had difficulty in reading particular manuscripts, he applied to certain gentlemen connected with the Museum, 2288—Witness's impression that there is no important error in the index to manuscripts referred to by Sir F. Madden, 2290—Extent of witness's knowledge of languages, 2291—Works of which he is the author, 2292—Employment in indexing 15 volumes of Reports of the House of Commons, and an index to the Sessional Papers, 1801 to 1826, 2293—The Sessional Paper index examined by the clerks of the House of Commons, and but one mistake discovered; it was approved by the late Speaker, and was a work of great labour, 2294–2297.

Those works were conducted under the direction of Mr. Luke Hansard, 2299–2302—Economy was assigned as the reason for witness's dismissal from the Museum, 2303—Inconvenience to literary men from certain catalogues in the Museum being without indexes, 2304–2307—Further evidence as to the days of witness's absence, 2312–2317—How far witness has cause of complaint of want of courtesy in the mode of his dismissal, 2318–2326—Opinion that witness's notes accounting for his absence by illness were satisfactory, 2327–2333—Witness was not competent to read the early manuscripts at the period of his employment; how far he was competent at the termination of his labours, 2335–2338—No recollection of having received from Sir Henry Ellis, by way of loan, Spelman's *Archaismus Graphicus*, 2339–2341.

[Second Examination.]—Loan to witness by Sir H. Ellis, of the Transactions of the Celtic or Antiquarian Society of Paris, but no recollection of receiving Spelman's *Archaismus Graphicus* in the same manner, 2349—Monthly reports made by witness to Sir H. Ellis and Mr. Forshall of the progress of the index, and no objection taken to the quantity or quality of the work; number of titles written while in the service of the Museum; why mischief could not arise from the errors that have been pointed out, 2349.

Millard, Mr. See *Accounts. Index to Manuscripts. Peerage. Reports of Committees of House of Commons. Sessional Papers. Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus. Woods and Forests' Reports.*

Millingen, Mr. How far capable of valuing Egyptian antiquities; he has been long consulted by the purchasers of Greek and Roman antiquities, *Ellis* 1499.

Mineralogical Collections. The collection of minerals in the British Museum is in its extent and arrangement probably more perfect than that of Paris, *Forshall* 707—Arrangement of the minerals and fossils; great labour therein, and how far further assistance requisite, *König* 2565–2603—The state of the collection is reported monthly and recapitulated in the annual reports, *König* 2604–2611—Witness's attendance on this department does not prevent the general superintendence of the whole department of natural history, *König* 2612–2615—Names of assistants under witness, but who do not assist him in mineralogy, *König* 2621–2627—Period occupied in the arrangement of the minerals and fossils in the long gallery, *König* 2871–2873—Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to inspect that part of the collection of minerals not generally shown, or any particular part thereof, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of applications, *App. p.* 397.

See also *British Minerals. Natural History Department. Zoological Collection.*

Minutes of the Trustees and of Committees. Relative to a letter from Richard Gough, esq., dated 18 February 1804, *App. p.* 413—On Lord Bridgewater's bequest, dated 10 March 1832, *App. p.* 414—Of committee respecting Mr. Belzoni's offer to collect antiquities in Egypt, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424—Of general meeting, declining Mr. Belzoni's offer, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424—Respecting Mr. Salt's offer of Egyptian antiquities, dated 19 February 1820, *App. p.* 425—Further minute, dated 11 May 1822, *App. p.* 425—Of sub-committee respecting the offer of

Minutes of the Trustees and Committees—continued.

of Mr. Salt's Egyptian antiquities, dated 13 February 1823, *App. p. 425*—Of general meeting, respecting leave of absence to Mr. Millard, dated 13 March 1830, *App. p. 425*—Of committee, respecting the continued assistance of Mr. Holmes, and notice to Mr. Millard as to the term of his engagement, dated 12 February 1831, *App. p. 426*—Of committee, respecting Mr. Millard's memorial, dated 14 May 1831, *App. p. 427*—Another minute, dated 11 June 1831, *App. p. 427*—Of committee, on Mr. Millard's letter, dated 9 July 1831, *App. p. 427*—Of committee, on Mr. Millard's memorial, dated 12 January 1833, *App. p. 428*—Extract from minutes of the trustees, respecting Sir George Beaumont's pictures, dated 12 and 21 July 1823, 14 February 1824, and 13 May 1826, *App. p. 430*—Respecting Mr. Holwell Carr's pictures, dated 12 March 1831, *App. p. 431*—Respecting Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains, declining Mr. Hawkins's offer, dated 11 May 1833, *App. p. 437*—Declining his second offer, dated 1 June 1833, *App. p. 437*—Of general meeting, dated 12 July 1834, *App. p. 438*—Of committee, dated 1 August 1834, *App. p. 440*—Of committee, dated 14 February 1835, *App. p. 442*—Of committee, dated 14 March 1835, *App. p. 443*—Of sub-committee, dated 26 March 1835, *App. p. 443*.

See also *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities*.

Moll, Baron de. Account of the sum paid for Baron de Moll's books and other articles, *App. p. 405*.

Moll, Baron, Library of. See *Edwards, Major*.

Monthly Reports. See *Mineralogical Collection. Reports*.

Monuments. Government have occasionally encouraged sculpture by monuments to eminent men, *Westmacott 3976, 3977*.

Morier, D. R., Esq. Dispatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Bern, 26 June 1835, relative to literary institutions in Switzerland, *App. p. 495*.

Morning Journal. Extract from the Morning Journal of Saturday, 12 September 1829, relative to Sir Henry Ellis's journey to Pomard, *App. p. 433*.

Moths. See *Cremations*.

Moulder. See *Formatore*.

Moulds of Statues. Special permission must be obtained for the purpose of taking moulds, *Hawkins 3498-3502*—Most of the moulds that have been taken of the finer statues are in the hands of Mr. Westmacott, subject to the condition of supplying casts at particular prices at the order of the trustees, *Hawkins 3503-3509*—The repetition of making moulds from the originals is attended with danger, but there is no objection to the multiplication of casts from those moulds, and distributing them to the utmost extent among the people, *Hawkins 3510-3511*—Certain Italian artists have been allowed by the trustees to take moulds, *Hawkins 3512-3520*—Whether Mr. Westmacott has the monopoly of the moulds, *Hawkins 3512-3520*—Italian artists get casts of fine objects to mould from, and casts circulated about the country are casts of casts, *Hawkins 3521, 3522*—It is not worth the while of Italian artists to take copies of the original size, *Hawkins 3527-3529*.

Permission obtained to mould from statues in the Museum by application to a person of rank, *Sarti 3541-3546. 3585-3589*—Application must also be made to Mr. Westmacott, who has given a denial in some instances, *Sarti 3547-3549. 3555, 3556*—Refusal to witness to be allowed to take a mould of the head of Homer; his subsequently obtaining permission; number of casts sold, *Sarti 3558-3560*—Those of the Elgin collection are not now in good condition; sum at which Mr. Westmacott offered them to witness, *Sarti 3550-3554*—If the means could be obtained of moulding figures and bas reliefs under proper superintendence, there would be a greater sale of casts, *Sarti 3557-3561. 3568-3572. 3590, 3591*—Accidents would not be likely to happen to the originals if the moulder is skilful; witness could find security, *Sarti 3573-3584*—The colour of antique statues will be changed by moulding, but the ancient colour will be regained in two months, and the original will not be otherwise injured if the moulder knows his business, *Sarti 3592-3609*.

Mode of obtaining casts at the French Museum; comparison between the description of casts sold in France and England, and their prices, *Sarti 3611-3629*—In France they charge more for casts taken from their own Museum than they do for other casts, *Sarti 3624*—Memorandum delivered in of the price at which Mr. Westmacott agreed to supply the Museum with casts of some portions of the Elgin marbles, *Hawkins 3836*—List delivered in from Mr. Sarti of moulds in his possession, taken from original statues in the Museum, *Hawkins 3836*—Injury that may be done to antique statues from taking frequent casts, besides producing discolouration, *Hawkins 3838*—Proper care, skill and prudence being provided for, there would be less injury from moulding, *Hawkins 3840*—How far Mr. Westmacott's property in certain moulds of the Elgin marbles would prevent the trustees granting Mr. Sarti permission to mould from the originals, *Hawkins 3842-3853*—The only objection that would arise is the unnecessary multiplication of mouldings, which may cause injury to the originals, *Hawkins 3854*.

The Elgin marbles have not been moulded at all since witness has been at the Museum, and no statue has been moulded twice during that period, *Hawkins 3857,*

Moulds of Statues—continued.

3858—The number of casts that can be taken from one mould vary according to the skill with which the original mould is taken, *Hawkins* 3860—The terms on which witness permitted to make moulds of the Elgin marbles were that the public should have every facility, and that the prices should be brought as reasonable as possible, *Westmacott* 3928–3931—Offer of the moulds for sale to Sarti, which had it been accepted, would have been mentioned to the trustees, *Westmacott* 3932–3941—Moulding in wax would do less injury to the statue than plaster; but on account of its pliability could not be used for large statues, *Westmacott* 3989–3999.

Mr. Westmacott's proposal for making moulds from marbles in the Elgin collection, dated 16 February 1817, *App. p.* 444—Conditions on which the trustees accepted Mr. Westmacott's proposal, *App. p.* 445—List of marbles in the British Museum moulded by Mr. P. A. Sarti, *App. p.* 445.

See also *Apollo*, Statue of. *Bronzes*. *Clytie*. *Elgin Marbles*. *Fighting Gladiator*. *Formatore*. *Roman Statues*. *Westmacott*, Mr.

Munich. Account of the expenses of Messrs. Baber and König's journey to Munich, *App. p.* 405.

Museums, Foreign. See *France*, III.

N.

Naples. See *Sicily*.

Naples, Ex. Queen of. See *Dodwell's Greek Bronzes*.

National Collection. See *Parliamentary Grants*.

National Costumes. See *Dresses*.

National Gallery. See *Beaumont*, Sir George, Pictures of. *Pictures*.

Native Languages. See *Languages*.

Natural History, Cabinet of, at Dresden. See *Saxony*.

Natural History, Cabinet of, at Wirtemberg. See *Wirtemberg*.

Natural History, Collection of. The collection is imperfect, compared with that of the Jardin des Plantes, *Ellis* 242–244—Mr. König writes the labels by choice, *Forshall* 890–893. 899, 900—Account of the objects of natural history bought at Mr. Bullock's sale by Dr. Leach, put in, *Cowtan* 2211, *App. p.* 418—Annual expenditure for purchasing and preserving objects in the natural history department, and how far there is a limit to the sum expended, *König* 2824–2839—Want of room has precluded the trustees from obtaining objects of natural history, which they otherwise would have done, *König* 2864–2870—Extent to which the classification and nomenclature of Lamarck and Cuvier is attended to in the arrangement of objects of natural history, and reason of its being necessary occasionally to deviate from those systems, *König* 2901–2913—Report of Sir H. Ellis, Mr. König and Mr. Children, on the 2d February 1829, regarding the department of natural history, *Forshall* 2962.

There is no perfect catalogue of specimens therein; one is desirable, but the increased number of hands requisite for its formation would render it expensive, *König* 2736–2737, *Children* 3054–3064—System of nomenclature attached to the different specimens; more names would be attached to the labels if there were more hands for the performance of the duties, *Children* 3123–3131—There has not been sufficient time to put the names on the various specimens with the present number of hands, *Children* 3132–3134—Description of specimens thereof that were obliged to be stowed away in boxes till the new buildings afforded room for their being exhibited, *Children* 3134—Cause of some specimens not being exhibited they are in general put into cases as soon as possible, *Children* 3142—Extent to which the arranging and naming has gone; constant new accessions render it impossible for such a collection to be ever said to be finished, *Gray* 3213, 3214—The time occupied in giving information to visitors requiring it prevents the work of arrangement going on speedily; and the person making the arrangement is the most fit person to give information, *Gray* 3215–3218.

Previous arrangements are necessarily altered upon considerable acquisitions taking place, and also upon removals, *Gray* 3219, 3220—Difficulties might be overcome with more assistance, *Gray* 3221—Name of the author whose nomenclature is adopted is attached to the specimens, *Children* 3395–3397—The scientific name in Latin, and the trivial names in English, French and German, should be attached, *Children* 3398—The nomenclature adopted by Dr. Leach has been altered by Mr. König, and is in a more perfect state than in the time of Dr. Leach, *Children* 3399, 3400—Unstuffed specimens for examination would be useful, but they would be attended with expense; such a suggestion has not been offered to the trustees, *Children* 3401, 3402. 3408–3412.

Bill for articles purchased by Dr. Leach for the British Museum at the sale of Mr. Bullock's collections, *App. p.* 418, 419—Account of the sums expended by the trustees upon objects of natural history, under various heads, between 25 December 1829 and 1830, *App. p.* 435—Report upon the department of natural history made by Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. König and Mr. Children, dated 2 February 1829, *App. p.* 436—Account of purchases

Natural History, Collection of—continued.

chases in natural history, coins and antiquities, with cabinets: 1815, *App. p. 302*—1816, *App. p. 305*—1817, *App. p. 307*—1818, *App. p. 310*—1819, *App. p. 312*—1820, *App. p. 314*—1821, *App. p. 317*—1822, *App. p. 320*—1823, *App. p. 323*—1824, *App. p. 326*—1825, *App. p. 328*—1826, *App. p. 331*—1827, *App. p. 333*—1828, *App. p. 336*—1829, *App. p. 339*—1830, *App. p. 342*—1831, *App. p. 345*—1832, *App. p. 348*—1833, *App. p. 351*—1834, *App. p. 354*.

Natural History Department. Salary and emoluments, extent of apartments, and duties of witness as assistant librarian, taking the natural history department, *König 2544-2552*—Assistants are appointed by the trustees without consultation with witness as head of the department, *König 2552-2557*—Amount of witness's salary as assistant officer in the natural history department; duties of the office, *Children 3029-3037*—Advantages and disadvantages that would arise from the formation of a board composed of the most eminent naturalists to have the control of this department, *Children 3065-3068*—Salary of witness as extra assistant therein, *Gray 3208-3210*—Duties of the office, *Gray 3211, 3212*.

Advantage that would be derived by subdividing the natural history department into separate departments of zoology and mineralogy, *Gray 3280-3287, 3291-3307*—Manner in which annual grants would be recommended, and if obtained, appropriated, in the event of the departments being distinct, *Gray 3308-3313*—If assistance were granted to witness of a superior description it would be advantageous, but not that of an attendant who had previously been employed in a menial capacity, *Gray 3246-3257*—Not advisable that the officers of the Museum should publish *Annales du Museum*, while natural history is so subdivided, *Brown 3734*—Salary and duty of witness as extra assistant in the natural history department, having the care of the crustacea and insects, *Samouelle 3744-3750*—Particulars as to witness's appointment, *Samouelle 3752-3755*.

See also *Entomology. Entomological Collection. Experiments. Jardin des Plantes. Mineralogical Department. Spirits of Wine. Trustees.*

Natural History, Royal Museum of, at Copenhagen.—See *Denmark, II, 4*.

Natural History, Museum of.—See *Switzerland, 2. Tuscany.*

Natural History Societies. Societies in this country for the cultivation of natural history, which are supported by individual subscriptions, *Brown 3734, 3735*.

Naturalists. They have been very rarely sent out with expeditions for the purpose of collecting interesting objects relative to their science, *König 2853*—Advantages that would be derived by their being so sent out, *Children 3190*.—See also *Zoological Society*.

Naval Museum. See *France, III, 3*.

Naval Officers. The regulation requiring naval officers to surrender collections made abroad should be so far altered as to allow the Museum to make selections, *König 2843, 2844*.

See also *Government. Zoological Society*.

Naylor, Sir George, Collection of. This collection was not offered to the trustees in a mass; they made considerable purchases at Sir George Naylor's sale, *Ellis 1571*.

New Holland. See *King, Captain*.

Nicolas's Observations, on the State of Historical Literature. Extract therefrom concerning Sir Henry Ellis's journey to Pomard, *App. p. 432*.

Nicolas, Sir Harris. See *Harleian Manuscripts*.

Nomenclature. Collections being arranged and named according to the views of the officer arranging them, is necessary to show the advances made by science, *Gray 3231-3233*—Nomenclature that was adopted by Dr. Leach; those on birds have been removed, but those on the shells have not been re-written, *Samouelle 3894-3896*.

See also *Conchological Collection. Cuvier, M. Duméril, M. Entomological Collection. Latham. Leach, Dr. Linnaeus. Mammalia. Natural History Collection. Ornithological Collection. Temminck. Zoological Collection.*

Noel, Mrs., Collection of. Mrs. Noel's collection of Brazilian insects was a valuable collection, and offered at a reasonable price, but only one box was purchased, *Samouelle 3805-3811*.

Northern Antiquities, Museum of, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark, 5*.

Nova Scotia. See *Redman, Lieutenant*.

O.

Officers of the British Museum. No officers of the Museum hold appointments which take them away from it during the hours that ought to be devoted to its service, *Ellis 332-336*—No officers of the Museum have been appointed since March 1833; clerks have been employed for temporary purposes, *Ellis 337-345*—The responsibility of seeing that the officers effectually discharge their duty devolves upon witness, *Ellis 361-363*—They sometimes make purchases of small value, which if not confirmed by the Trustees are

Officers of the British Museum—continued.

returned upon their hands, *Ellis & Forshall* 596-598—Annual account, 1821 to 1833, of the number of librarians, officers, and other persons employed in the British Museum; salaries, extra service money, gratuities and perquisites, and other emoluments; nature and extent of service and attendance; accommodation by way of lodging, &c., *App. p.* 370—List of officers, assistants, attendants, &c. of the British Museum, 21 May 1835, *App. p.* 388—Amount of the annual salaries, and of the monies paid to each of the present under and assistant librarians, officers and attendants employed in the care and management of the manuscripts, printed books, minerals, medals, coins, prints and drawings, for extra service money, or any other sums or gratuities paid to them beyond their stated salaries; nature and extent of service; accommodation in the way of lodging, perquisites, &c., 1810 to 1820, *App. p.* 370.

See also *Extra Service. Fees. Heads of Departments. Librarian. Manuscripts, Keeper of. Natural History Collection. Parliamentary Grants. Private Collections. Promotion. Reports. Rewards. Salaries. Secretary. Security.*

Official Trustees. See *Trustees*, 6.

Ornithological Collection. System adopted with regard to the classification and nomenclature of the ornithological collection, *König* 2875-2879—It is more desirable to place long descriptions of birds in the Synopsis than on the labels, *Children* 3177-3180—The age and sex of birds are indicated where known, *Children* 3182—Certain exotic North American and Arctic birds, where named and labelled; doubts whether that system is continued, *Samouelle* 3777-3779.—See also *Linnaeus*.

Organic Remains. The collections of in the French Museum are very good, *Forshall* 707.

Oriental Manuscripts. Progress is making in a catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797.

Ourang Outang, Description of. See *Synopsis*.

P.

Pakenham, Richard, Esq. Despatch from, to the Duke of Wellington, dated Mexico, 26 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Mexico, *App. p.* 491.

Papyri. See *Hogarth*, Mr.

Paris. See *France*.

Parliamentary Grants. The country ought, and would very wisely bestow, much larger grants on the Museum than at present, and if so every person in the establishment would be more liberally paid, *Forshall* 887—Special grants made by Parliament are not entered in the accounts of the Museum, as not going through the trustees' hands, *Forshall* 929-934—Sums voted by Parliament for specific purposes are not always strictly applied to those purposes, but the balance is returned in the annual accounts to Parliament, *Forshall* 1171-1174—Appropriation thereof to other purposes than the specific ones for which granted, is sanctioned by Parliament, by being mentioned in the estimates of the following year, *Forshall* 1180-1192.

The money voted is received from the Treasury *en masse*, and appropriated as nearly as possible to the specific objects for which the estimates are framed, *Forshall* 1255-1258—Cause of sums being asked for one purpose and expended on another, *Ellis* 1350, 1351—Sum that would be sufficient to be annually granted to complete the national collection, *Samouelle* 3910, 3911—Statement of the money votes by the House of Commons, specifying the statute by which each was applied, *App. p.* 568—Special grants voted by Parliament, 1811 to 1835, for the purchase of collections to be deposited in the British Museum, *App. p.* 357.

See also *Alexandrian Manuscripts. Expenditure. Natural History Collection. Rich's Collection. Value of Collections.*

Parliamentary Returns. By what officer the returns laid before Parliament are made up, *Forshall* 806-825—Why the return presented to Parliament in 1833 was not according to the order of the House of Commons, *Forshall* 960—About the year 1812, whoever presented the accounts to Parliament signed them, *Ellis* 1050, 1051.

See also *Accounts*.

Parry, Captain. Some of his collection of animals were presented by the Admiralty to the Zoological Society, *König* 2850-2852.—See also *Rock Specimens*.

Patronage. The patronage of the Museum is confined to the three principal trustees, *Ellis* 118-121.—See also *Heads of Departments*.

Payments. See *Income and Expenditure*.

Peerage, Lords' Report on the Dignity of. Mr. Millard was employed to read the proof sheets of the Lords' Report on the Dignity of the Peerage, *Hansard* 2388.

Pembroke, Lord, Coins of. The trustees did all they could to get these coins in 1828, but the Treasury would not advance the money, *Ellis* 1544-1550.

Perishable

Perishable Articles. Duplicates of certain objects of zoology that were perishable have recently been exchanged, *Forshall* 471.

Peruvian Gold. Cause of the trustees not purchasing a piece of native gold from Peru which was offered them, *König* 2948-2959.

Phigalian Marbles. See *Marbles*.

Physical and Mathematical Instruments, Collection of, at Dresden. See *Saxony*.

Picture Gallery, Royal, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, II, 6.

Picture Gallery at Dresden. See *Saxony*.

Pictures. Bequests of pictures have not been sold; they are placed in the National Gallery, *Ellis* 529-537. 557-564.—See also *Beaumont*, Sir George, Pictures of.

Plymouth Museum. See *Franklin*, Captain.

Police. The assistance of the police would be called in at the Museum if occasion required it, after a report of the necessity to the principal librarian, *Forshall* 1339-1344.

Polignac, Prince. Letter from, to M. Paul de Fontenay, referred to in Sir Henry Ellis's evidence, respecting the manuscripts at Pomard, dated 24 August 1829, *App. p.* 432.

Pomard. See *Joursanvault*, Baron de.

Potteries. Improvements in the productions of the Potteries since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles, *Westmacott* 3963-3965.

Presentations. See *Donations and Bequests*.

President of the Royal Academy.

President of the Society of Antiquaries. } See *Trustees*, 6.

Printed Books. Number of volumes of printed books contained in the library in 1821 and 1832, and of additions since 1821; volumes sold and disposed of, *App. p.* 369.

See also *Catalogue of Printed Books. Library of the British Museum.*

Printing. Means taken by the trustees to get their printing done at the lowest rate; names of printers employed by the Museum, *Ellis* 1065-1074.—Account of all sums paid on account of printing the Museum catalogues and publications, 1821 to 1833; cost of each publication; sums paid editor, engraver, printer and bookbinder; copies printed and how disposed of, *App. p.* 362-368.

Prints and Drawings. How far the print-room is under the head of the department of antiquities, and whether it would be advisable to make them distinct departments, *Hawkins* 3475-3487.—Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collection of prints and drawings, or any parts thereof, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of such applications, *App. p.* 397.—Copy of Mr. Smith's, keeper of prints and drawings, report to the trustees, dated 18 March 1824, *App. p.* 413.—See also *Maps, Prints and Drawings*.

Private Collections. There is no prohibition against officers of departments making private collections, *Forshall* 906, 907.—There is no private collection in the Museum; every thing is exhibited, *Gray* 3276, 3277.

Private and Local Literary Institutions. See *Catalogues of the Museum*, 3.

Private Room. Unsuccessful attempt of witness to obtain a private room, which is an accommodation the other under-librarians have, *Brown* 3690-3696.

Promotion. The principle of promotion is acted on in the establishment, *Ellis* 370, 371.

Prudhoe, Lord. His collection is valuable, and is chiefly interesting from its locality, the Holy Land, *König* 2796.

Prussia. Despatch from R. Abercrombie, esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated Berlin, 12 November 1834, relative to literary institutions in Prussia, *App. p.* 481.

Public. See *Visitors*.

Public Functionaries. See *Trustees*, 3.

Public Instruction. See *France*, 2.

Public Taste. See *Taste*.

Publications. Number of publications of the Museum printed and sold, *Ellis* 1052-1055 —Account of receipts and expenditure for works published, 1812 to 1814, *App. p.* 298 —1812 to 1815, *App. p.* 299 —For 1815, *App. p.* 302 —1816, *App. p.* 304 —1817, *App. p.* 307 —1818, *App. p.* 309 —1819, *App. p.* 312 —1820, *App. p.* 314 —1821, *App. p.* 316 —1822, *App. p.* 319 —1823, *App. p.* 322 —1824, *App. p.* 325 —1825, *App. p.* 328 —1826, *App. p.* 330 —1827, *App. p.* 333 —1828, *App. p.* 335 —1829, *App. p.* 338 —1830, *App. p.* 341 —1831, *App. p.* 344 —1832, *App. p.* 347 —1833, *App. p.* 350 —1834, *App. p.* 354.—See also *Sales of Publications*.

Purchase of Collections. The trustees do not make purchases of collections above the value of 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.*; mode adopted of applying to Parliament, and evidence taken before Committees of the House of Commons, *Ellis* 171-191.—Account of the purchases of the Museum, 1812 to 1835, *App. p.* 357.—See also *Donations and Bequests*.

Q.

Qualifications. See *Trustees*.

Quadrupeds. There is but little opportunity of stoving the skins of quadrupeds, there being but one part of the building that can be appropriated to the purpose, *König* 2760-2763.

R.

Radiata. Collection of radiata the richest of any collection known to witness, though not so rich as it might be if more money granted for it, *Gray* 3356, 3357.

Reading Room. Is only closed during the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks, *Forshall* 1281—In one instance the same gentleman required 55 books in one morning, which were supplied him, *Ellis* 1315, 1316—It is not sufficiently capacious or so well ventilated as it ought to be, *Ellis* 1658-1661—Name of the superintendent of, *Ellis* 1662-1665—The attendance of one of the librarians therein has been dispensed with, it being considered a misapplication of time, *Ellis* 1666-1675—Number of volumes of lexicons, dictionaries and encyclopedias therein, one-half of which have been added of late years, *Ellis* 1800, 1801—Appropriation of the great room of the Royal Library as a reading-room, would cause the books to be turned out of the library to make room for those of the reading-room; two new reading-rooms are preparing, *Ellis* 1802, 1803.

Means of procuring admission to the reading-room; recommendations usually required, particularly with regard to foreigners, *Ellis* 1804-1806—Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to the reading-room, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of such applications, *App.* p. 397—Statutes and rules of the trustees now in force with respect to admission to the reading-room, 1821, *App.* p. 401—Letters from the Rev. H. H. Baber to Sir Henry Ellis, as to persons attending the reading-rooms, dated 26th and 30th June 1835, *App.* p. 428, 429—Letter from Mr. Cates to Sir H. Ellis, on the same subject, dated 24th June 1835, *App.* p. 429.—See also *Evening Admission. Hours of Admission.*

Receipts and Payments. Receipts and payments of the British Museum annually, 1812 to 1834, *App.* p. 295-353—Account of money received and expended for the British Museum, 1820 to 1833, under particular heads, *App.* p. 358.

See also *Accounts. Income and Expenditure.*

Record Commission. Sum received by witness from the Record Commission, for a work on which he had been engaged, and why the amount was not mentioned in the return to Parliament in 1833, *Ellis* 271.—See also *Welsh Domesday.*

Redman, Lieutenant. The zoological specimens sent by Lieutenant Redman from Nova Scotia have not been exhibited, from a doubt in the minds of the trustees as to whether they were Museum property, *König* 2798-2804.

Refusal to accept Donations. See *Donations and Bequests.*

Refusal to purchase Collections. See *Haworth, Mr.*

Règne Animal. An English synonyme is added to the specimens, most frequently that in Griffiths's Translation of the *Règne Animal*, *Children* 3126.

Repairs. When the collections are in their proper localities, part of the Museum might be closed at a time for repairs, and prevent the closing the whole in September, *Forshall* 1280—The public would be discontented at finding any part closed, *Forshall* 1282.

Reports of Committees of the House of Commons. Mr. Millard's employment upon a general index to the Reports of the House of Commons, from 1715 to 1801, *Ellis* 1934-1943, *Millard* 2293—Nature of Mr. Millard's employment thereon, which he executed to witness's satisfaction, *Hansard* 2357-2362.

Reports. Every officer makes a report at the time of the annual visitation, *Ellis* 352—To whom monthly reports are made, and how far their correctness ascertained, *König* 2616-2620—Witness's communications with the trustees are made by means of his reports through Mr. König, the principal of the department, *Samouelle* 3814, 3815.

Reptiles, Collection of, in the French Museum. See *Duméril, Mr.*

Rewards. Neither the situation of trustees or officers of the Museum should be given as rewards, there are duties to be performed in both cases, *Forshall* 699-702—More appropriate modes of rewarding scientific men might be found than electing them trustees of the Museum, *Brown* 3713.

Rich's Collection. Parliamentary grant for the purchase of this collection was not accounted for in the annual accounts, but was in the account of 1833, it being money expended for, and not by, the Musuem, *Forshall* 962, 963.

Richardson, Dr. Several specimens collected by him when he accompanied Captain Franklin's expedition are in the Museum, *König* 2862.

Rock Specimens. Several very interesting rock specimens have been presented to the Museum, collected during the expeditions of Captains Ross, Parry, Franklin, Tuckey, Clapperton and others, *König* 2847.

Roman Antiquities. See *Millengen*, Mr.

Roman Statues. Casts were taken in France from every statue of celebrity that was taken there, previous to its being returned to Rome, *Westmacott* 3955-3957.
See also *Formatore*.

Ross, Captain. See *Rock Specimens*.

Roumaïntzof, Le Musée. See *Russia*, 3.

Royal Academy, President of. See *Trustees*, 6.

Royal Library. See *King's Library*.

Royal Society, Secretary of. Extent to which witness's duties as secretary to the Royal Society, interfere with his duties at the Museum, *Children* 3161-3163.
See also *Lee*, Mr.

Russell, Lord William. Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Stuttgart, 10th December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Wirttemberg, *App.* p. 486.

RUSSIA:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Literary Institutions in.*
3. *Le Musée Roumaïntzof.*
4. *L'Academie Impériale des Sciences.*

1. *Generally:*

Our literary intercourse with St. Petersburg is less than with most countries of Europe, *Ellis* 2403. 2499.

2. *Literary Institutions in:*

Despatch from the Hon J. D. Bligh to the Duke of Wellington, dated 28 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Russia, *App.* p. 447.

3. *Le Musée Roumaïntzof:*

By whom founded; of what it consists; number of volumes of books in the library; extent of collection of minerals, coins and medals; funds out of which supported; name of the principal and under librarians, and periods of admission of the public, *App.* p. 447.

4. *L'Academie Impériale des Sciences de St. Petersburg:*

Number of sections into which it is divided; by whom superintended; funds by which supported; names of librarians; manner in which the public are admitted, *App.* p. 447.

S.

Salaries. Scale of salaries and system of daily pay to literary gentlemen, and advantage of the system, *Ellis* 372-376—Those of the officers of the Museum are not sufficiently liberal, *Forshall* 884-888—Amount of the annual salaries and of the monies paid to each of the present under and assistant librarians, officers, and attendants employed in the care and management of the manuscripts, printed books, minerals, medals, coins, prints, and drawings, for extra service-money, or any other sums or gratuities paid to them beyond their stated salaries; nature and extent of service; accommodation in the way of lodging, perquisites, &c., 1810 to 1820, *App.* p. 398.

Sale of Publications. The trustees now make it a rule not to sell or part with any books, coins, or other things that may have been given to them, *Ellis* 36-43—Names of publications sold by the Museum, *Forshall* 827, 828—Account of the sale of the several Museum publications, 1833 and 1834, *App.* p. 291-353.—See also *Publications*.

Salt's Egyptian Antiquities. Purchase thereof by the Museum, price paid for them, and purchase of alabaster sarcophagus by Sir John Soane, *Ellis* 1497-1517—Disposal by Mr. Salt of a second collection to the French Government, *Ellis* 1518-1520—Minutes of the trustees relating to the purchase of Mr. Salt's collection of Egyptian antiquities put in, *Forshall* 1872—Minute respecting Mr. Salt's offer of Egyptian antiquities, dated 19 February 1820, *App.* p. 425—Further minute, dated 11 May 1822, *App.* p. 425—Minute of sub-committee respecting the offer of Mr. Salt's Egyptian antiquities, dated 23 February 1823, *App.* p. 425—Memorandum of sum paid for them, *App.* p. 425.

See also *Belzoni*, Mr.

Samouelle, George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Salary and duties of witness as extra assistant in the natural history department, having the care of the collection of the crustacea and insects, 3744-3750—Particulars as to witness's appointment, 3752-3755—Works on entomology published by witness, 3756, 3757—Witness has no assistance in his department; nature of the assistance that would be useful to him, 3758-3768—Extent to which the collection of crustacea, &c. under witness's charge, are named, num-

Samouelle, George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

bered and catalogued, 3769-3776—Certain exotic North American and Arctic birds where named and labelled; doubts whether that system is continued, 3777-3779—The name of witness's office should be defined, he having been told he is not an officer of the Museum, 3780-3787—The system of the authors best known is adopted by witness with regard to arrangement and nomenclature, 3788-3790.

The collection of insects is deficient as compared with other catalogues, 3791-3798—There have been but few collections of insects purchased within the last fourteen years, 3799-3804—Mrs. Noel's collection of Brazilian insects was a valuable collection, and offered at a reasonable price, but only one box was purchased, 3805-3811—Witness was examined by the trustees upon an attack being made on the Museum by the *Edinburgh Review*, 3812, 3813. 3816-3818—Witness's communications with the trustees are made by means of his reports through Mr. König, the principal of the department, 3814, 3815—At the period of the attack by the *Edinburgh Review* it was necessary to remove Sir Hans Sloane's collection from the public eye as they were useless, 3819—Mr. Brown's and Dr. Leach's collection are in a fine state of preservation, 3820, 3821—Cedar cabinets were replaced by mahogany, the gum from the cedar having a tendency to destroy the insects, 3822.

The entomological collection has been increased since witness was appointed, it was in fine condition then, 3823—Regret that Mr. Stone's collection of British insects was not purchased, as it would have completed the Museum collection, 3824-3828—Mr. Harworth's collection was an important and valuable collection, but its purchase was declined by the trustees, 3829-3833—Regret that the collections made by King's officers accompanying expeditions do not come to the Museum, 3834.

[Second Examination.]—State of the collection of crustacea and insects in 1821 and at present, 3862, 3863—Particulars as to the purchase and donations of insects since 1821, 3864—How far witness's labours in the collection of entomology have been directed by the heads of the natural history department, and how far witness considers himself responsible, 3865, 3866—The arachnoidæ have been long arranged under their generic titles, but their species is now being determined by Mr. Children, 3867-3870—There is sufficient ground for forming entomology into a distinct department, 3871-3873—Witness is responsible for the synopsis as far as the insects are exhibited, 3874, 3875—State of the library with regard to entomology is very good, 3876, 3877—There should be working books of reference in each officer's room, to prevent their labours being suspended by the works they are using being wanted in the reading-room, 3878—The name of the donor is attached to most insects, 3879—Sir Hans Sloane's catalogue will determine the number of specimens; the exposure to the light having destroyed them in consequence of the bad mode in which they were preserved, is a circumstance that could not have been prevented, 3880-3893.

Nomenclature that was adopted by Dr. Leach; those on the birds have been removed, but those on the shells have not been re-written, 3894-3896—More valuable results will be derived from insects when there is a better acquaintance with their habits and manners, 3897—The collection is continually being referred to, 3898—Foreign countries in which entomology has been extensively pursued as a branch of natural history, 3899, 3900—Encouragement of the study, so as to make it bear on arts or medicine, is better left to the views of private individuals, 3901, 3902—Experiments must be tried in the living state, which could not be done at the Museum, 3903—Difficulty of obtaining insects in the same locality in different years, 3904—Entomological collections are more extensive abroad, 3905—Extent of the entomological collection of Mr. Melley of Liverpool, 3906-3909.

Sum that would be sufficient to be annually granted to complete the national collection, 3910, 3911—Government should give directions to naval and military officers and foreign residents to make collections, 3912—Rooms should be lighted with side windows, 3913—Catalogue of Baron de Jean, 3914.

Good conduct of the public generally while visiting the Museum, 3915, 3916—Objection to opening the Museum during holiday weeks, 3917—Increase in the number of visitors at the present day over formerly, 3918—Visiting the Museum would improve the taste of the public, 3919—If drunken people excluded, and strict watch kept up, the objection to opening during holiday weeks would be done away with, 3920-3925.

Sams's Collection. Amount paid for this collection in 1834, *Ellis* 1551-1559.

Sarcophagus. See *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Sardinia. Despatch from Sir Augustus Foster to Viscount Palmerston, dated Turin, 25 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sardinia, *App. p.* 522—*Memoire sur les Musées et Bibliothèques Publiques dans les Etats Sarde, App. p.* 522—Number of royal Museums at Turin; how directed; annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 523—Number of librarians for the University library at Turin; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 523.

Sarti, Petro Angel. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Permission obtained to mould from statues in the British Museum by application to a person of rank, 3541–3546. 3585–3589—Application must also be made to Mr. Westmacott, who has given a denial in some instances, 3547–3549—Moulds of the Elgin collection are not now in good condition; sum at which Mr. Westmacott offered them to witness, 3550–3554—Instances in which permission to mould has been refused, 3555–3556—If the means could be obtained of moulding figures and bas-reliefs under proper superintendence there would be a greater sale of casts, 3557. 3561. 3568–3572. 3590, 3591.

Refusal to witness to be allowed to take a cast of the Head of Homer; his subsequently obtaining permission; number of the casts sold, 3558–3560—There is an increasing demand for statues and busts when they are good, 3562–3567—Accidents would not be likely to happen to the originals if the moulder is skilful; witness could find security, 3573–3584—The colour of antique statues will be changed by moulding, but the ancient colour will be regained in two months, and the original will not be otherwise injured if the moulder knows his business, 3592–3609—Mode of obtaining casts at the French Museum; comparison between the description of casts sold in France and England, and their prices, 3611–3629.

Sarti, Mr. P. A. List of marbles in the British Museum moulded by Mr. P. A. Sarti, *App. p.* 445.—See also *Moulds of Statues*.

Saurians. The class of, in the British Museum, is more perfect than that in the French Museum, *Forshall* 707.

Saxony. Despatch from the Hon. F. R. Forbes to Viscount Palmerston, dated Dresden, 12 May 1835, relative to literary institutions in Saxony, *App. p.* 494—Direction and salaries of officers of literary collections at Dresden, consisting of the picture gallery, the gallery of antiques, the collection of medals, the cabinet of natural history, the collection of physical and mathematical instruments, the historical museum, the collection of copies of antiques in plaster of Paris, the collection of engravings, the jewel-office and armoury, *App. p.* 494—Number of librarians, salaries, volumes of books and manuscripts in the library at Dresden, *App. p.* 495—Library at Leipzig is under the control of the minister of worship; salary of the librarian, *App. p.* 495—Admission of the public to the libraries, *App. p.* 495.

Scientific Collections. Mode adopted by the trustees when scientific collections are offered for sale, *Ellis* 128–130.

Scientific Men. See *Heads of Departments*. *Rewards*. *Trustees*, 2.

Scientific Societies. There are scientific societies in Paris of recent origin, corresponding with those in London, *Brown* 3738–3740.

Sculpture. Mode of admission of artists for the study of statuary, *Hawkins* 3498—The more beautiful sculptures are multiplied the greater advantage it is, *Westmacott* 3947—There is a greater disposition to taste in sculpture in France than in England, each province having its academy which is supplied with casts from Paris, *Westmacott* 3953, 3954.—Works of modern art that are in the Museum, *Westmacott* 3977–3982.

See *Marbles*. *Monuments*. *Moulds of Statues*.

Sculptured Tortoise. See *Kyd*, Lieutenant-general.

Secretary to the British Museum. Emoluments of the secretary; that office has not for any length of time been held conjointly with that of principal librarian, *Ellis* 294–304—The secretary always attends the Board, *Ellis* 329, 330.

See also *Manuscripts*, Keeper of.

Security. The officers of each department give security for the integrity of the different collections; the inferior officers do not give security, though appointed by the principal trustees, *Ellis* 346–351.

Senkenberg Museum. See *Frankfort*, 3.

Sessional Papers of the House of Commons. Employment of witness on a general index to the Sessional Papers, 1801 to 1826, *Millard* 2293–2302—Nature of Mr. Millard's employment in combining the Sessional Indexes to Papers into one General Index, 1801 to 1826, which was done to witness's satisfaction, *Hansard* 2363–2385—Different persons formed the annual indexes to the Sessional Papers; some were done by Mr. Millard; but the combination into one index, and making cross-references, was his principal business, *Hansard* 2389–2398.

Seymour, George H., Esq. Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Florence, 29 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Tuscany, *App. p.* 488.

Shaw, Dr. See *Zoological Collection*.

Shells. See *Conchological Collection*. *Fossil Shells*.

Sicily. Despatch from the Honourable William Temple to the Duke of Wellington, dated Naples, 21 January 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sicily, *App. p.* 489—Contents of the Royal Museum at Naples; its control and direction; departments into which divided; annual expenses, and out of what fund defrayed; admission of the public, 479.

Sicily—continued.

App. p. 489—Number of public libraries at Naples; number of librarians; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; out of what funds paid; names of librarians; admission of the public; number of books and manuscripts, &c., *App. p. 490*—Diocesan libraries in the provinces under the superintendence of the Minister of the Interior, *App. p. 491*.

Simcoe's Prints. Rejection of Mr. Simcoe's collection of prints, and subsequent sale by auction, at which they fetched a higher price than offered by the Museum, *Ellis 1560-1569. 1624-1628*.

Skins. There may be some duplicate old skins stowed away, and not exhibited, but which cannot be parted with, *Children 3143-3145*.—See also *Quadrupeds*.

Sloane, Sir Hans, his Collection. There is a catalogue of the Sloane manuscripts, *Ellis 1797*—Doubts of there being any catalogue containing the number of specimens, *Brown 3651-3653*—His catalogue will determine the number of specimens; the exposure to the light having destroyed them, in consequence of the bad mode in which they were preserved, is a circumstance that could not be prevented, *Samouelle 3880-3893*—A portion of Sir Hans Sloane's entomological collection has been destroyed annually, until there is none of it remaining; the specimens decayed partly from his mode of keeping them, *König 2743-2759*.

His collection of insects was not very valuable at first from the method Sir Hans Sloane had of preserving them, *König 2757*—The Sloane collection is nearly in the same state of preservation as it was fifty years ago, *Brown 3645-3650*—Charge by the Edinburgh Review of 1823, of injury to the Sloane collection by dust and worms, and contradiction of that charge to the extent that witness has examined the collection, *Brown 3654-3662*—At the period of the attack by the Edinburgh Review it was necessary to remove Sir Hans Sloane's collection from the public eye, as they were useless, *Samouelle 3819*—The volumes containing the collection will be more accessible than they have been; the previous want of access was partly caused by limited space, *Brown 3663-3666*.

Sloane, Sir Hans, Herbarium of. The herbarium of Sir Hans Sloane is in as perfect a state as that of Sir Joseph Banks, if not more so, *Ellis 1620, 1621*—The herbaria of Sir Hans Sloane is contained in a number of volumes, whose contents are miscellaneous, and can only be rendered accessible by an index, *Brown 3644*.

Smith, Mr. Copy of Mr. Smith's report, as keeper of prints and drawings, to the trustees of the British Museum, dated 18 March 1824, *App. p. 413*.

Smith's Fossils. The price paid for Mr. Smith's collection of fossils was a fair remuneration, *König 2886, 2887*.

Soane, Sir John. See *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities*.

Societies. See *Natural History Societies. Scientific Societies*.

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Being a member of the committee of that society does not interfere with witness's duties at the Museum, *Ellis 289-292*.

See also *Elgin Marbles*.

SPAIN:

1. *Literary Institutions.*
2. *National Museums.*
3. *Royal Academy of History.*
4. *Royal Conservatory of Arts at Madrid.*
5. *Provincial Libraries and Archives.*
6. *Library of the Junta of Commerce.*

1. *Literary Institutions:*

Despatch from George Villiers, esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated San Ildefonso, 9 August 1835, relative to literary institutions in Spain, *App. p. 500*.

2. *National Museums:*

Decree of the King of Spain, 18 August 1824, Ministerio de Hacienda de España, *App. p. 501*—Plan de Enseñanzas particulares para varias ciudades de Reino, *App. p. 508*—Instrucción que contiene las Reglas que se han de observar, para que se verifique en Madrid la exposicion pública de los objetos de la Industria Española en la día de San Fernando del año próximo de 1827, conforme al Real Decreto, de 30 de Marzo último, que se circuló á los Intendentes y demas Autoridades, *App. p. 509*—Royal Asturian Institute, general regulations; extractado de la Ordenanza del Ynstituto, *App. p. 514*—Asimismo registrando en el Archivo de este dicho R^l Ynstituto hallé la licencia ó privilegio que se concede al Ynstituto que es á la letra como sigue, *App. p. 514*—Royal order of the King of Spain, 16 February 1777 (Gallicia), *App. p. 519*.

3. *Royal Academy of History:*

Control and direction thereof; departments into which divided; general annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p. 500*.

4. *Royal*

Spain—continued.

4. *Royal Conservatory of Arts at Madrid:*

Direction thereof; departments into which divided; annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p. 501*—Plan de Enseñanzas para el real Conservatorio de Artes, *App. p. 503*.

5. *Provincial Libraries and Archives:*

Names of towns; number of libraries or museums; amount of funds annually assigned for payment of librarians; purchase of books and incidental expenses; sources of funds; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; printed catalogues; authority under which placed; admission of the public; general rules of the establishments, *App. p. 511-513*.

6. *Library of the Junta of Commerce at Corunna:*

Regulations of the library of the Junta of Commerce at Corunna, *App. p. 515*.

Specimens. As a general principle, specimens should not be made up of different parts of other animals, *Children 3176*.

Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus. This work was lent by witness to Mr. Millard, that he might make himself acquainted with the contractions of manuscripts, *Ellis 1882*—Sir Henry Ellis laid this work on witness's table, but witness considered more his duty to continue his index than to spend his time in learning to read manuscripts, *Millard 2288*—No recollection of receiving this work by way of loan from Sir Henry Ellis, *Millard 2339-2341. 2349*—Witness did lend Mr. Millard this work, that he might become acquainted with the contractions in manuscript writing, *Ellis 2351*.

Spirits. Specimens in spirits are spoken of as one of the finest collections, *Children 3380*—Specimens of natural history in spirits are accessible to the public on public days, and to the principal librarian at all times, *Children 3389-3394*.

Spirits of Wine. Expense thereof for preserving subjects of natural history, *Ellis 1159-1161*.

Stædal Institution. See *Frankfort, 2*.

Stanley, Lord. When Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented to the Museum some edible bird's-nest, sent by Sir Wilmot Horton from Ceylon, *Gray 3360*.

Statues. There is an increasing demand for statues and busts when they are good, *Sarti 3562-3567*.

See also *Apollo, Statue of. Fighting Gladiator. Marbles. Moulds of Statues. Roman Statues. Theseus, Statue of. Vatican. Venus de Medicis.*

Statutes, Rules and Bye-Laws. Copy of all statutes, rules and bye-laws of the trustees of the British Museum now in force, *App. p. 378-382*—Statutes and rules of the trustees now in force with respect to the admission to the reading-room and the different other collections, and generally for the management of the Museum and collections, 1821, *App. p. 401*.

Stockholm. See *Sweden*.

Stone, Mr. Regret that Mr. Stone's collection of British insects was not purchased, as it would have completed the Museum collection, *Samouelle 3824-3828*.

Students. The number of students falls off during the later hours the Museum is open, *Ellis 1285*.

Stutgard. See *Wirtemberg*.

Surgeons, College of. There were some skins of birds in bottles transferred to the College of Surgeons; difficulty in ascertaining what portion was sold by auction, *König 2765-2768*.—See also *Zoological Collection*.

Sweden. Despatch from Sir Edward C. Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston, dated Stockholm, 29 July 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sweden, *App. p. 497*—Report on the state of the national libraries in Sweden, *App. p. 497*—Number of libraries at Stockholm; number of librarians; annual expense of books; annual expenses, and out of what fund paid; admission of the public; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; government of the institution, *App. p. 499, 500*—Superintendence of the provincial libraries; admission of the public, &c., *App. p. 500*.

SWITZERLAND:

1. *Literary Institutions.*

2. *Museum of Natural History at Bern.*

3. *Library.*

1. *Literary Institutions:*

Despatch from D. R. Morier, esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated Bern, 26 June 1835, relative to literary institutions in this country, *App. p. 495*.

2. *Museum for Natural History at Bern:*

Direction of the museum of natural history at Bern; departments into which divided; general annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p. 495*.

*Switzerland—continued.*3. *Library:*

Salary of librarians; annual expense of books; annual expenses; funds out of which paid; admission of the public; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; government of the institution, *App.* p. 495.

Synopsis. Number of copies of the Synopsis printed, and number of copies sold, *Ellis* 1052-1055—Number of copies printed, profit to the trustees, and whether advisable to reduce the price, *Ellis* 1148-1157—To what extent witness is responsible for the publication of the Synopsis; those who are answerable for errors are those who write the particular article, *Ellis* 2518-2528—Persons who are responsible for different portions of the Synopsis, *Ellis* 2536-2541—Witness is responsible for the Synopsis as far as the insects are exhibited, *Samouelle* 3874, 3875—Objections to the principals of departments putting their names to that portion of the Synopsis which describes the collection under their control, *König* 2880-2885.

Examination upon the different passages in the Synopsis, and how far the whole requires revision, *König* 2888-2990. 2914-2940, *Children* 3193-3197, *Gray* 3323-3333—Description in the Synopsis of the ourang outang and chimpanze, and how far those descriptions are adhered to by witness, *Children* 3438-3440—Estimate showing the price per copy at which the Synopsis of the British Museum could be printed, according to the description of paper and number of copies, *Clowes* 2769-2794—Estimate by Mr. Clowes for printing the Synopsis of the contents of the British Museum, with specimens, *App.* p. 444—Account showing the number of copies of the Synopsis of the British Museum which have been printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, 1821 to 1833, *App.* p. 368.

See also *British Specimens.* Donors, Names of. *Marbles.* *Ornithological Collection.*

T.

Taste. Extraordinary improvement of the taste of the country since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles, *Westmacott* 3960-3962—If the Jupiter and Mercury in Mr. Payne Knight's collection were moulded, and casts at a cheap rate obtained from them, it would tend to improve the public taste, *Westmacott* 4004, 4005.—See also *Visitors.*

Temminck. The ornithological is arranged principally according to Temminck, and his generic names adopted, *Children* 3128.

Temple, the Hon. William. Despatch from, to the Duke of Wellington, dated Naples, 21st January 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sicily, *App.* p. 489.

Theseus, Statue of. This statue has been moulded three times, *Sarti* 3598.

Thorpe, Mr. Qualifications of Mr. Thorpe, as a Saxon scholar, and whether his learning would not be desirable in the manuscript department, *Forshall* 874-883.

Titles. See *Index to Manuscripts.*

Townley Collection. See *Duplicate Books and Coins.*

Townley Marbles. Account of expenditure for the drawings and engravings for the Townley marbles, 1834, *App.* p. 404.—See also *Marbles.*

Transcripts. Fees for transcripts are not taken unless the officer makes the transcript, *Ellis* 275-280.

TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Proposal for adding Scientific Men to the Trustees.*
3. *Effect of Public Functionaries being Trustees.*
4. *Elected Trustees.*
5. *Family Trustees.*
6. *Official Trustees.*

1. *Generally:*

Number of trustees, and of what descriptions, *Ellis*, 12—High literary attainments of the trustees shows them to be amply qualified for the office, *Ellis* 92-117—The constitution of the Museum might be improved, though not the slightest reflection can be cast on the present trustees, *Children* 3109, 3110—How far the trustees are responsible for the wants of the Museum when those wants are not fairly brought before them, *Children* 3403-3407—Circumstances under which the original nomination of trustees for the British Museum took place, *Ellis* 223-225—Within what period after the death or resignation of a trustee vacancies are filled up, *Ellis* 89—Are filled up by the three principal trustees; manner in which the publicity is given to the fact of a vacancy, *Ellis* 364-369.

2. *Proposal for adding Scientific Men to the Trustees:*

Opinion in favour of taking the evidence of scientific men, when occasion requires, rather than having scientific men at the Board, whose opinions might have undue weight, *Ellis* 122-127. 192-200. 211-213—The office of elected trustee is considered the blue ribbon of literature; it would not be a greater advantage to the institution that men of science should be elected instead of the present trustees, *Ellis* 138-154—Names of trustees who have been appointed, but not for their works on literature or science, *Ellis*

Trustees of the British Museum—2. Proposal for adding Scientific Men, &c.—continued.

160-169—Trustees who are men of science and literature, with wealth and rank attached, are better calculated for the office than those who make literature or science a profession, *Forshall* 643-693. 709-713—Evils that would arise from the presence of men particularly eminent in any branch of science among the trustees, *Forshall* 714-718—The addition of the most eminent literary and scientific men to the Board of Trustees would be beneficial, *Children* 3072-3076—The honour of a trusteeship would be a benefit to science, and induce men to turn their attention to scientific objects, *Children* 3087-3089—Further evidence upon the supposed effect of associating scientific men with the trustees, *Children* 3079-3086.

Whether certain men of science named would benefit the Museum by being attached to it as trustees, *Children* 3090-3094. 3101—Very eminent scientific knowledge ought not to be a sufficient inducement for election were the individual not possessed of amiable qualities, *Children* 3095-3100. 3102. 3104—Distinguished scientific men who have been trustees have also been men of high rank, *Children* 3111-3115—Scientific and literary knowledge should be united in trustees of the Museum, *Children* 3116—The trustees have not been elected from professionally scientific men; men distinguished in branches of science with which the Museum has little connection would not be particularly well qualified for the management of such an institution as the Museum, *Brown* 3707-3712—Scientific knowledge, particularly as regards natural history, should not be overlooked as a qualification with regard to the election of trustees, *Brown* 3721-3723.

3. Effect of Public Functionaries being Trustees:

The important duties of great public functionaries leave them but little time to attend to the business of the Museum, *Children* 3108—Gentlemen holding high official situations, whose avocations would prevent their attending to the concerns of the Museum, would be equally as objectionable for its management as scientific men engaged in professional pursuits, *Brown* 3716-3720.

4. Elected Trustees:

Names of the elected trustees, *Ellis* 18—Mode of electing trustees, and at what place the election held, *Ellis* 46-63.

5. Family Trustees:

Names of the family trustees, *Ellis* 17—Are appointed by Act of Parliament, *Ellis* 19, 20—They could not extend their number upon any donation being granted to them without an Act of Parliament, *Ellis* 33. 90—How far the body of trustees would interfere in the event of an hereditary trustee being a minor or an idiot, *Ellis* 21-29—The trustees have no veto on the appointment of family trustees, *Ellis* 30-32—Appointed on the principle that the successors of families should have an opportunity of seeing that the donation or bequest was disposed in the way the donor intended, *Ellis* 35—No limited amount of donation or bequest that will give the donor a claim to appoint a family trustee, *Ellis* 34—Donation of works of value to the Museum does not constitute any ground for the selection of trustees, *Ellis* 210—Return of the names of the family trustees of the British Museum, and the mode in which each family nominates such trustees, *App.* p. 395.

6. Official Trustees:

Names of the official trustees, *Ellis* 16—Cause of the Presidents of the Royal Academy, and of the Society of Antiquaries, being appointed official trustees, *Ellis* 226, 227.

See also *Donations and Bequests.* *Haworth, Mr.* *Heads of Departments.* *Literature.* *Patronage.* *Visitation.*

Tuckey, Captain. See *Rock Specimens.*

Turin. See *Sardinia.*

Tuscany. Despatch from George H. Seymour, esq. to the Duke of Wellington, dated Florence, 29 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Tuscany, *App.* p. 488—Particulars as to the Museum of Natural History at Florence, departments into which divided, annual expenses, and out of what fund defrayed, admission of the public, &c., *App.* p. 488—Museums of antiquities in the provinces, *App.* p. 488—Public libraries at Florence, and in the provinces, their direction, annual expenses, admission of the public, &c., *App.* p. 488.

U.

Unstuffed Specimens. See *Natural History, Collection of.*

University Library at Copenhagen. See *Denmark, III, 3.*

Upcott's Manuscripts. Rejection of Mr. Upcott's offer of manuscripts, *Ellis* 1573-1577.

V.

Value of Collections. How far the trustees arm themselves with evidence as to value, previous to any application to Parliament for a grant above 2,000 *l.* for the purchase of any curiosity, *Ellis* 1578-1581.

Vatican. It would be useful to the Museum and to the country if there was a dépôt of fine casts from the principal statues of the Vatican, *Westmacott* 3942.

Vellum. No copies of any Museum publications have been printed on vellum at the public expense, *App. p.* 368.

Ventilation. See *Reading-room.*

Venus de Medicis. This statue was moulded only twice in 50 years, *Westmacott* 3942.

Villiers, George, Esq. Despatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated San Ildefonso, 9 August 1835, relative to literary institutions in Spain, *App. p.* 500.

Visitation. Nature and use of the annual visitation, besides which the trustees make inspections when they think proper, *Ellis* 75-83. 353-359, *Forshall* 910-919—Visitations and minute examinations occasionally take place by sub-committees, *Ellis* 84-86—Extent to which the annual visitation is useful; collections are previously placed in the most complete order; interest taken by individual trustees in the collections, *Gray* 3258-3270.

Visitors. They continue to come to the last moment the Museum is open, but the greater number come at earlier hours, *Ellis* 1286—Good conduct of the public generally while visiting the Museum, *Samouelle* 3915, 3916—Increase in the number of visitors at the present day over formerly, *Samouelle* 3918—Visiting the Museum would improve the taste of the public, *Samouelle* 3919—Return of the number of persons admitted to a view of the British Museum, 1807 to 1813, *App. p.* 296—1807 to 1814, *App. p.* 298—1808 to 1815, *App. p.* 301—1809 to 1816, *App. p.* 303—1810 to 1817, *App. p.* 306—1811 to 1818, *App. p.* 308—1812 to 1819, *App. p.* 311—1813 to 1820, *App. p.* 313—1814 to 1821, *App. p.* 315—1815 to 1822, *App. p.* 318—1816 to 1823, *App. p.* 321—1817 to 1823, *App. p.* 324—1818 to 1824, *App. p.* 327—1819 to 1825, *App. p.* 329—1820 to 1826, *App. p.* 332—1821 to 1827, *App. p.* 334—1822 to 1828, *App. p.* 337—1823 to 1829, *App. p.* 340—1823 to 1830, *App. p.* 342—1826 to 1831, *App. p.* 346—1826 to 1832, *App. p.* 349—1827 to 1833, *App. p.* 352—1828 to 1834, *App. p.* 356.

Voyages of Discovery. See *Naturalists.*

W.

Watchmen. Are appointed by the principal librarian, *Ellis* 6.

Wax. See *Moulds of Statues.*

Webster, Sir Godfrey. The purchase of his collection of manuscripts have been declined at the price demanded for them, *Forshall* 829.

Wellington, Duke of. Whether the name of Sir John Herschel is not as extensively known throughout the globe as that of the Duke of Wellington, *Children* 3117-3120.

Welsh Domesday. The remuneration to witness for editing the extent of Welsh manors, or the Welsh Domesday for the Record Commission, will be according to the value the Commissioners set on the work, *Ellis* 285-288.

Westmacott, Richard, R. A. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—The terms on which witness permitted to make moulds of the Elgin marbles were that the public should have every facility, and that the prices should be brought as reasonable as possible, 3928-3931—Offer of the moulds for sale to Sarti, which had it been accepted, would have been mentioned to the trustees, 3932-3941—Appointing a moulder to the Museum would be a dangerous thing, as many statues would suffer very much from being moulded, 3942—The appointment of a moulder under competent superintendence, with a proper place for working, would be a great advantage in improving public taste by the circulation of good casts at a cheap rate, 3943-3952.

There is a greater disposition to taste in sculpture in France than in England, each province having its Academy, which is supplied with casts from Paris, 3953, 3954—Casts were taken in France from every statue of celebrity that was taken there, previous to its being returned to Rome, 3955-3957—Extraordinary improvement of the taste of the country since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles, 3960-3962—Improvements in the productions of the Potteries from the same cause, 3963-3965—The room in which the Elgin marbles are placed is one of the finest in the world, and as finely lighted as any, 3966-3973—Desirable that Government should occasionally purchase works of classical sculpture, 3974, 3975—Government have occasionally encouraged sculpture by monuments to eminent men, 3976, 3977—Works of modern art that are in the Museum, 3977-3982.

Students to the Gallery of Antiquities generally come recommended by Royal Academicians, though it is not absolutely necessary, 3983-3985—Delicate bronzes would suffer more from moulding than marbles; large bronzes not so much, 3988—Moulding in wax would do less injury to the statue than plaster; but on account of its pliability could not be used for large statues, 3989-3999—It is not desirable that moulds should be taken of the smaller bronzes in the Museum, 4000-4003—If the Jupiter and Mercury in Mr. Payne Knight's collection were moulded, and casts at a cheap rate obtained from them, it would tend to improve public taste, 4004-4005—Government patronage would do much to elevate public taste and advance the arts, 4006.

Westmacott,

Westmacott, Mr. Mr. Westmacott's proposal for making moulds from marbles in the Elgin collection, dated 15th February 1817, *App. p. 444*—Conditions on which the trustees accepted Mr. Westmacott's proposal, *App. p. 445*.

See also *Elgin Marbles*.

White's Bequest. Bequest of Mr. White is in reversion, dependent on two lives; reason the mention of it was omitted in a return presented to the House of Commons, *Forshall 438-441*—State of this bequest, and powers and expectations of the trustees with regard to it, *Forshall 1655, 1656*.

Whitsun Holidays. See *Holidays. Reading-room*.

Windows. Rooms for collections should be lighted with side windows, *Samouelle 3913*.

Wirtemberg. Despatch from Lord William Russell to the Duke of Wellington, dated Stuttgart, 10 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Wirtemberg, *App. p. 486*—Direction and control of the cabinet of natural history, and that of medals, antiquities and arts; annual expenses, and out of what funds paid; admission of the public, &c., *App. p. 487*—Direction of the library at Wirtemberg; expense of books; annual expenses; out of what funds paid; admission of the public; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; provincial library, *App. p. 487*.

Woods and Forests Reports. Indexes made to several of these reports by Mr. Millard, under witness's direction, *Hansard 2386, 2387*.

Works, Board of. See *Buildings*.

Wyndham Club. See *Index to Manuscripts*.

Wynn, Sir Henry W. W. Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Copenhagen, 24 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Denmark, *App. p. 481*.

Z.

Zoological Collection. Whether the zoological collection in the Museum is not equally conducive to the interests of science as that in the Jardin des Plantes, although the collections in the latter are more extensive, *Forshall 624-632*—Comparison of the zoological collection of the Museum with that of Paris and Berlin, *Gray 3354, 3355*—Objects of zoology may have been left in their cases unpacked, it being considered they were less liable to injury than if exposed to the air, *Forshall 1119*—This collection is inferior in completeness to that of the minerals and fossils, *König 2558-2564*—Arrangement by witness in the zoological collection, which was subsequently broken up, *König 2628*—Complaints of nomenclature and the mode of classing objects in zoology, but which have been equally defended as complained of; any decided incorrectness would be interfered with by witness, *König 2629-2637*—Instance of Dr. Shaw's burying and burning zoological rubbish, *König 2755*—All the specimens of zoology that can be conveniently exhibited are so, *König 2797*.

How far it is arranged so as to be attractive to the public and useful to the student, and whether improvement might be made, *Children 3361-3369*—Witness had no communication with the architect or knowledge of the space to be allotted to zoology in the new buildings, *Children 3370-3375*—Extent to which a general system of classification and nomenclature is adopted, *Children 3376-3378*—Extent to which the zoological subjects are actually named, *Children 3379*—A catalogue of the collections of zoology, like that of the College of Surgeons, would be useful, but also expensive, and it would be better to wait till the new building allows of more complete arrangement, *Children 3413-3426*.—See also *Perishable Articles*.

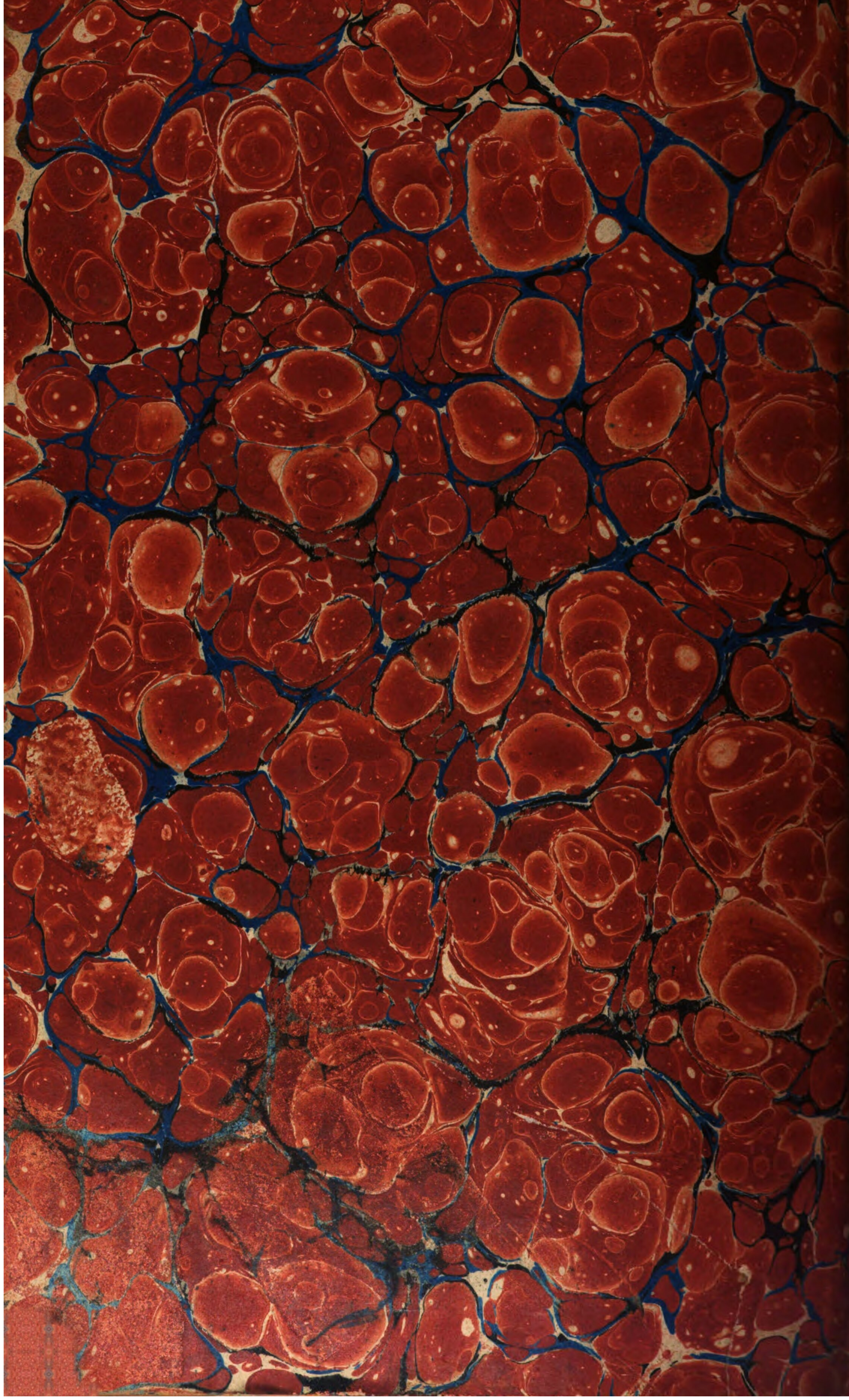
Zoological Department. Extent to which witness is responsible for the arrangement of the zoological collection, *Children 3038-3043*—There is not sufficient assistance in the zoological department, *Children 3047-3053. 3433*.

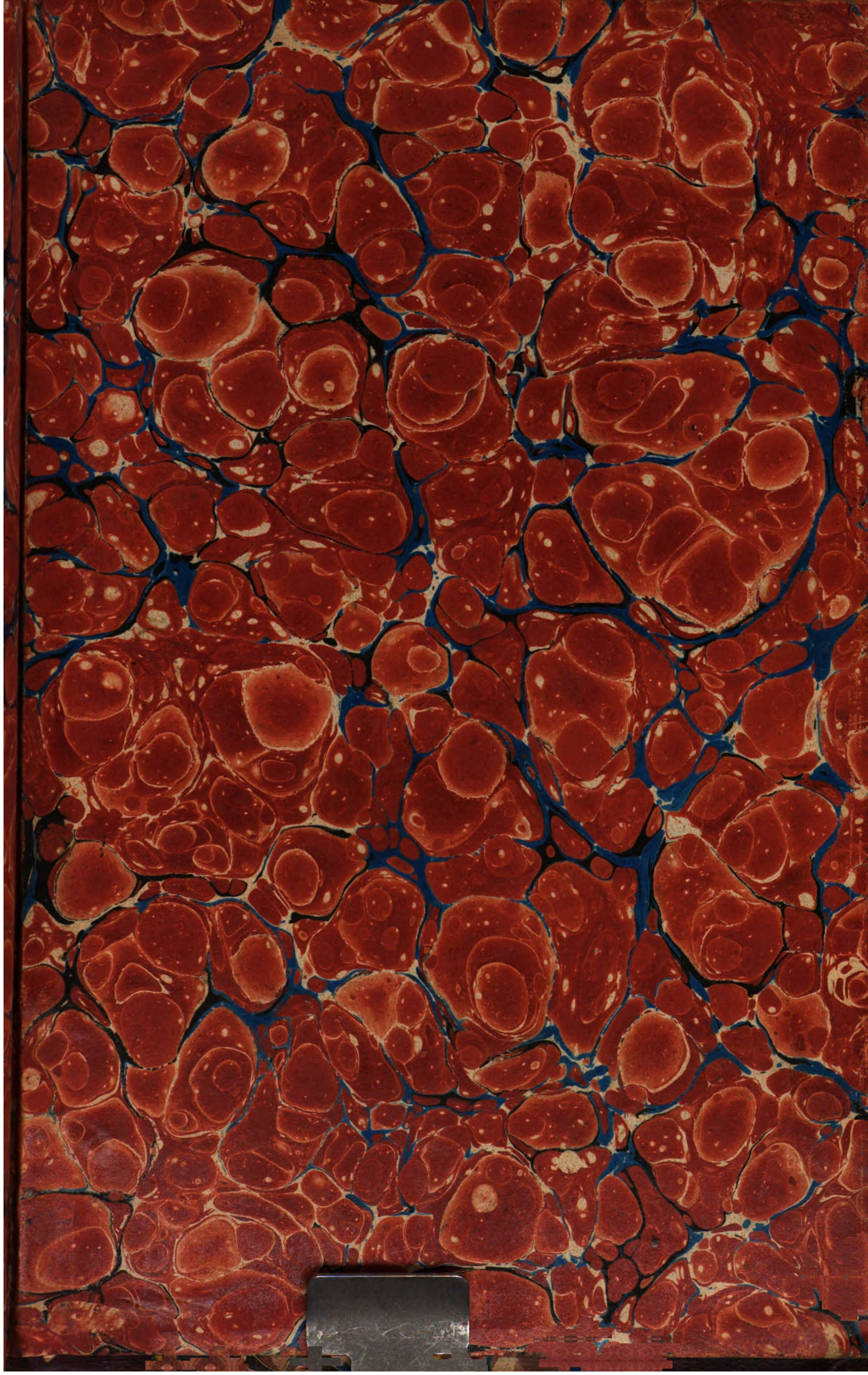
Zoological Garden. Comparison with Continental establishments of species of living animals exhibited therein in the first two or three years of its formation, *Gray 3357*.

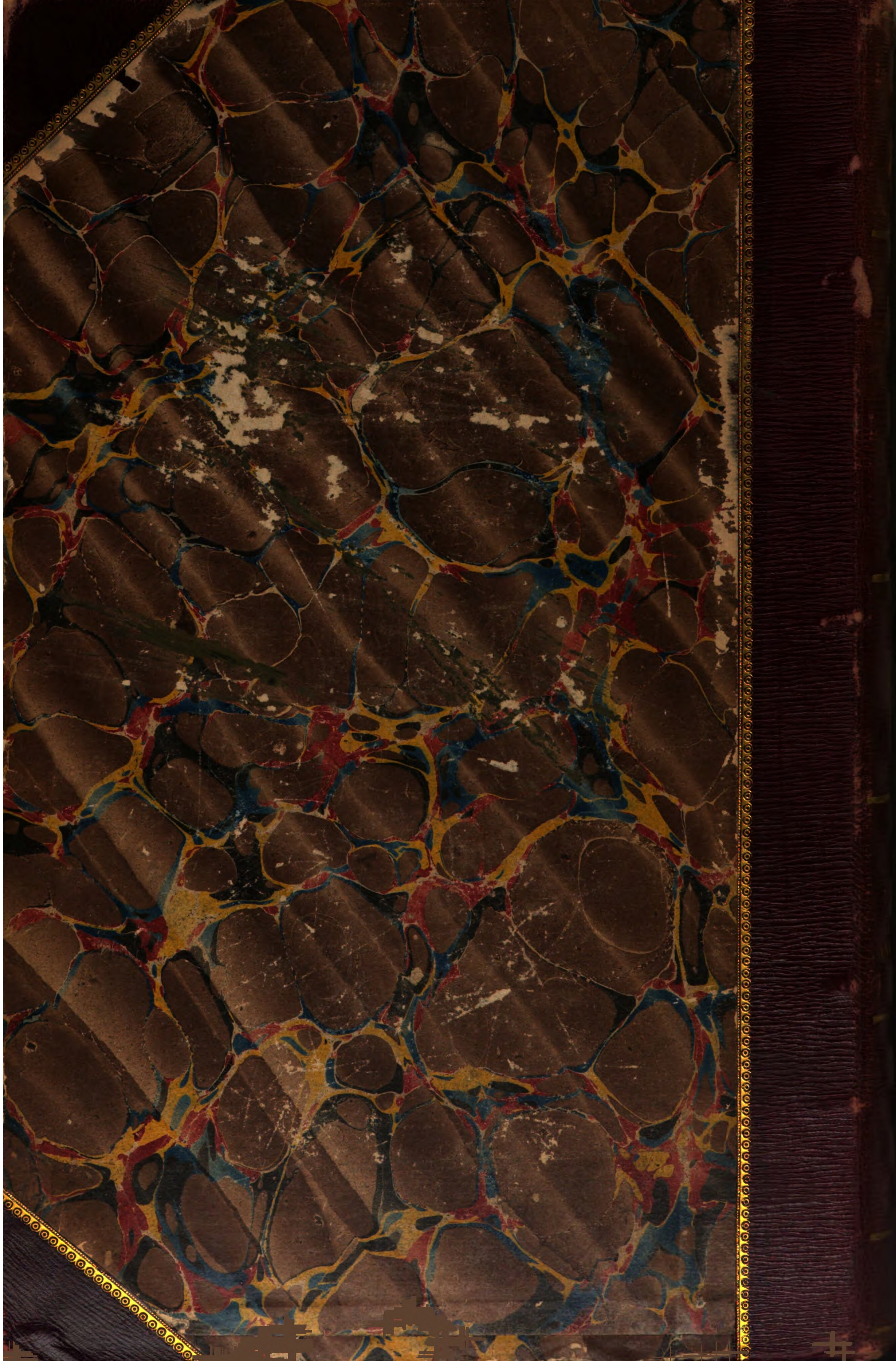
Zoological Lectures. Delivery of them in the Museum would be beneficial, but would be attended with very great expense, *Children 3187*.

Zoological Society. They had the picking of the specimens of natural history collected on Captain Franklin's voyage, before any part were presented to the Museum, *König 2862*—Government has from time to time presented the better specimens that have been collected by naturalists and officers accompanying expeditions, to the Zoological Society, *König 2863*.

See also *Beechy, Captain. Chanticleer, H. M. S. Franklin, Captain. King, Captain. Parry, Captain.*







Weil, Gustav / Lewald, August / Groß, Friedrich

Selection of reports and papers of the House of Commons

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